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THE TIMES

Has Mrs Gandhi gone too far this time? Page 14

Lisbon threat to intern opponents in bullring

Anti-Communists who continued to resist the left-wing seizure of power in Portugal were threatened yesterday with imprisonment in Lisbon's main bullring. General de Carvalho, a member of the ruling junta, said the military were ready to take strong action to suppress the violent opposition which has spread to 29 towns.

Junta general warns anti-Communists

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, July 30

General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, one of Portugal's three military strong men, today warned the country that military repression and mass arrests might be necessary if the revolution was to be pursued successfully.

General Carvalho, who commands Copcon, the internal security force, is one of the ruling triumvirate appointed last Friday by the Assembly of the Armed Forces Movement (AFM). The other two members are President Costa Gomes and General Vasco Goncalves, the Prime Minister.

Speaking at Lisbon Airport on his return from a 10-day visit to Cuba, General Carvalho said that it was becoming impossible to carry out the socialist revolution by peaceful means.

"I do not want to make any threats but the armed forces are ready to take up the very hard path of repression which we have avoided up to now."

The military, he said, might have to start interning counter-revolutionaries into Lisbon's bullring in order to stop the anti-Communist violence which has spread to 29 towns.

The general caused a controversy last May, when he said that he regretted that all counter-revolutionaries had not been shot or put into the Lisbon bullring immediately after the April 1974 coup.

Shortly after General Carvalho's return today the 30-man Revolutionary Council, which has now been relegated by the Assembly of the AFM to the role of an advisory body, met to approve the appointment of the country's fifth provisional government in the wake of the resignation of the Socialist and Popular Democratic Party members.

The names of the members of the new Government have not yet been disclosed.

General Carvalho was sharply critical in his airport comments of the Socialist Party which won nearly 40 per cent of the votes in the election of a Constitutional Assembly last April. The Socialist Party, he said, was the greatest enemy of the left in Portugal and was rallying all the right-wing and reactionary forces.

In response to a question he refused to rule out the prospect of Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, being sent into exile.

The general, who is 38, is expected to be one of the two Deputy Prime Ministers in the new Government. He said he had been extremely impressed by what he had seen during his visit to Cuba. It was an example of the correct revolutionary programme required in Portugal.

Popular resentment against Communists and other left-wing parties is continuing to show itself in various parts of the country. In Sao Joao de Madeira, south of Oporto, yesterday a crowd of several hundred attacked the headquarters of the Communists' electoral Front, flinging all papers out of the windows and burning furniture. The crowd prevented the firemen from extinguishing the blaze.

The crowd then went on to the Communist Party headquarters, where militants had shut themselves in. The Army, which was called in, fired shots in the air, but the crowds refused to disperse, and shouted slogans against the Armed Forces Movement and General Carvalho. The siege continued all night.

Stockholm: Dr Mario Soares will attend a meeting of West European Socialist leaders here on Saturday to discuss the situation in Portugal, the Swedish Social Democratic Party said today.

A spokesman said a telegram of acceptance had been received from Dr Soares, who was expected to be a central figure at the one-day conference. Mr Wilson and Herr Helmuth Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, are also expected to attend.

Moscow: The authoritative Soviet publication *Literaturnaya Gazeta* today accused Dr Soares of unleashing a wave of anti-communist hysteria which was serving as a breeding ground for "the bacilli of fascism".

The commentary also voiced the clearest Soviet approval yet for the creation of an all-powerful "troika" of generals to rule Portugal.

Photograph, page 5



Mr Ford and Mr Brezhnev shake hands after the Soviet party leader had thrown a mock punch at the President after the first round of talks in Helsinki. *Another photograph page 6.*

Day of 'joy and hope for Europe' at Helsinki conference

From Richard Davy and David Spanier
Helsinki, July 30

Thirty-five government delegations—including the leaders of East and West Europe, the United States and the Soviet Union—filed into the elegant Finlandia Congress Hall in Helsinki today to open the third stage of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. There were eight presidents, 18 prime ministers, six party secretaries, and some 900 delegates.

President Kekkonen told the conference in his speech of welcome: "This is a day of joy and hope for Europe. We have every reason to believe that a new era in our mutual relations is dawning."

Other leaders have come with much more modest hopes but can scarcely fail to be impressed by the scale of the gathering, which would have been unimaginable in an earlier phase of East-West relations.

Mr Wilson, bending history a little, said: "It makes the legendary Congress of Vienna of 1814 and the Congress of Berlin of 1878 seem like well-dressed tea parties."

The meeting can be seen as anything from a substitute peace conference, winding up the unfinished business of the Second World War, to a statement of honourable intentions which nobody really expects to honour. The prevailing view among Western governments is that it sets out criteria for improving relations, which must now be tested in action.

The official business of the conference is to hear 35 speeches and then sign the 30,000-word document which has emerged from about two years of difficult negotiation in Geneva. The document includes principles governing relations among nations and a wide range of proposals for improving relations at all levels.

Mr Wilson reflected the prevailing sentiment in his opening speech to the conference when he said: "The documents we are about to approve can, in themselves, diminish the tension and insecurity which have affected the peoples, as well as the governments of Europe since the end of the war.

"But they do represent more than good intentions, more than a desire to set our relations on a new course. They are a moral commitment to be ignored at our mutual peril, and the start of a new chapter in the history of Europe."

A series of private meetings went on throughout the day among the leaders of the 35 countries at the conference. President Ford and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, had their first meeting since Vladivostok last year. The European Community had a working lunch, and Mr Wilson spent an hour with Mr Ford over breakfast at the American residence.

The range of Anglo-American concerns is shown by the topics discussed—the follow-up to the security conference; economic policy in the United States and Europe; assessment of East Europe after recent visits by the American President and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary; the situation in Portugal; the action by Turkey in taking over American bases; and the outlook in the Middle East.

Also President Ford and Mr Brezhnev are arranging before Mr Brezhnev visits the United States.

Mr Wilson, who hopes to see the Russian leader on Friday, had a brief word with him just before the conference opened. Mr Wilson's echoing of some of the favourite Soviet concepts in his speech, going well beyond the negotiated texts, suggests a special effort to burnish Anglo-Soviet relations, though in the later sections of his speech the Prime Minister was firm on human rights.

The British and Americans agree that the success of the present conference can only be judged by how the countries concerned act in future; and that in this sense the vital test will be the negotiations in Vienna on force reductions. So far the Soviet Union has taken

Continued on page 6, col 4

Government rejects Ombudsman's Court Line criticism

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Ministers were involved in a storm in the Commons yesterday after it had been made known that the government did not accept the criticisms of its handling of the Court Line collapse last year. The criticisms were made in a report by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman).

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, was greeted with shouts of "disgraceful" from the Conservative benches when he stated: "The Government notes and respects the criticisms made in both reports [the second refers to a report of Department of Trade inspectors] but the Government considered then and still believes that the statements made were right in the difficult circumstances at the time."

Mr Wedgwood Benn, who, as Secretary of State for Industry, made the statements last year, sat by Mr Shore yesterday as the latter faced hostile questioning. In many respects it was a dress rehearsal for next week, when the Government is to allow time for debate on the reports.

Mr Shore pointed out that neither report criticized the Government's decisions in handling the issues, but he conceded that the Ombudsman, Sir Alan Marre, and the inspectors had criticized in certain respects the statements made to Parliament on June 26 and July 1 last year by Mr Benn on behalf of the Government.

In his report Sir Alan considers that the statements by Mr Benn were liable to leave a misleading impression with the public. He recognizes the difficulties the Government faced in trying to avoid precipitating the collapse of Court Line at a time when none of the parties involved believed it necessary. But Sir Alan says that not enough regard was paid in the statements to the principle that undue confidence should not be created or maintained. He goes on:

I have fully accepted that the Government felt honestly and genuinely confident about Court Line's prospects for the rest of 1974 holiday season. But it was not, and could not have been on the information, an unqualified confidence. I do not agree that the insertion of an appropriate qualification need have given a misleading impression.

Mr Benn told Sir Alan that he considered his statements had included an element of reservation. Sir Alan comments:

The fact that the Secretary of State himself used the argument (though I have not felt able to accept it) that the statements had in fact included an appropriate element of reservation seems to me indeed to imply recognition of the need for inclusion of a suitable qualification. This need, in my view was not met.

Sir Alan says the case for its inclusion rested on a much more important principle than simply "to have strengthened the Government's position in retrospect when Court Line collapsed". There was the need to "give persons who were deciding whether to spend their own money on holiday arrangements a balanced enough assessment of the situation on which to base their decisions". He concludes:

In my view, therefore, the Government cannot be absolved of all responsibility for holiday-makers' losses arising from the Court Line collapse.

Mr Shore told the Commons that the Government had come to its conclusion, in the face of the obvious difficulties, with the finely balanced judgment reported by the two inquiries, and would look forward to an opportunity to explain exactly why. Mr Benn, he said, was looking forward to an opportunity to speak for himself.

Mr William Whitelaw, from the Opposition front bench, told Mr Shore that the Government's attitude to the publication of the report raised serious issues about the relationship between the Government and the reports of the Ombudsman.

There could be no doubt that

Continued on page 2, col 5

US 'gave way' to Soviet threat in 1973 war

Washington, July 30.—The Soviet Union threatened to send troops into the 1973 Middle East war unless the United States stopped Israel from destroying an elite Egyptian Army unit, Admiral Elmo Zumwalt said today.

President Nixon accepted the Russian terms because the Soviet Navy outnumbered the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean by three to two and could bring overwhelming air power to bear, said Admiral Zumwalt, who was chief of Naval Operations at the time but has since retired. It is the first time anyone in a position of authority has publicly discussed the matter.

Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, sent the note to Mr Nixon on October 24, 1973.

"The letter was savage, even by normally harsh diplomatic standards", Admiral Zumwalt said. "It didn't even start 'Dear Mr President', it just said 'Mr President'. It reminded me of notes we sent the Soviets during the Cuban missile crisis, when we felt the security of the United States was at stake.

On October 6, 1973, Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal into Israel-held Sinai. Israel tanks eventually recrossed the canal and cut off the Egyptian Third Army. Israel apparently intended to hold the troops hostage as a bargaining counter. A ceasefire was finally declared on October 24. President Sadat, of Egypt, then asked the United States and the Soviet Union to supervise the ceasefire. Then the letter arrived.

"The letter made it clear that unless the Israelis were forced to end their encirclement of the Third Army, the Soviets would go in and free them", Admiral Zumwalt said.

The next day, October 25, Mr Nixon ordered a worldwide alert of America's 2,200,000 troops.

Asked if the alert was related to the Russian note, Admiral Zumwalt replied, "absolutely". Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, said at the time the alert was "precautionary".—UPI.

Nigeria was 'drifting to bloodshed'

Lagos, July 30.—Nigeria's new leader, Brigadier Murtala Mohammed, today said that Nigeria had been drifting towards bloodshed before yesterday's military coup

He accused the ousted regime of lack of consultation, indiscipline and neglect of the people. The nation was plunging into chaos.

General Gowon was now retired and was free to return to Nigeria. The safety of his family was guaranteed. With immediate effect all former members of the Government, all state governors and the civilian administrator of East Central State were put on retirement.

The new head of state said foreign nationals and foreign investments would be protected and all obligations entered into by the previous government would be honoured.—Reuter.

Gowon support, page 6

Norton-Villiers expect state aid to end

By David Young

The remains of Britain's motor cycle industry, the Norton-Villiers Triumph combine, is expecting to be told today by Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, that no more government aid will be forthcoming.

The end of government backing for the industry, first started under Mr Heath and accelerated when Mr Benn gave aid to establish the Meriden Cooperative, will inevitably lead to redundancies and contraction within the private sector of the industry. It will threaten the existence of the cooperative.

Mr Dennis Poore, NVT chairman, will be in the Commons to hear Mr Varley's statement on the industry. He has prepared himself to hear a statement that will lead to "unpalatable decisions having to be made".

The NVT management has consistently told the Government that it can make production commercially viable if its plants to operate, with production ceasing at Meriden.

NVT is contracted to buy and market the Meriden Cooperative's output for the next two years.

Mr Poore said last night that redundancies would now have to be considered as inevitable.

The effect on the cooperative will be to increase the pressure on it to introduce a new model, now being appraised by NVT technical staff, and to give assurances to dealers that adequate back-up facilities are available from the factory for the Meriden-produced machines. However, it is widely expected within the industry that yesterday's announcement will jeopardize the cooperative's existence and that the new model will never reach the dealers.

Mr Varley "cannot win", page 14

How incomes and wealth are distributed

By Tim Congdon

The share of the top 1 per cent of the adult population in national income has declined from 8.4 per cent before tax in 1959 to 6.4 per cent in 1972-73. The share of the top 5 per cent has also fallen in the same period from 19.9 per cent to 17.2 per cent.

These are some of the main conclusions of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, chaired by Lord Diamond, which published its first two reports yesterday.

One is an initial report on the standing reference and provides information about the distribution of income and wealth between persons. The second is on income from companies and its distribution.

The Commission has prepared new estimates of wealth distribution. These show that in 1972, 28.1 per cent of all personal wealth was owned by the top 1 per cent of the adult population and 53.9 per cent by the top 5 per cent.

But these estimates exclude state and occupational pension rights, which the Commission suggests may be regarded as part of wealth. If they are included the share of the top 1 per cent drops by more than a third to 17.4 per cent and the share of the bottom 80 per cent is more than doubled from 17.6 to 40.7 per cent.

Moreover, the evidence assembled by the Commission demonstrates a continuing move towards greater equality in wealth holdings. Between 1960 and 1973 the share of the top 1 per cent fell by about a quarter and that of the top 5 per cent by one-fifth.

The companies report shows that the proportion of quoted ordinary shares held by individuals declined from 59 per cent to 42 per cent between 1963 and 1973, while that of pension funds and insurance companies increased from 18 to 28 per cent.

Tim Jones, Labour Staff, writes: The TUC said yesterday that the report of the Commission showed that *there were two nations in Britain and called* for the introduction of a wealth tax to "redress the tremendous imbalance in the distribution of wealth".

The TUC statement continued: "It is hard to see how Britain can be described as an equitable society—certainly not a society where there is equal opportunity in the face of facts like these."

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Government ready to pay for union postal ballots

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, gave an undertaking in the Commons last night that if individual trade unions or the TUC were to ask the Government for financial aid to conduct postal ballots in union elections their request would be granted. But he urged MPs not to approve a Tory new clause proposing that financial aid provisions for postal ballots should be inserted into the Employment Protection Bill, which was before the House on report and third reading.

Mr Foot's undertaking helped to persuade some Labour MPs who were in favour of postal ballots to fall into line. The new clause was defeated by 276 to 241, a Government majority of 35.

The concern about financing postal ballots follows the controversial decision of the AUEW executive in May to abandon that system of electing officials. Afterwards about 80 Labour backbenchers asked the Government to legislate to provide money for postal ballots.

Mr Foot said he was in favour of postal ballots but to place the new clause in the Bill would lead to misunderstandings and would look as if the House were passing judgment on the way individual unions elected officers. He did not think that would help relations between Parliament and the trade union movement.

It was constantly being repeated, he said, that the only way to assist democracy in trade unions was by resorting to political forms of postal ballots. But different procedures were used by different unions, and postal ballots were no guarantee of democracy. It would be quite improper for the House to pass a measure that seemed to reflect on the way unions elected officers.

Mr Prior, Opposition spokesman on employment, said the new clause intended that any facilities granted for holding postal ballots should be entirely voluntary. *No union need take* advantage of it if it did not wish to. The Opposition was responding to a widely held view that some form of postal ballot was needed if more people were to vote

Parliamentary report, page 7

The French give you more France



Whether you're travelling for business or pleasure, Air France offers more services to France this summer than anyone else.

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20% rise in gas prices allowed

Gas prices are to go up by an average of 20 per cent after losses last year which totalled £44.2m. The official confirmation by the British Gas Corporation was accompanied by criticism of long-term fixed price supply contracts with private industrial users. These were revealed by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, as costing British Gas around £180m a year in potential extra revenue yesterday Page 17

Schools deadline

Government regulations to phase out direct-grant schools over a seven-year period from September, 1976, were put before Parliament yesterday. The policy becomes effective on August 21 Page 5

PO in cables clash

Post Office is understood to be running into difficulties over access to the books of some cable manufacturers who operated unregistered restrictive trading agreements in Post Office contracts. The Post Office appears to be freezing new cable orders in an effort to persuade the companies to cooperate Page 17

French winegrowers threaten 'action'

Winegrowers in south and south-western France plan "*commando actions*" to disrupt road traffic today. They accuse the Government of failing to obtain more subsidies for them in Brussels Page 5

Homeless criticism

Churches of all denominations were criticized yesterday for failing to do more for the growing army of single homeless, especially rootless young people Page 3

Madrid: Seven Army officers arrested on suspicion of illegal political activities 5

Hot spell: Yesterday was the hottest day in London since August 16, 1973, with a temperature of 30°C (86°F).
Forecasts, page 2

Benefit ruling: An immigrant old-age pensioner who came to Britain on her son-in-law's undertaking to provide for her was entitled to supplementary benefits when he stopped supporting her, the Divisional Court held yesterday
Law Report, page 12

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Stock market: Both gilts and equities were uncertain yesterday. the *FT* index shed 3.3 to 288.5
Business Diary: The new Governor of the Bank of Italy who joined the bank in 1936

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Mr Karamanlis to visit London for talks

From Our Correspondent
Athens, July 30

Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, is to visit London on October 9 and 10 at the invitation of Mr Wilson. He will be accompanied by Mr Bitsios, the Foreign Minister, who will be having talks with Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary.

This will be the first visit to Britain by a Greek Prime Minister since July, 1963.

Mr Karamanlis has been visiting foreign countries to reestablish contact after the restoration of democracy and to elicit support for the Greek case on Cyprus.

Overbooking hits tourists on Brindisi ferries

Brindisi, July 30.—Hundreds of European tourists have had a frustrating start to Mediterranean holidays this year because of overbooking on ferries between Brindisi and Greece.

Last night, about 300 people had to sleep on the quay opposite Brindisi's sewage farm after failing to get on board a ferry for which most appeared to hold valid tickets and reservations.

Local officials said this state of affairs had existed, though on a smaller scale, for some time and they expected it to last until the end of August. —Reuter.

HOME NEWS

Mrs Thatcher accuses Labour of hiding economic truth in order to win October election

By Our Political Staff

The crisis that faced Britain should be taken as an opportunity to release precisely those talents and resources that have been locked up for too long, Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday. It might force the British people to look to themselves, using every ounce of inventive skill and individual enterprise.

Speaking at Alnwick, Northumberland, she said that the Government's new package had some ingredients that could help to cure Britain's ills, but even now it was not telling the truth. She continued:

We want the truth about unemployment. Today, out of every thousand workers on Wearside, nearly a hundred have no jobs. There is 6 per cent unemployment on Teesside, nearly 7 per cent on Tyneside. We want to know the truth about wages. Is the Government really going to stand firm against the extremists? Or are we going to have special cases every time anyone challenges Mr Foot? We want to know the truth about government expenditure, and above all, we want the truth about the Government's intentions. We want no secret Bills, no private deals, but an open and honest policy to meet Britain's needs.

A simultaneous attack on three fronts was necessary, Mrs Thatcher said. There had to be a steady and unflinching control of the money supply to bring it down to a moderate rate of growth. The Government's own spending, which was totally out of control, had to be cut hard. There was a place for an incomes policy, not so much as a means of reducing inflation, "Its purpose is to reduce unemployment, its justification that if it is effective fewer people will lose their jobs".

Mr Wilson and his colleagues, she said, had done nothing about inflation for 16 months, except to stoke it up, and that was why they could do nothing about unemployment now.

In its desperate desire to win the election last October the Government hid the hard truth from the nation, and it pretended that the social contract was a triumphant success. Perhaps the greatest danger in the future is that the Government, having panicked once, will do so again.

Ways had to be found of releasing individual effort and making people feel that their enterprise was appreciated and that it was worth making exertions and taking risks.

Poll prediction: At a press conference later, Mrs Thatcher said she did not foresee a general election this year (the Press Association reports). But she would be surprised if the Government ran its five-year course.

Ulster 'trial government' divides the Unionists

From Stewart Tendler
Belfast

The leadership of the United Ulster Unionist coalition revealed some divisions yesterday over suggestions that a successful constitutional Convention could be turned into a trial government and parliament for Northern Ireland.

On Tuesday, Mr Harry West, leader of the official Unionists, suggested that the coalition might put the idea to Westminster if the Convention agreed on Ulster's future government. But yesterday Mr William Craig, leader of the Vanguard Unionists, said that was not the policy and would not be the policy of the coalition.

The Vanguard Party said the transformation of the Convention would be "undemocratic and unconstitutional", since the Convention had not been elected for that role. Mr Craig said the idea had not been raised by Mr West at meetings of the three leaders of the coalition or members of the coalition.

Mr West seems to have gone too far too fast in suggesting that the idea would be put to the Social Democratic and Labour Party when it meets coalition representatives next Monday.

The division does not seem to be as wide as the Vanguard statement suggests, and emanates as much as anything from speculation over next Monday's meeting which will bring the coalition and the SDLP to the crux of the Convention's business, power-sharing.

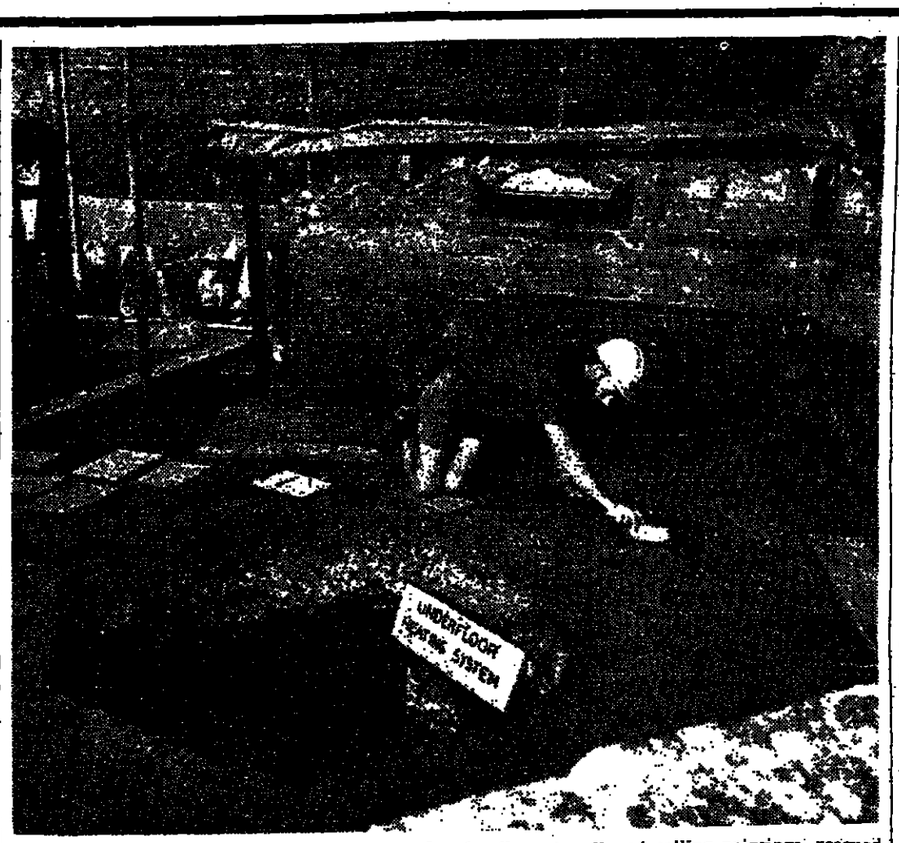
The coalition may suggest a Cabinet of perhaps five members and under them several junior ministers. The coalition "safeguard" for the SDLP would be offered in committees based on a cross-fertilization of the British parliamentary select committee and the American Congressional committee.

It is suggested that with the coalition supplying junior and senior ministers that would leave them level with opposition parties on the committees and those would have a watchdog role. However, they would not have a veto and might not be able to initiate their own legislation.

The meeting next Monday may prove to be the beginning of a deal before the Convention meets again on August 19.

Mr Rees, Secretary of State, yesterday freed three detainees from the Maze prison, Long Kesh, leaving 241 men there.

Our Parliamentary Staff writes: Mr Rees said yesterday in a Commons written would be increased [illegible] a year to £3,195. The payment would be backdated to July 17.



Roman paintings: Mr Brian Philp, director of the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, seen in one of the two rooms with painted walls in the Roman house at Dover which is open to the public for four weeks from tomorrow. About 450 sq ft of painted walls survive up to 6ft in places. The colours are still brilliant. Fluted columns in the designs divide panels of fronds, trees and other motifs. Thousands of fragments of collapsed wall and ceiling paintings, rescued from floor debris, are being reconstructed in Dover Castle. The paintings date from about AD 200 and are described as the oldest paintings in Britain. The site was uncovered in 1971, reburied for protection and uncovered again. Because of the difficulty of preserving it, it will be reburied after the public showing.

Prison cell forgery of cheque books

John Barclay, a prisoner in Maidstone jail, developed what his defence counsel described at Canterbury Crown Court yesterday as "a cottage industry devoted to the bespoke manufacture of cheque books and cheque cards".

Mr Barclay, aged 35, Gordon Lewis, aged 33, of Aylesford, Kent, and Brian Marshall, aged 38, of Chelsea, all admitted conspiracy to defraud.

Mr Marshall also admitted stealing a cheque book, a driving licence and health insurance cards, and Mr Lewis admitted dishonestly handling them.

They were bound over for three years to come up for judgment if called on by the court. Mr Lewis and Mr Marshall were each ordered to pay £100 towards the prosecution costs.

Mr Terry Boston, for the prosecution, said a routine search uncovered photographic copies of cheque cards in Mr Barclay's cell. Police officers later took away a printing outfit which he used to make cheque books. Mr Lewis, who visited Mr Barclay, suggested that he could print the books on his equipment.

Mr Barclay told the police that he agreed to make the forgeries in return for new clothes when released. The still unused forgeries were found in Mr Marshall's possession.

The police have found that the printing set was posted to Mr Barclay at Maidstone prison, but do not know who sent it or why Mr Barclay was allowed to have it.

Lords' Clay Cross amendments rejected

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

The Parliamentary Labour Party last night decided not to accept any of the four Lords' amendments to the Clay Cross legislation, in spite of a plea from Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, that one should be accepted because the clause was no longer relevant.

The Government suffered the four defeats in the Lords on June 23, during the committee stage of the Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill, which relieves Clay Cross councillors from the ban on their holding office, and prevents further surcharges on councillors who defied the Housing Finance Act, 1972, by refusing to increase rents.

The Lords' amendments left the Bill a shadow of its former self. The clause ending the disqualification of the Clay Cross councillors was lost, as was one empowering a local authority to recover rent deficiencies from rates. A new clause placed a limit of £1,000 on the sum a court could charge a councillor, and gave the court discretion whether to disqualify him from holding office. Another provided for the rent loss on the housing revenue account to be borne solely on the rent bill of the area that had benefited from the original default.

Last night's meeting agreed to a motion from Mrs Lena Jeger (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras, South) that none of the amendments should be accepted, by 77 votes to 56. The Bill will return to the Commons next week, and Mr Crosland made clear that the decision of the Parliamentary Labour Party would be accepted by the Government.

Those in favour of the motion expressed irritation at what they deemed interference from the Lords in semi-financial legislation. Mrs Jager said it was wrong to accept amendments from a non-elected body. Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover), brother of one of the Clay Cross councillors, said the bedrock of Labour support in the country should be listened to, rather than the views of Mr Bernard Levin.

Mr Crosland favoured rejecting three of the amendments, but said there would be no harm if the one referring to clause 4 of the Bill was allowed. That clause ends the disqualification of councillors who defied the Act, and Mr Crosland argued that it was now academic, because the Clay Cross councillors had been disqualified for reasons that had nothing to do with the Housing Finance Act.

Mr Tom Swain (Derbyshire, North-east), accused him of hypocrisy over his handling of the issue. He said Mr Crosland was throwing the Clay Cross councillors to the wolves. Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth) wanted to accept all the Lords' amendments, Mr George Strauss (Lambeth, Vauxhall) urged the party to accept Mr Crosland's recommendation that the amendment on clause 4 could stand.

The decision will anger the Opposition.

Court Line criticism is not accepted

Continued from page 1

the report showed that Mr Benn had made an error of judgment. "When you make *an error of judgment in this* House an apology costs nothing."

Mr Shore replied: "When Mr Whitelaw has an opportunity to study the reports he will find that Mr Benn was speaking on behalf of the whole Government, and with their authority. Therefore it is no good trying to single him out for opposition censure."

Sir Alan's report sets out some of the final comments put to him by the Government. The Government's view remained that the content of the statements was justified on the basis of the information available to it at the time and in the prevailing circumstances.

It was stated that at that time confidence was honestly and genuinely felt by the Government and that communication in good faith of that confidence [illegible] or maintained.

Parliamentary report, page 2
Leading article, page 15

Inquiry on hotel arms find

By Clive Borrell

A man was being questioned at a London police station last night after the discovery in a Marble Arch hotel of a suitcase containing automatic weapons, ammunition and three different passports. The man refused to identify himself, to say when he arrived in Britain and how he got in, or to disclose his nationality.

Detectives believe he is European. They learnt from immigration authorities at Heathrow airport that he entered the country on July 24, carrying a Belgian passport. He spoke fluent French and English, they said. He was aged between 35 and 40 and had more than £2,000 in foreign currency.

Members of Scotland Yard's bomb squad, which investigates terrorism, the Special Branch, interpreters and other depart[illegible] had failed by last night to establish [illegible] reason for being in London.

Scotland Yard ruled out any connexion between the man and Ilich Ramirez, known as Carlos, or the Jackal, who is wanted for questioning in connexion with the murder of three men, two of them special agents, in Paris two months ago.

Photographs and fingerprints and details of the passports have been sent to Interpol headquarters in Paris, and Scotland Yard is awaiting a positive identification of the man.

He accompanied four detectives, who had been keeping him under observation after he aroused the suspicion of an employee at the Holiday Inn Hotel, to Paddington Green police station on Tuesday night after a struggle in the hotel bar. He was well dressed and wore a long dark wig.

A loaded automatic pistol also was taken from the hotel.

When a law can be put into reverse

Mr Peter Johnson, who refused to obey a policeman's request to reverse his car the wrong way down a one-way street, was arrested.

In the High Court yesterday he lost his appeal against a conviction on January 15, when Birmingham magistrates fined him £12 for obstructing a constable in the execution of his duty.

The case was considered by Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Mr Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Wien.

The court emphasized that it was not making a general ruling on policemen's power to order a person to break the law.

Law Report, page 13

Ammonia leak threatens village

Two hundred people left the village of Walkern, near Stevenage, Hertfordshire, yesterday when ammonia gas escaped from a farm tank.

Twenty-four firemen and three policemen were taken to Lister Hospital, Stevenage, and believe the humid weather caused the leak from a tank of liquid ammonia, used as fertilizer.

Inquest on sculptress

The death of Dame Barbara Hepworth, the sculptress, appeared to have been caused by her falling asleep while smoking in bed, Mr Geoffrey Robins, the coroner, said at the inquest at Penzance yesterday.

He recorded a verdict of [illegible] fumes in the fire in the bedroom of her studio at St Ives.

Police Constable David Bell paid tribute to Mr Peter Lethbridge, a St Ives teacher, who entered the room three times to try to see if anyone was there. "His last attempt ended in his being removed in a state of near collapse", PC Bell said.

Mr Brian Gordon Smith, Dame Barbara's personal secretary, smoked heavily and there was much inflammable material on or near her bed.

Refunds to holidaymakers

Court Line holidaymakers will begin to get their money back in the next few weeks, Mr Harry Chandler, chairman of the steering committee of the Tour Operators' Study Group, confirmed yesterday.

The first payments will be made from the group's trust fund of £3.3m. After that money will come from the £15m fund established under the Air Travel Reserve Fund Act, 1975.

The Government's refusal to give money after Mr Wedgwood Benn's assurances about Court Line disappointed travel operators' organizations yesterday.

The Association of British Travel Agents said: "We are very disappointed with Peter Shore's remarks in the House".

Mr Ivor Elms, a national council member, said: "Innocent people taking holidays this year and next will have to subscribe to a fund that would not have been necessary of irresponsible statements by the Government had not been made. If the Government had been an industry it would obviously have been liable."

The steering committee of the Tour Operators' Study Group said: "Ever since the Court Line collapse the Government misled the holidaymakers, and it should recompense them".

Mr Albert Appleton, a founder of the Court Line Acton Group, said of Mr Benn: "Hundreds of people committed themselves to holidays on the strength of his assurances".

Murder charge

Trevor William Croft, aged 30, made a brief appearance at a special court at Tottenham yesterday charged with the murder of a 22-year-old Thai girl student found strangled in an allotment shed at Bounds Green, North London, last week. Mr Croft, unemployed, of Bramfield Road, Battersea, is alleged to have murdered Miss Laor Rijanakatanyoo between July 19 and 21. He was remanded in custody until August 7.

Stuntman returns

Evel Knievel, the American stuntman seriously injured in May while jumping over 13 London buses on a motor cycle, will appear at Wembley Stadium on September 28 to attempt the feat again.

SHOTTON WORKS AND BRITISH STEEL

Why British Steel MUST retain steelmaking in North Wales.

Sir Monty says that in 1974, 272 strikes lost one million tonnes of steel and cost £40 million.

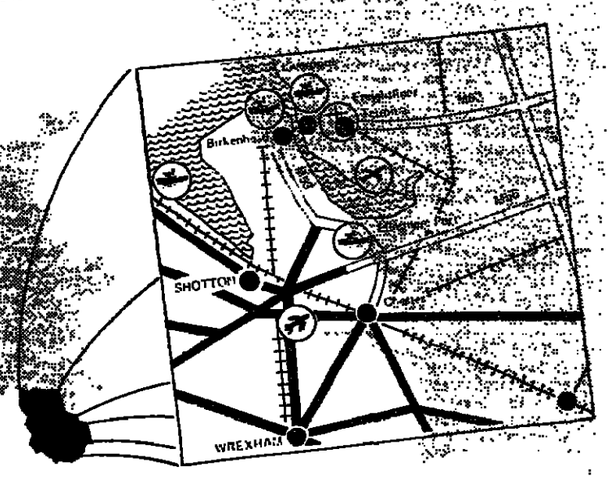
Yet he wants to axe the only BSC works that did not have a strike.

SHOTTON HAS

* A record of 80 years of industrial harmony with no significant disputes.
* A dedicated work force that continually smashes production records.
* Easy access to a deep water harbour with short rail haul of 17 miles.
Ravenscraig, Llanwern and [illegible]
* A potential [illegible] at the bargain price of £40m.

THE AXE WOULD

* Put 6,500 men out of work [illegible] to the whole of the BSC [illegible] plus 1,000 sub-contractor's employees.
* Throw away a priceless [illegible] something management/labour [illegible] the Government, the unions and BSC are desperately trying to achieve.
* Mean transporting [illegible] vital raw materials from other [illegible] for finishing at Shotton.
* Cripple the [illegible] fabric of North Wales and parts of North West England including Merseyside.



This BSC axe the Government admit that Shotton would be the worst hit of all steel areas. The social and economic [illegible] demand that the Government, at least, gives justice to our community and workers.

WILL COMMON SENSE PREVAIL?

We think it will, and that the Government will retain steelmaking at Shotton — the community and workers deserve it.

Yours sincerely on behalf of the workers and community of:
Flintshire County Council, District Councils of Alyn Deeside, Delyn and Wrexham Maelor, Shotton Trades Union Steel Industry Consultative Committee, Shotton Steelworkers Action Committee, Deeside and District Campaign Committee

Prisoners end rooftop demonstration

Twelve protesting prisoners at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, ended a demonstration yesterday after the governor had ordered other prisoners to be locked in their cells for the afternoon. A further 44 prisoners ended a prison compound sit-in at the same time.

A Parkhurst officer said before the end of the demonstrations: "Those not active in the protest are in sympathy with the others, so the governor has simply said that normal conditions of workshop activity and recreation will be restored when the prisoners' behaviour returns to normal."

The protests started at the neighbouring Albany prison on Monday when 250 prisoners refused to work. They complained about the parole system.

Five Albany prisoners who on Tuesday climbed on to the roof were still there yesterday evening.

Shot mother of three named

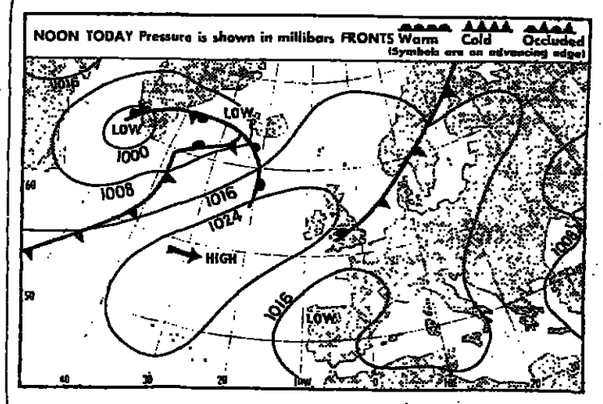
A mother shot dead in front of her three children at Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire, was named yesterday as Mrs Avril Trobe. Mr Joseph Baxter, aged 70, a retired farmworker, died after another shot, a gun by his side.

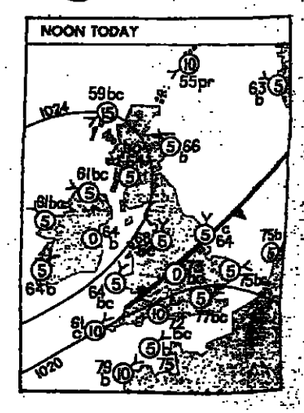
Mr Baxter lived in a council flat above that of Mrs Trobe, and it is believed that the noise of her children upset him. Residents have complained of thin walls and noise, but the council said yesterday the flats complied with minimum sound insulation regulations.

Explosion kills woman

A woman was killed in an explosion yesterday at the fireworks factory of Wallop Industries Ltd, Middle Wallop, near Salisbury.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.22 am Sun sets: 8.51 pm
Moon sets: 2.20 pm Moon rises: 11.40 pm
Last quarter: 9.48 am
Lighting up: 9.21 pm to 4.53 am
High water: London Bridge, 7.33 am, 6.2m (20.5ft); 7.41 pm, 6.0m (19.8ft). Avonmouth, 12.15 am, 10.8m (35.4ft); 12.37 pm, 10.5m (34.6ft). Dover, 4.37 am, 5.5m (17.9ft); 4.58 pm, 5.5m (18.2ft). Hull, 11.36 am, 6.2m (20.4ft). Liverpool, 4.42 am, 7.8m (25.6ft); 5.10 pm, 7.5m (24.5ft).

A weak trough of low pressure extends from E England to the SW.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, East Anglia: Bright spells, mainly dry, but chance of thundery showers later; wind NE light; max temp 27°C (81°F).

Central, S, Central NE, SW England, Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy with rain in a few places, brighter later; wind NE, light; max temp 23°C (73°F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District: Rather cloudy at first, rain in a few places, sunny intervals later; wind N light; max temp 19°C (66°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny spells; wind NW light; max temp 19°C (66°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday, mostly warm and dry with sunny spells.

Sea Passages:

S North Sea: Strait of Dover: Wind variable, mainly E, light; sea smooth.

English Channel (E): Wind E or NE, light; sea smooth.

St George's Channel: Wind N, light; sea smooth.

Irish Sea: Wind NW, light; sea smooth.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 30°C (86°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am 20°C (68°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 37 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 13.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1019.6 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, July 30

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	5.8	—	24	75	Sun intr
Bridlington	5.3	—	25	77	Sun intr
Clacton	12.2	—	23	73	Sunny
Margate	13.7	—	23	73	Sunny
S COAST					
Hastings	14.5	—	24	75	Sunny
Eastbourne	13.7	—	25	77	Sunny
Brighton	13.5	—	25	77	Sunny
Worthing	13.8	—	25	77	Sunny
Bognor R	13.5	—	23	73	Sunny
Southsea	13.8	—	25	77	Sunny
Sandown	14.1	—	23	73	Sunny
Bournemth	12.5	—	25	77	Sunny
Exmouth	10.3	—	25	77	Sunny
Torquay	13.2	—	24	75	Sunny
W COAST					
Morecambe	1.3	—	21	70	Cloudy
Blackpool	0.7	—	19	66	Cloudy
Newquay	10.3	—	20	68	Sun pm

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr 15; Canaries, Pes 40; Denmark, DKr 2.50; Finland, Fmk 3.50; France, Fr 2; Germany, DM 2.00; Greece, Dr 45; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 350; Luxembourg, Lf 30; Madeira, Esc 17.50; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 3.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 30; Sweden, Skr 2.75; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA, Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 30.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun; th, thunder.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	s	36	90	Copenhgn	c	21	70	Lisbon	s	34	93
Amsterdm	f	26	79	Dublin	c	20	68	Locarno	s	34	93
Athens	s	31	88	Edinburgh	c	18	64	London	s	28	82
Barcelona	s	31	88	Florence	th	27	81	Luxemburg	s	28	82
Beirut	s	30	86	Funchal	s	23	73	Madrid	s	37	99
Belfast	c	17	63	Geneva	s	25	77	Majorca	s	31	88
Berlin	s	24	75	Gibraltar	f	25	77	Malaga	s	31	88
Biarritz	s	24	75	Guernsey	s	23	73	Malta	s	31	88
Birmnghm	f	25	77	Helsinki	s	25	77	Manchstr	c	22	72
Bristol	f	25	77	Innsbruck	f	24	75	Moscow	s	25	77
Brussels	s	27	81	Istanbul	f	28	82	Munich	s	24	75
Cardiff	f	24	75	Jersey	s	27	81	Naples	f	27	81
Cologne	s	28	82	L Palmas	f	24	75	New York	s	28	82
Nice	s	28	82	Vienna	f	26	79
Nicosia	s	29	84	Warsaw	c	21	70
Oslo	s	25	77	Zurich	s	24	75
Paris	s	30	86				
Reykjavik	c	9	48				
Rome	s	27	81				
Ronldsay	c	16	61				
Stockholm	s	26	79				
Tel Aviv	f	29	84				

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Churches criticized for failing to help rootless young people

By Dianna Geddes

Churches of all denominations were criticized yesterday for failing to do more for the growing numbers of single homeless, especially young people. Representatives of Methodist, Anglican and Roman Catholic groups, who are working in the field seek a meeting with the British Council of Churches to press for urgent action and support in dealing with this "alarming problem".

At a press conference at the London Ecumenical Centre, the Rev William Kirkpatrick, director of Centrepoint, Soho, a night shelter for the single homeless, said the centre had taken in 7,500 people under the age of 25 last year, but had to turn away 3,500 for want of accommodation. Several churches in the area could easily be used as shelters and advice centres. It was scandalous that they were not being used.

Individual Christians could help with voluntary service. Centrepoint tried to act as a preventive centre by catching young people as they arrived at railway stations and bus terminals from the provinces. For want of drivers they got to the stations only three nights a week.

As unemployment grew, more and more school-leavers were coming to London in search of work, but jobs for the unskilled were beginning to dry up. Many brought money, perhaps £25, but did not realize that in London that would provide only about three nights' bed and breakfast. It was all too easy to fall on to the treadmill of drugs, prostitution, and crime, Mr Kirkpatrick said.

Mr Nicholas Beacock, director of the Campaign for theHomeless and Rootless (Char) the umbrella organization for 110 voluntary and charitable bodies for the homeless, 30 of them directly church-based, said the Church's voice was heard too infrequently in protest against homelessness, yet it was potentially one of the most powerful pressure groups.

All Christians should lobby local councillors to change public attitudes to the homeless. Many schemes for dealing with the trouble had failed to get off the ground because of opposition from local councillors and residents, he said. It was sad that many people still saw the homeless as feckless layabouts, who had only themselves to blame for their plight.

The facts belied that, Mr Beacock said. Government surveys showed that in 1965 Britain had 567 lodging houses, hostels and other short-stay establishments for homeless single people. By 1972 there were only 293, representing a 17 per cent decrease in beds. Char's surveys indicated that 3,000 more beds had since been lost. At the same time the private rented sector was declining.

More people were forced to sleep rough than at any time since the last war, Mr Beacock said. A survey by Char in October, 1972, disclosed that 1,145 people were sleeping rough in Westminster alone.

Char and other voluntary bodies wanted the law changed to make it a clear duty of housing authorities to provide accommodation fo rall homeless people. At present housing authorities shared responsibility for the homeless with social service departments. The situation was confused, and in practice only families were being housed.

The Rev Ian Harker, who worked for five years with voluntary housing associations among young drifters in Notting Hill, said one ray of light for the single homeless had come from the 1974 Housing Act, which came into force this year. It provides government grants to housing associations to buy and renovate properties for single people.

Another important provision was that housing associations that ran hostels for the homeless could now apply for a government grant to cover annual deficits.

College to sell 150 houses in Oxford

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

St John's College, Oxford, which has extensive property holdings in the city, is selling off about 150 of its houses in the Walton Manor area, North Oxford.

The college is negotiating with the Cherwell Family Housing Trust in one of the biggest property deals to take place in the city. It may involve £500,000 to £1m.

The trust believes that by buying the houses it can keep them in the privately rented sector instead of allowing them to be sold off to owner-occupiers one by one. The college is insisting, and the trust agrees, that sitting tenants must not be interfered with if the sale goes through.

The trust has asked the city council to help in arranging a loan but the final decision rests with the Department of the Environment. The sale has been negotiated by the UK Family Housing Association, an umbrella organization which helps housing associations to arrange property purchase.

Mr Harry Kidd, bursar of St John's said: "The college is primarily motivated by the unsuitability of property of this kind as an investment these days.

"We have taken the message that society would prefer not to have private landlords. We are also motivated by a desire, as we move out, to be replaced by an equally good landlord in relationships with the tenants and if possible, one who can afford to spend more than we can on improvements to the houses.

"The alternative is to let all the houses go into owner-occupation; and owner-occupation is a very good thing, but it is still desirable that there should be housing available for renting near city centres."

Mr Donald Stuart, executive officer for the Cherwell Family Housing Trust, said they wanted to take over the houses and let them to people who need to live in the city centre to provide services.



A bronze sculpture by Elizabeth Frink, "Paternoster", which was unveiled in Paternoster Square, City of London, by Mr Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, yesterday.

Survey says pupils were forced to take new exam

Nearly one sixth-former in five, who took part in an experimental school-leaving examination said he had been forced by school staff to sit the paper, a survey on the experiment, published today, states.

Replies received by the researchers included: "The head said we had to do it"; and "the head of the English department gave us no choice". Other pupils said the new Certificate of Extended Education (CEE) was made compulsory and that they had asked to take GCE O levels.

However, Mr John Marsh, of the National Association of Schoolmasters, which has 68,000 members, said: "We do not accept the claim. How can you force a 16-year-old to take an examination?"

The report was carried out by the National Foundation for Education Research on behalf of the Schools Council. The CEE is intended for new sixth-formers who do not want to sit GCE A levels but want to go beyond O levels and the Certificate of Secondary Education.

About 1,475 sixth-formers took part in the survey, of whom almost a fifth, said they were compelled to do so by the head or staff as part of school arrangements.

Dr Derek Duckworth, author of the report and senior research officer at the foundation's examinations and tests research unit, said that although he accepted that in a few cases pupils were made to take the examination, the probable trouble had mainly been that the teachers had not given the sixth-formers a proper explanation and pupils felt they were being forced into the examination.

The report concludes that there seems little doubt that the CEE, because of its attractive course, will have no difficulty in holding its own. The increasing number of sixth-form entrants who find A levels too demanding and many O level and CSE courses too distant from "real" life would be especially attracted.

£500,000 Welsh express bus service suggested

Rural Wales could be given a top-quality express bus service for less than £500,000, according to a report commissioned by the Welsh Council issued yesterday.

Journeys out of Wales are limited by an inadequate transport system, the report says. That could be remedied cheaply by a system of express bus services, running at regular intervals along direct routes and providing a coordinated transport network.

The report, made by the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, studied passenger needs in the principality.

The report suggests that five railway lines serving rural Wales should be closed and replaced with the express bus service. Included in the closure suggestion is the central Wales line from Swansea to Shrewsbury.

The report describes the benefit of railways as intangible and says that in present circumstances they do not provide the best type of public transport system.

In a statement with the report the Welsh Council says it does not think it would be reasonable or practical at present to contemplate any drastic revision of the basic networks of routes operated by British Rail or the national bus companies.

Judge and prosecution in dispute over rape plea

A rape case plea caused an argument between a judge and counsel for the prosecution at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

Mr James Pickles, for the prosecution, was prepared to accept a plea of not guilty to rape but guilty to unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl aged 15. He said: "This is the sort of case where, although the girl has said she did not consent and went through all the motions of refusing at the time, juries very often acquit".

Mr Justice Boreham said: "This man's statement amounts to a complete confession and complete corroboration. It is for me to see that justice is done. The Crown should consider very carefully in the circumstances where its public duty lies".

Mr Pickles replied: "Having considered everything, it is my feeling that this plea should be accepted".

James Joseph, aged 29, an engineer, of Hampton Place, Halifax, was jailed for nine months for unlawful sexual intercourse. His plea of not guilty to rape was accepted by the Crown.

Mr Pickles said Mr Joseph knew the girl's mother. She and the girl had been in a party drinking at lunchtime. Mr Joseph then took the girl to her house, where they had intercourse. Afterwards the girl left the house distressed.

'Spartan' lodging of vagrants deplored

By John Chartres

The lodging houses are worse than spartan. A general air of decayed, seedy untidiness pervades the majority, where windows and doors need repair, bare walls and floors rapidly dissipate the heat from antiquated radiators. Common rooms are everywhere: for sleeping, eating, relaxing, talking, playing games, washing, urinating. You cannot get away from other people, away from drabness. Nor are these arrangements particularly efficient. There is interminable queueing—to go to bed, to eat, to have a wash—and remarkably, to get into the place. You are watched, carefully examined by eyes trained in spotting lice, alcohol, urine, and criminality.

The above description is not culled from an unpublished novel by Dickens discovered behind somebody's fireplace during a cottage restoration. It is an extract from a survey into the plight of homeless single men published today.

The author, Mr John Stewart, aged 27, lecturer in social administration at Lancaster University, describes in the paragraphs above the general state of privately and municipally owned common lodging houses in the Manchester and Liverpool areas. He surveyed during 1970 and 1971 the condition of men who used to be known as tramps or vagrants but who now live more settled existences.

A foreword points out that developments have been made since the survey and there are others planned but that should not detract from a study that is concerned primarily with the future direction of a policy for the homeless.

His researches showed that even the common lodging houses had declined rapidly in number between 1935, when there were 300 in the North-west, to 25 in the period 1967-70.

Mr Stewart says that when municipal lodging houses opened in the late nineteenth century the intention was to provide a clean wholesome life for poorer workers, and by the standards of the 1890s they were a success. He continues:

Now the municipal lodging houses are approaching their centenaries. They have been heavily used during those years and life around them has changed. The nature and pay of itinerant and casual workers has altered dramatically whilst a welfare state claims to cover all manner of ills. Many staff members are dedicated people who work hard and believe [illegible] they do. The buildings they use are a legacy they would gladly trade.

Mr Stewart surveys the provision of social services for homeless single men and describes the way they use them. His analysis of records and statistical material reveals the extent and types of mental and physical illness and the incidence of alcoholism among the men.

Of No Fixed Abode, by John Stewart (Manchester University Press, £6).

Housing policies 'assault on poorest areas'

By Pat Healy

The housing improvement policies of successive governments are condemned today as a "systematic assault on the housing standards of the working class". The accusation is made in a report by the National Community Development Project, which is sponsored by the Home Office.

The shift from comprehensive redevelopment to the improvement of older dwellings has done little to raise housing standards in the poorest areas, the report says. Instead, it has diverted resources away from working-class housing and masked savage cuts in public expenditure which are likely to grow in the existing economic climate.

The report is based on the experience of eight local community development projects and it is the most devastating criticism yet of the improvement policies developed over the past five years. Concern that improvement grants were being abused by property developers led to the setting up of a select committee which resulted in stronger restrictions on their use. But today's report suggests that the whole improvement programme must be recast if the worst housing is to be tackled. It says:

We can continue with a piecemeal programme which discriminates against those in poorest housing conditions—poor owner-occupiers and tenants of absentee landlords—or the entire policy can be redefined.

The two essential conditions would be the provision of sufficient resources to allow comprehensive improvement in working class areas, before they deteriorate further; and comprehensive compulsory powers for local councils.

The Poverty of the Improvement Programme (CDP Information and Intelligence Unit, 5 Tavistock Place, London, WC1H 9SS, 40p).

Second homes social and economic issue

By Our Planning Reporter

Second homes in south-west England are unlikely to become widespread but there are concentrations where they might emerge as a significant social and economic issue, a report published yesterday concludes.

The report, by the South West Economic Planning Council, puts the present number of second homes at about 10,000, and considers that it will be, at the most, 45,000 by the end of the century. Nearly three quarters are in Devon and Cornwall, with big concentrations in Exmoor, north Cornwall, the coast between The Lizard and St Austell, south-east Cornwall, south Hampshire and south-west Dorset. In some coastal hamlets in Devon and Cornwall second homes form more than a quarter of the dwellings.

Two thirds of the owners are aged over 50, and in 1973 their average income was about £4,700 a year, compared with the national average of £1,600. Well over half live in and around London.

"The popular picture of a second home is of a dilapidated country cottage, bought for a song and done up with the aid of public money", the report says. But in the holiday areas of the west nearly a third are modern houses or bungalows with a full range of domestic amenities.

Survey of Second Homes in the South-West (South West Economic Planning Council, Froomsgate House, Rupert Street, Bristol, BS1 2QN, £1.15).

Father's killer 'Dickensian'

Michael Thomas Walsh, aged 27, a dustman, of Huddersfield, who was jailed for life yesterday at Leeds Crown Court for the murder of this father, was described by his counsel as being like a character from Dickens.

Mr Geoffrey Baker, QC, said that since he was 11 Mr Walsh had spent nearly his whole life in institutions. He and his seven sisters were abandoned by their mother, and he had now been abandoned by the rest of his family.

COUNTRY LIFE
Sailing and Cruising Number

England's Oldest Yacht Club
Douglas Philips Birt recalls the 200-year history of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, founded in 1775.

Prospects for the Admiral's Cup
Hugh Somerville discusses Britain's prospects of regaining the Admiral's Cup, the races for which begin on August 1.

The Overcrowding of Harbours
Alec Beilby examines the problems of finding berths and moorings for the growing number of boats.

Canal Restoration: Whose Problem?
Michael Wright investigates the growing contribution made by volunteers to the restoration of canals in Britain.

Motor Cruising and Dear Fuel
Colin Moody describes the reactions of motor-yacht designers to the rapid rise in fuel costs.

Out now, 35p.

The difference between a watch and a chronometer.

The Rolex Oyster Chronometers carry a red seal to show they have earned the right to be called a chronometer, rather than a watch. There is a difference.

No Swiss watch can be called a chronometer unless it has passed exacting tests at the Official Swiss Institute [illegible] meter is tested and they consistently show a higher quality of performance than is required.

Although Rolex make only a fraction of the annual Swiss output, they have won nearly half of all the chronometer certificates ever awarded.

The Rolex Oyster case.

The case of the Rolex Oyster is carved from a solid bar of gold, platinum or stainless steel. To bring it to its final perfection involves a total of 162 separate operations.

The crystal that covers the face is another unique Rolex device. The more under-water pressure you put upon it, the tighter it fits. The winding crown screws down on to the case [illegible] much [illegible] internally sealed for extra protection.

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Illustrated: Rolex GMT-Master, stainless steel, £224 recommended price including VAT

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INCOME AND WEALTH

Income tax has little impact on spread of wealth but state benefits are helping

Changes in the distribution of income have not been very pronounced over the past 15 years, but there has been a continuing trend towards greater equality in the distribution of wealth.

These are among the main points made by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth in its first report yesterday.

A standing reference requires the Commission "to undertake an analysis of the current distribution of personal income and wealth and of available information on past trends in that distribution" and states that the Government would welcome an initial report "as early as possible during the first year of the Commission's operation and subsequent reports from time to time".

Following the conventional distinction between income as a flow and wealth as a stock, the report discusses the major questions associated with the definitions of income and wealth and concludes that no single definition is appropriate for all purposes.

For statistical measurement, the report favours a definition of income which follows standard accounting practice in excluding changes in capital values. The concept of wealth is discussed in terms of a distinction between marketable and non-marketable forms of wealth.

In reviewing methods of statistical measurement, the report argues in favour of an approach which analyses the distribution of income and wealth in terms of the shares of successive statistical groups in the population (top 1 per cent, top 10 per cent, and so on, down to the bottom 10 per cent).

This method allows the identification of shifts in relative shares of the statistical groups over periods of time, but not, of course, of the movement of individuals from one group to another.

The Central Statistical Office Blue Book statistics, temporarily discontinued in 1967, are seen as the most satisfactory source of general information on pre-tax and post-tax income.

Expressed as shares of successive groups, the statistics show that in 1972-73 the top 50 per cent of income recipients, with income of £1,338 per year and over, received just over three-quarters of total personal income before tax, while the bottom half, with incomes below £1,338, received just under a quarter.

The top 10 per cent group, with incomes of £2,857 per year and over, received about one quarter of the total.

The top 20 per cent had more than seven times the share of the bottom 20 per cent. The impact of direct taxation on relative shares was to reduce the share of the top 10 per cent from 26.9 to 23.6 per cent after tax, while that of the bottom 20 per cent rose from 5.8 to 6.8 per cent.

In the post-tax distribution, the top 10 per cent were those with incomes of £2,398 and over, the bottom 20 per cent those with incomes below £668 [illegible] income ... been not very pronounced over the past 15 years, though there has been a continuing decline (from 19.5 per cent of income before tax in 1959 to 17.2 per cent in 1972-73), and particularly in that of the top 1 per cent (8.4 per cent in 1959 to 6.4 per cent in 1972-73).

They also show that the extent to which income tax has affected the distribution has not changed substantially. Other statistics are used to show that the progressive effect of direct taxation on the degree of inequality is largely offset by the regressive effect of indirect taxation.

However, transfer payments and benefits in kind provided by the State, such as pensions and health services, bring about an important element of redistribution.

Over £200,000 was spent by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth on its first two reports, requested by the Government in August last year and submitted under the chairmanship of Lord Diamond.

Report No 1, published by the Stationery Office at £3.10, is called Initial Report on the Standing Reference (Cmnd 6171) and begins the statutory task of regular analysis of the distribution of income and wealth. Report 2, Income from Companies and Its Distribution (Cmnd 6172) (S.O. £2.45) is a specific study requested at the same time as the royal commission was established.

In analysing the distribution of wealth, the report makes use of the statistics published by the Inland Revenue, which are based on estate duty returns. These show that, in 1973, all individuals in the top 1 per cent of wealth distribution possessed net assets worth £44,030 or more; in the top 5 per cent, the minimum holding was £15,880, and in the top 10 per cent, £10,640.

As these figures are said to be deficient in certain respects, a number of adjustments are incorporated.

The Commission's new figures show that in 1972 28.1 per cent of all personal wealth was owned by the top 1 per cent of the adult population, 53.9 per cent by the top 5 per cent, 67.3 per cent by the top 10 per cent and 82.4 per cent by the top 20 per cent.

These estimates include an allowance for wealth held by the members of the population not covered by Inland Revenue statistics, numbering some 20 million in 1972, and so should not be compared directly with the recently published Inland Revenue estimates for 1973, which cover only the identified wealth-owning population.

A further adjustment is made to show the effects of incorporating the accrued value of occupational and State pension rights, which constitute a form of non-marketable wealth.

This results in a major change in distribution, largely on account of the inclusion of State pension rights, with the share of the top 1 per cent falling by more than a third (from 28.1 to 17.4 per cent) and that of the bottom 80 per cent being more than doubled (from 17.6 to 40.7 per cent).

An examination of past trends in wealth holding is limited by gaps and discontinuities in the statistics, equal distribution, reflected most notably in the fall of the share of the top 1 per cent.

[illegible] the share of the top 1 per cent fell by about a quarter and that of the top 5 per cent by one fifth.

Emphasis is given to the distinction between wealth accumulated out of earnings and wealth received through inheritance.

The former is examined in the context of a "life-cycle" savings model and it is suggested that when allowance is made for differences in earnings and hence levels of savings between individuals, the life-cycle theory has an important part to play in explaining the observed inequality in wealth holding.

The theory is least appropriate in explaining the observed shares of the top wealth groups, where inheritance continues as a dominant influence.

The report stresses:

"The gaps in the official statistics which it will be necessary to fill before we can describe the distribution of income and wealth adequately are numerous and some are major. We have endeavoured to indicate their significance.

"In the case of wealth there are important questions about its distribution which can only be answered on the basis of new sources of information, although techniques for adjusting estate multiplier data can fill some of the gaps for the time being.

"In the case of income it is more a matter of a large number of gaps none of which itself is crippling but which, taken together, severely limit our analysis."

In spite of this reservation, the Commission states:

"The essential operational need of government for a sufficient volume of reliable information about the context and effects of policies is generally acknowledged but, as yet, inadequately met.

"Without knowledge of the true nature of the present distribution of income and wealth and of its connexion with the expansion of real income and wealth, and with concepts of social justice, views may be held by different groups which are mistakenly believed to be based on fact, but which will render more difficult the evolution of a consensus on policy in this field.

"Yet to arrive at such a consensus is essential if that policy is to tackle present social and economic problems effectively."

Taxes on expenditure are said to be broadly regressive and can be shown to offset, to a large extent, the redistributive effect of taxes on income. Alternatively, the progressive effect of benefits in kind from the social services on the distribution can be shown as largely offset by the incidence of indirect taxation.

Examining longer trends, the report shows that between 1938 and 1949 the biggest change occurred in income distribution. The share of the top 1 per cent fell by over a third, and that of the top 10 per cent by over a fifth. Between 1949 and 1959, the share of the top 1 per cent and of the top decile group as a whole continued to decline, but at a slower pace.

For example, the top 1 per cent fell from 11.2 per cent to 8.4 per cent (a decline of a quarter). The share of the bottom 50 per cent hardly changed, while the shares of other deciles above the median showed small increases.

From 1959 to 1972-73 the share of the top 1 per cent declined by a further quarter from 8.4 to 6.4 per cent but other changes were less marked.

The share of the bottom 20 per cent increased from 5.3 to 5.8 per cent. Taking the distributions as a whole, there was a trend towards greater equality over the period, 1949-73, of 1.4 per cent [illegible] cent in

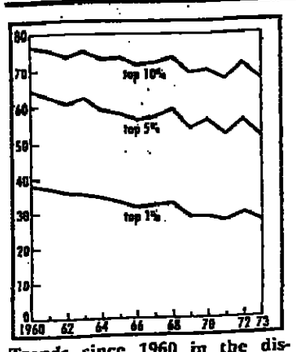
When the trends over the past 15 years in these pre-tax and post-tax distributions are compared, how- [illegible] which direct of income has not changed significantly.

Between 1959 and 1972-73 the share of the top 10 per cent fell from 29.4 per cent to 26.9 per cent before tax and from 25.2 per cent to 23.6 per cent after tax.

Dealing with wealth, the Commission notes that personal wealth is very much less evenly distributed than personal income. In 1973, more than a quarter of all personal wealth was owned by the richest 1 per cent of the adult population (persons aged 18 and over).

ASSET COMPOSITION OF PERSONAL WEALTH BY RANGE: 1973

Asset/liability	Range of net wealth (lower limit) Nil	£5,000	£10,000	£20,000	£50,000	£100,000	£200,000	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Quoted UK govt securities	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.5	2.5	3.1	3.4	1.3
Quoted ordinary shares	1.1	1.3	2.9	10.6	23.4	31.9	34.2	11.0
Other company securities	0.8	0.8	1.9	5.2	11.4	14.8	19.4	5.9
Cash and bank deposits	10.8	5.1	5.6	6.5	7.8	7.4	6.1	6.6
Building society deposits	5.4	6.3	8.7	10.0	7.2	4.2	0.9	7.2
National Savings	2.2	4.9	4.2	2.9	1.7	1.1	0.9	4.3
Life policies	25.6	30.1	16.7	13.3	6.8	3.0	1.6	14.3
Land	0.2	0.4	1.1	4.4	7.5	10.8	15.2	4.3
Dwellings	24.8	58.4	54.6	37.2	21.4	15.2	8.0	38.2
Other buildings	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.2	0.9
Household goods	5.6	3.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.3
Trade assets	0.6	1.3	2.0	3.2	3.6	2.4	1.8	2.4
Other assets	20.2	8.4	8.3	8.6	9.4	7.8	10.2	10.0
Personal debts	−4.5	−2.5	−2.9	−4.2	−4.5	−5.2	−4.6	−3.7
Property debts	−6.4	−10.0	−7.2	−4.4	−2.0	−0.8	−1.3	−5.7
Net wealth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Trends since 1960 in the distribution of personal wealth in Great Britain (percentage share of estimated personal wealth of given quantile groups of the total population, aged 18 and over).

About half of all wealth was owned by the richest 5 per cent and two-thirds by the richest 10 per cent.

Even within the top 1 per cent there was a high degree of concentration of the group's wealth, nearly a half was owned by the top tenth, ie, about 12 per cent of all personal wealth was owned by the richest thousandth of the population.

It should be noted, however, that these estimates were prepared on a basis which assumed that persons not covered by the Inland Revenue's figures had no wealth. Such persons accounted for more than half the adult population in 1975.

In absolute terms, personal wealth in 1973 was estmiated by the Inland Revenue at £163,900m, implying an average holding of about £4,000 per head of the adult population, but there were around 30,000 individuals with holdings of wealth valued at £200,000 or more and, on average people in this group possessed assets worth £600,000, ie, 150 times the average.

All individuals in the richest 1 per cent of the population possessed wealth worth at least £44,000. In the top 5 per cent the minimum holding was £15,000, in the top 10 per cent £10,600, and in the top 20 per cent £5,500.

"Two points should be remembered when thinking of these figures in practical terms. First, that the amounts of wealth are net of debts.

"Secondly, that the distribution shows the dispersion of wealth among individuals not among families", stresses the commission.

"In terms of asset composition, dwellings constitute the most important single form of personal wealth, accounting for 38.2 per cent of the 1973 total." company securities [illegible] life assurance policies (14.3), cash and bank deposits (6.6), building society deposits (7.2), land (4.3), [illegible] and household goods [illegible].

The distribution of particular assets may be very different from the distribution of wealth as a whole. Certain assets, such as company securities and land, are owned disproportionately by the wealthy, while others, in particular life policies, National Savings and household goods, are distributed more evenly among the population.

While total wealth remains very unevenly distributed, the extremes of concentration have been reduced over time. Estimates published by the Inland Revenue are available only since 1960, but, according to the unofficial estimates of Professor J. Revell, the share of personal wealth owned by the richest 1 per cent of the population in England and Wales aged 25 and over fell from 69 per cent in 1911-13 to 42 per cent in 1960, though the decline was offset to some degree by an increase in the share of wealth held by the next richest group in the population.

The shares of the top 5 per cent and 10 per cent fell rather less than the share of the top 1 per cent. Since 1960, the trend towards greater equality has broadly continued, as has the tendency of the share of the top 1 per cent of the adult population to fall more rapidly in proportionate terms than the shares of the groups immediately below in the distribution.

"Many witnesses have called our attention to the shortcomings of the estate duty method of calculation, which are fully recognized by the Inland Revenue.

"Our adjustments suggest that the degree of concentration in personal wealth holding is overstated in the Inland Revenue statistics by a small amount. For example, the share of wealth owned by the richest 5 per cent of the adult population in 1972 was reduced from 56.3 per cent in the unadjusted Inland Revenue estimates to 53.9 per cent in the adjusted distribution.

"The most important single adjustment was to attribute holdings of wealth to the members of the population not covered by the Inland Revenue figures, and we estimate that in 1972 the average wealth holding of these people—over twenty million in number—was around £700 per head.

"Pension rights are not included in the coverage of the official statistics. The published figures in fact cover only those forms of wealth which are marketable, ie, can be exchanged for cash on [illegible] market. The concept, however, be extended to certain forms of non-marketable wealth as well.

"Of such assets, we attached particular importance to pension effects of the inclusion of occupational and State pension entitlements in the distribution of wealth.

"Notwithstanding that the treatment of pension rights raises a number of difficult problems of valuation and allocation, we have attempted to calculate the distribution of wealth on bases which include occupational State pension entitlements."

While the inclusion of occupational pension entitlements alone does not very significantly affect the shape of the distribution, if both occupational and State pension entitlements are taken into account, the distribution is changed considerably.

In particular, the share of the bottom 80 per cent rises from 19.2 per cent to 40.7 per cent, with the share of the top 5 per cent declining from 50.1 per cent to 35.9 per cent.

In looking at issues of interpretation, it is noted, first, that the published statistics relate to the distribution of wealth among individuals. In many circumstances, however, it would be more appropriate to measure the distribution of wealth among families or households. Indirect evidence suggests that the joint distribution of wealth owned by husbands and wives is not very different from the distribution among individuals.

But this conclusion should be regarded as tentative. Moreover, it does not allow for the existence of wealth owners other than husband and wife in the family or household.

The report declares that estate duty calculations tend to understate the value of wealth and the numbers of wealth owners. Pension rights are not included in official statistics.

The Commission examines the extent to which observed inequalities in the distribution of wealth might be accounted for by life-cycle factors. If people commonly accumulate wealth during their working lives in order to finance consumption in retirement there might be some concentration of wealth among individuals around the age of retirement.

The available evidence suggests that age differences combined with inequalities in earnings are compatible with a substantial degree of concentration in the distribution of wealth, though a definite causal link cannot be established.

Such factors cannot, however, provide a good explanation of the large shares of wealth owned by [illegible] richest groups in the population, and here the evidence suggests that inheritance [illegible] play an important role.

Outlining proposals for future [illegible] national and sector balance sheet estimates constitute a significant advance in establishing total personal wealth holdings, there is still a very large gap in information about the distribution of wealth among individuals.

A sample survey of wealth appears to be the only possible way of filling these gaps. The Central Statistical Office acknowledged in their evidence that a survey of wealth would eventually be essential if their own proposals were to be carried forward.

INLAND REVENUE ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL WEALTH BY RANGE
Numbers of wealth holders and amounts of net wealth, by range of net wealth: 1973

Range of net wealth (lower limit) £	Total Number Thousands	Total Amount £ thousand million	Males Number Thousands	Males Amount £ thousand million	Females Number Thousands	Females Amount £ thousand million
Nil	3,599	1.6	1,774	0.7	1,825	1.0
1,000	4,604	6.5	2,542	4.5	2,262	4.0
3,000	2,279	9.0	1,330	5.3	939	3.7
5,000	4,082	29.8	2,584	19.1	1,498	10.7
10,000	2,229	27.7	1,496	18.4	743	9.3
15,000	782	13.8	466	8.5	317	5.3
20,000	415	9.8	241	5.9	174	3.9
25,000	629	20.9	381	12.7	248	8.2
50,000	211	13.1	125	7.7	86	5.4
100,000	79	10.0	43	5.6	36	4.5
200,000	31	19.4	18	10.9	13	8.5
Under 10,000	14,764	49.0	8,250	29.6	6,514	19.4
10,000 and over	4,376	114.9	2,759	69.7	1,617	45.2
Total	19,140	163.9	11,009	99.3	8,131	64.6

HOME NEWS

Government accused over Kenya Asians

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Despite assurances by Mr Alexander Lyon, Minister of State at the Home Office, a report published today accuses the Government of trying to limit its commitment to United Kingdom passport holders in Kenya by dispersing the Asian community and delaying departures for Britain.

The report, which was prepared for the United Kingdom Immigrants' Advisory Service by Dr Tina Wallace, says there is discrimination against married female British passport holders and alleges difficulties over dependants.

In April, Mr. Lyon said: "All who wish to come from East Africa will have done so by the end of this Parliament if it runs its normal length. The trouble is that no one knows how many Asians remain in Kenya who are not her citizens and who wish to come to Britain."

The report says that the 1969 Kenya census, which is used as a base for calculations, is notoriously unreliable. That casts doubt on figures, based on available evidence that, of the 78,000 Asians in Kenya in 1969 but not citizens of that country, 44,000 were still there in January, 1975.

The report says: "Because of the unfortunate but great importance given to numbers in the situation, it is essential that the British High Commission should reveal what numbers they are working with and how they were calculated."

In February, 1975, the number of quota vouchers for United Kingdom passport holders throughout the world was increased from 3,500 to 5,000.

The waiting time for those in the queue to come here is reduced and the queue is shorter, according to the report, but British Asians join it only when Kenya asks them to leave.

A British Asian still has to be unemployed before he can come to the United Kingdom.

The report says that difficulties lead to Asians becoming stateless, families being split, and boys being left in East Africa. "Above all, one group of United Kingdom citizens has no claim to settlement at all—the women."

Lord Foot, chairman of the advisory service, says the report has been carefully studied by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Women barred: Six thousand women holding British passports in East Africa were barred from coming to Britain because of their sex, Mr John Ennals, director of the advisory service, said yesterday.

He said they were separated, married to stateless men or men who had adopted Kenyan, Tanzanian or Malawi nationality. If the husband held a British passport the family could come, but the Government recognized only women who were widowed or divorced as heads of families entitled to vouchers.

UK Passport Holders in Kenya—The End of an Era? by Tina Wallace. (Runnymede Trust, 75p.)



Channel record beaten: Cynthia Nicholas, aged 17, a student of Scarborough, Ontario, being congratulated by her mother at Dover after swimming the Channel from France in nine hours 46 minutes. She beat the old record by 13 minutes.

Conservatives in Scotland 'faced with extinction'

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

An immediate and radical reform of the Conservative Party in Scotland was demanded in a document published yesterday by three Young Conservatives who declared that they were acting from panic and despair over the party's performance in Scotland. The document said that the party there was "faced with severe decline and even positive extinction".

The Conservatives have lost 20 seats in as many years north of the border and last October fell into third place behind Labour and the Scottish National Party in the number of votes won.

The measures taken since have clearly not impressed the authors of *The Scottish Conservatives—The Way Ahead*. They are Mr Michael Forsyth, national vice-chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students, Mr David McLetchie, a former office holder with the federation and Mr Douglas Young, a vice-chairman of the Scottish Young Conservatives. The three said they believed that the failure of so many Labour Party policies and the EEC referendum result, which rejected the Scottish National Party, gave Conservatives a chance to leap to the forefront of Scottish politics. They said: The Conservative Party is not a party of class and privilege and should not attempt to be so. It should shake off this harmful image and attempt to communicate with and work with ordinary working people who make up such a large number of voters in England and Wales. Putting our own house in order is a necessary prerequisite of taking full advantage of the opportunities facing Scotland.

Attacking the present structure of the party, the document pointed out that once again the party conference was held during the week, which meant that working people were unable to attend.

It is important to foster the Scottish identity because of the new climate of political life in Scotland brought about by the discovery of oil, the rise of the SNP and the move towards a Scottish assembly which has sprung from it. At the same time we feel that the Scottish Conservative and Unionist Association has not the ability or the back-up to project the Scottish identity on its own.

The importance of the proposed Scottish assembly could not be overestimated and its success or failure would determine the existence of the United Kingdom.

Share ownership moving from people to institutions

Ownership of equity capital, the final distribution of dividends among individuals, the growth of dividends and other forms of personal income, and the role of dividends and equity capital in company finance were specifically studied.

Evidence was also taken on dividend control and arguments for and against it noted. But the Royal Commission had not been asked to make recommendations on that.

Share ownership

There is no reliable and up-to-date information about the ownership of shares. Surveys have in the past been undertaken in this field, particularly by the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge, but the latest available figures from this source relate to December, 1969.

The Government Statistical Service propose to build on the Cambridge work and to mount a new survey of the ownership of quoted securities in the course of this year.

The outstanding feature revealed by available figures is the trend over the past 10 years away from individual share ownership towards shareholding by institutions, in pension funds and life assurance funds.

Between 1963 and 1973 individual shareholding as a proportion of total shareholding fell from 59 per cent to 42 per cent. The holdings by pension funds and insurance companies increased by about 10 per cent to 28 per cent.

These figures relate to quoted companies only. The main financial institutions do not have any *very significant holdings of shares* in unquoted companies and, for the most part, the shares of these companies are held either by other companies or by persons. There is no reliable information on which to estimate the breakdown between these two categories.

The pattern of distribution of income from the shares follows broadly the pattern of ownership and the same trends are evident.

Dividend distribution

On dividend income paid directly to shareholders on personal holdings there was the problem of lack of data so analyses of dividends were based on Inland Revenue figures which included interest taxed at source indistinguishably with dividends.

Taxed interest excludes interest on the traditional small savings media and a special exercise carried out with the Inland Revenue confirmed that although the split between dividends and taxed interest varied slightly with income this did not greatly affect the pattern of distribution of dividend payments to individuals of differing income levels.

The dividends received by institutions, a category which can be taken as predominantly pension funds and life assurance funds, are merely one component of the total income of the institutions and there is no way in which this one component can be followed through into the various types of benefit received by people who save in this way.

But there is some information on people who save by paying pension contributions and life *assurance premiums. The number* of taxpayers receiving occupational pensions increased by almost 50 per cent over the period 1963 to 1973 and the average gross amounts received per head by two-thirds.

At December 31, 1971, 11.1 million workers were members of occupational pension schemes representing almost half of all employees. The percentage of households recording contributions to pension funds in 1972 increased with total incomes up to about £3,000 a year and remained around the 60 per cent level thereafter.

The average contributions increased steadily with income. The proportion of all households contributing to pension funds has remained fairly constant at around one-third over the period 1963-73.

No information is available about the income levels of those benefiting from life assurance funds.

But in terms of those paying premiums, the percentage of people saving through life assurance does not vary greatly with income and the proportion of income saved is fairly constant at all levels. The number of taxpayers paying life assurance premiums remained fairly constant over the decade to 1972-73 but the average size of premiums reflected the doubling of total incomes over the period.

No information is available about the ultimate beneficiaries of charities and private non-profitmaking bodies who between them receive around 5 per cent of the dividends paid by quoted companies.

There are three main groups of individuals who benefit, directly or indirectly, from dividends:
(a) 2.1 million taxpayers who receive dividends directly on personal holdings of stocks and shares;
(b) up to 11 million members of occupational pension schemes and 2½ million taxpayers receiving occupational pensions;
(c) 14 million taxpayers who save through life assurance.

It is not possible to combine the statistics of direct and indirect receipts of dividends in order to produce a single tabulation of the final distribution of dividends to individuals.

About one half of dividends paid by quoted companies go to category (a) and rather more than one third to categories (b) and (c) combined. Since individual shareholders in category (a) receive in addition the bulk of the dividends paid by unquoted companies, other than those which are paid to other companies, they probably receive more than half of all dividend payments.

Dividends paid to the contractual savings institutions in (b) and (c) are nevertheless important because of the wide spread of beneficiaries. The National Association of Pension Funds said that the greatest element of risk to future pensions was that investments would fail to produce the income yield expected of them.

The 2.1 million stock and shareholders accounted in 1972-73 for about 9 per cent of all taxpayers included in Inland Revenue statistics (probably about 8 per cent of all incomes). The proportion ranged from 6 per cent of the total number of tax units in the lower part of the distribution to 85 per cent at the top.

Their median total income was around £2,000 a year. The 50 per cent of them below the median received just under one fifth of the total dividends and taxed interest, the remaining four fifths going to those above the median with about one tenth going to the half per cent of taxpayers with statutory incomes of more than £20,000.

In 1972-73 about one million taxpayers with total incomes below £2,000 received small amounts of dividends and taxed interest averaging £227. At the other extreme about 11,000 taxpayers with total incomes above £20,000 received an average gross amount per head of £11,884 in dividends and taxed interest. These figures are before tax.

The Inland Revenue made available separate tabulations for pensioners for 1972-73. Defined as persons in receipt of a national insurance retirement or widow's pension, pensioner taxpayers received 45.9 per cent of all dividends and taxed interest in 1972-73.

On incomes from dividends and taxed interest, taxation has a significant levelling effect bringing the average gross receipts of £11,834 by taxpayers in the top income bracket down by about 80 per cent while leaving receipts of the lowest income category unchanged.

Under a system of progressive taxation any general increase in dividend payments would accrue in greater measure, relative to total dividend receipts, to shareholders in the lower income ranges than to those in the higher, where at the extreme an increment of investment income bears tax at 98 per cent.

Dividends growth

Data considerations meant basing this analysis on quoted companies only. Over the period 1963-74 annual changes in quoted company dividend payments fluctuated from year to year, but the growth of dividends averaged 8.3 per cent per annum (6.1 per cent at a compound rate).

The best estimate of the growth over the period adjusted for changes in the capital base is an average of 7.3 per cent per annum or 5.6 per cent compound.

Dividend payments rose at a markedly lower rate during the period of dividend restraint from July 1966 to December 1969. There was no increase in the rate of growth in the two years after this period.

These were years of some financial stringency for companies, and dividends started to grow again when the financial position of companies improved in 1972.

Because of the many categories of shareholder the dividends received by individuals are only a part of those paid by companies. There is also a major difference between analyses of payments and receipts in that the former relate to quoted companies while the latter relate to all companies, unquoted as well as quoted.

In receipts as well as payments, however, dividend income is still subject to fluctuation from one year to another, a good deal more so than any other form of income. Over the 11-year period 1963-73 (1974 figures are not yet available) aggregate dividends received by *persons grew in money terms on* average at about one-third of the rate of earned incomes and other forms of investment income.

In real terms dividends declined by about 20 per cent, while other forms of income increased by varying amounts ranging from 25 per cent in the case of other investment income to 85 per cent in the case of occupational pensions.

The decline in personal receipts of dividends in real terms is partly associated with the trend towards a lower level of personal holding of quoted shares discussed in Chapter 2. The measure of other investment income includes the imputed rent of owner-occupiers and allows for interest paid.

In comparing dividends with other forms of income, account was taken of capital gains and losses where practicable and appropriate. There are no reliable figures of total capital gains on an annual basis and therefore no way in which one can set out, year by year, the total return to shareholders on dividends and capital gains or losses.

The Commission nevertheless investigated the total rate of return on equities adjusted for inflation over a period of years taking into account capital gains and losses. For this purpose it was necessary to make assumptions about dates of purchase and sale of shares.

A regular pattern of annual purchases and sales was assumed, and on this basis, the annual returns over the period 1948-74 averaged about 5.2 per cent gross, 2.6 per cent for the standard rate taxpayer and -0.2 per cent for someone paying tax at the top marginal rate. The proportion of these returns contributed by capital gains was not significant.

The results derived from this exercise are critically dependent on the period chosen, and, for example, a calculation based on the end of 1973, before the heavy decline in the stock market in 1974, would produce average returns some 2 percentage points higher than those given above. For this reason the Commission counsel caution in using the results.

Financing and the role of dividends in raising capital

The distinctive role of equity capital arises from there being no contractual return on it. The amount of equity capital can be increased either by retaining profits within the business rather than paying them out in the form of dividends, or by raising capital from the market through new share issues.

Over the period studied (1950-72) internal funds accounted on average for 76 per cent of the total funds raised, about 40 per cent being retained profits and 36 per cent provisions for depreciation.

Equity capital raised for cash accounted for 6.5 per cent of total funds during the period 1950-72, this figure falling from an average of 10.4 per cent in 1950-61 to 4.6 per cent over the period 1962-72.

Although the level of share issues has been small, the total amount of equity capital provided each year from retentions and proceeds of share issues combined, has been the major source of funds of industrial and commercial companies. Moreover, equity capital provides the base for the raising of other forms of finance.

The relative size of this base declined between 1950 and 1970, although gearing appears to have fallen slightly in 1971 and 1972. Evidence from financial institutions suggested that a view had developed among borrowers and lenders that gearing was now too high.

This gives rise to the expectation that the level of equity issues will be higher in the immediate future than in the recent past, an expectation supported by the number of such issues in the current year.

There was a good deal of evidence on the role of dividends in the raising of equity capital.

The Commission accept the view that capital values are based on expected future returns from shares which are, in part at least, related to future dividends. The prospect of increased future dividends therefore will increase the share price and thus facilitate equity issues.

It has been shown that the levels of share prices and new equity issues have been positively related for most of the recent past.

The Commission think that differing dividend yields between companies enable the returns to equity to reflect the differential risks involved in different industries and companies. External constraints which distort the dividend policies of company management may hamper this allocative process. There may, however, be reasons of public policy for wishing to channel capital into particular industries.

In the longer term the returns to equity holding must be competitive with the returns which investors can obtain on alternative investments. If they are not, it is unlikely that the past level of savings for equity investment will be maintained.

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TABLE 10: ROYAL COMMISSION ON WEALTH
OWNERSHIP OF QUOTED ORDINARY SHARES

Percentage (year-end)

Category of ownership	1963	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Persons, executors and trustees resident in UK	58.7	47.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0
Charities and other non-profit making bodies	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
Insurance companies —long term funds	10.6	12.4	13.0	13.7	13.8	14.2
—general funds		1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0
Pension funds	7.0	9.4	10.4	11.0	11.3	12.2
Investment trust companies	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.5
Unit trusts	1.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4
Banks and other financial institutions	2.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.3
Non-financial companies	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.3
Public sector	1.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.5
Overseas	4.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total market value of issued ordinary shares (£m)	27,500	36,010	35,670	50,920	60,070	40,520

Aim to reduce deaths from breast cancer

By Our Medical Reporter

The Health Education Council yesterday published a pamphlet to try to reduce the number of breast cancer deaths in Britain—13,000 a year.

It recommends women to examine their breasts once a month for signs of cancer, and include illustrations on how to do so. One hundred thousand copies of the pamphlet are being sent to local health departments for free distribution.

It was compiled by Mrs Patricia Hobbs, senior research officer at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester.

Breast Self-Examination (Health Education Council, 78 New Oxford Street, London, WC1A 1AH).

Man jailed for stabbing three people

A man who stabbed a woman, a man and a girl was sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday to eight years.

Ivan Bernard Hunter, aged 53, of Rotton Park Road, Edgbaston, told the court that he drank a bottle of whisky before committing the offences. He was found guilty on two counts of attempting to murder Miss Yvette Thompson, aged 26, and Elaine Rose, now aged 12, and guilty of unlawfully wounding Mr Arthur Rose, the girl's father. He was acquitted of attempting to murder Mr Rose.

The court was told that Mr Hunter attacked Miss Thompson when she came to his house to collect her belongings.

Girl tortured over 'slight'

A man alleged to have set a girl alight, and beaten and tortured her for four hours because of an imagined slight over his appearance, was jailed for three years when he appeared at Stafford Crown Court yesterday.

Andrew McGowan, aged 19, an apprentice carpenter, of Hartlands Road, Stone Cross, West Bromwich, admitted imprisoning the girl against her will, inflicting grievous bodily harm on her, and two offences of indecency.

Mr Brian Farrer, for the prosecution, said Mr McGowan was disfigured by a skin complaint. He thought the girl who was walking a dog was making fun of him.

He imprisoned her in an empty building, poured Brasso over her head and set her hair alight. He stripped and beat her, gagged and blindfolded her with dusters and wire bound wits string, and beat her about the head. He also beat the dog.

هكذا من الأصل

Berne professor questions validity of attributing Cologne papyrus fragment to Archilochus

Swiss cat among the classicist pigeons

From Philip Howard
Oxford

One of the most exciting recent classical discoveries was the publication last year of a new papyrus from Cologne. It has been generally accepted that it contains a considerable fragment of a previously unknown poem by Archilochus. This appears to be a characteristically vehement, cynical, and erotic dialogue. It is a scene of heartless seduction of the younger sister of Neobule, the lost love who got under Archilochus's skin—a sort of seventh-century *Last Tango in Paros*.

At the Classical Congress in Oxford yesterday Professor Thomas Gelzer, of Berne University, put a Swiss cat among the pigeons by arguing that the fragment is not authentic Archilochus at all, but a neo-classicist rhetorical imitation of him from the first century BC.

His objections to its authenticity were based on an analysis of its vocabulary, style and metre, as well as its content, which he takes to be more tender, less bawdy, than has previously been supposed. On the other hand, he demonstrated that the author of the Cologne epode has produced a composition that fulfils the stylistic requirements laid down by contemporary Augustan critics such as Dionysius of Halicarnassus. It seems to imitate the specific merits with which Archilochus was credited by those critics, and to avoid his specific faults in form and manner.

By clever manipulation of the story the studious imitator turned what was considered an unpleasant subject into what the less robust taste of the lily-livered later critics considered a fine one. As devil's advocate Professor Gelzer presented his heretical argument with wit and style. But in such company, he seemed to make as few converts as a vegetarian preaching cucumbers to a conference of hungry cannibals.

Religion and politics are generally supposed to be kept in separate compartments in modern Britain; of course, the churches and the monarchy are still potent validating symbols behind the political establishment. Professor Mary White, of Trinity College, Toronto, argued persuasively that religion and politics were essentially interdependent in the period when ancient Athens rose to glory.

New festivals and the new cult of the state goddess were used to subordinate the fissiparous old family and tribal loyalties to the larger loyalty of the city state. Festivals and cults were an essential part of the corporate life of a Greek community. The power of the aristocratic land-owning families in Athens was rooted in the respect they had commanded for centuries as holders of the hereditary priestboods.

Their monopoly of political and economic power was successfully challenged by the political changes of Solon, the Peisistratids, and Kleisthenes. Similarly, the founding of new public cults and festivals, with priests and administrators appointed by the state, diminished the hieratic influence of the old families. The Panatheneia, started in the 560s, seems to have been a grand combination of Bank holiday, coronation, Durham miners' gala, cup final and Christmas Day. In that way the powerful force of religious symbolism was used effectively to encourage pride in the vigorous and expanding city state: loyalty to Athena and to Athens.



General de Carvalho, the Portuguese military security chief, greeted on his return to Lisbon from Cuba yesterday by Senhor Alvaro Cunhal (right), leader of the Portuguese Communist Party.

WEST EUROPE

French winegrowers plan road actions

From Richard Wigg
Paris, July 30

The growers of cheap wine in southern France have again decided to take their grievances on to the roads so as to put pressure on the Government, whom they accuse of not having stood up firmly enough in Brussels to obtain more subsidies.

Extra police have been drafted into the six principal departments of the region in an effort to prevent the demonstrations called by the winegrowers for tomorrow from getting out of hand.

"Commando actions" are threatened for the beginning of the great August holiday exodus when any disruption on the already overloaded road system of the south and south-west will have maximum effect. The organizers are keeping their plans secret to surprise the police.

The two chief targets for the winegrowers' anger are M Bonner, the Minister of Agriculture, who had promised some palliatives by August 1, and the continuing imports of cheaper Italian wines.

Calls for the resignation of M Bonner "together with all his advisers at the ministry" have come from such pillars of the agricultural establishment as M Emmanuel Maffre de Bauge, president of the Languedoc-Roussillon Federation of Table Wine Growers.

M Bonner today made clear, however, that the winegrowers' chief demand, the suspension of the import of Italian wines would not be countenanced.

This year's harvest is expected to be better than average, reaching between 70 million and 72 million hectolitres, while the stocks already exceed 26 million hectolitres (572 million gallons).

The winegrowers want approval for further distillation of local wines for industrial alcohol (which is already costing the EEC countries an estimated 1,400m francs (£155m a year). In the longer term they want a series of financial incentives to reduce the acreage of vineyards and improve the quality of wine and its alcohol content. Such steps were promised by M Chirac, the Prime Minister, after the unrest last spring, but so far have not been carried out.

A cry of alarm about the problems facing the growers of quality wines, has been made by a group of experts in a report to M Segard, the Minister of Foreign Trade.

On the advice of M Jean-François Berger, head of the wines and spirits section of the Centre for Foreign Trade, the experts say that French wines now face better organized competition from other countries.

The report criticizes the lack of adaptation to modern wine selling techniques in importing countries. "French wines are a dense undergrowth where only a few experts know their way", the report says.

Seven Spanish officers put under 'political' arrest

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, July 30

Military authorities have placed seven Army officers under arrest in Madrid on suspicion of illegal political activities, it was learnt today. A statement issued by the headquarters of the First Military Region, which includes Madrid, said that an order was issued yesterday for a major and six captains to be taken into custody.

The statement did not identify the officers, or indicate the nature of the offence of which they are suspected; but informed sources said that they are believed to have met last Sunday at the town of El Escorial, near Madrid, to discuss political affairs. It is not known if the seven officers had any direct link with unauthorized political organizations.

However, it is known that for some time certain groups of officers have been meeting secretly and have formed politically-oriented groups which are in close touch with some outlawed organizations.

Spain's military leaders are particularly sensitive about political conniving because of what happened in Portugal. Last March, two Army officers in Barcelona were sentenced to a total of eight months confinement for "a serious offence against military discipline", related to their defence of a fellow officer, who had refused to identify civilians involved in a labour dispute.

The present case could prove to be much more serious. If the officers concerned are found to have been in touch with illegal political organizations, it would be the first case of its kind. It is believed that the statement, despite its lack of detail, was published by the Army with the idea of serving as a warning to other officers who might be tempted to engage in political activities.

Two planes bombed in Corsica

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 30

Two French service aircraft at a naval base near Ajaccio, in Corsica, were badly damaged during the night by bomb attacks. The Corsican Peasants' Liberation Front, a group banned by the Government in January, 1974, claimed responsibility in telephone calls to newspapers.

Bomb attacks, directed either against state property or that of mainland French who live on the island, have resumed again this summer. There have been 14 such incidents this month.

The two Nord 262 aircraft, naval authorities said, had been taking part in the past few days in the fighting of fires which afflict the Corsican countryside every summer. It has never been settled conclusively whether these are caused by arson.

Direct-grant schools deadline August 21

By Tim Devlin

Regulations to phase out direct-grant schools over seven years after September, 1976 were laid before Parliament yesterday. The Government's policy becomes effective on August 21.

The regulations will lie for 40 parliamentary days (until the beginning or middle of November). A "prayer" can be moved against them in either House of Parliament. If it were to succeed the regulations would be annulled, according to section 112 of the Education Act, 1944.

The Conservatives immediately promised to use every parliamentary means to annul the regulations. Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Opposition spokesman for education, science and the arts, said Conservatives would probably table a prayer when Parliament resumes in October.

"Governors and head teachers of direct-grant schools should make their dispositions accordingly, in the knowledge that one or both Houses may well annul the regulations", he said.

Mr Donald Lindsay, director of the Independent Schools Information Service, said he had hoped that the practical problems which we know have been communicated by several local education authorities would have dissuaded the Government from introducing the regulations so precipitously.

"A number of them are concerned that the considerable cost of this exercise will be much greater than present government estimates. This will have to be borne by taxpayers and ratepayers. At the same time cuts have been announced in the nursery school programme."

A circular (7/75) explaining the regulations' effects has been sent to schools and local authorities. It indicates that capitation, sixth-form and fee remission grants may be paid for children entering school in 1976-77 only if governors have satisfied Mr Mulley that they intend the schools to go comprehensive.

They must also have confirmed their intention to consult the local education authority about statutory proposals to that effect. Declarations of intent have already been sent to schools for completion by December 31.

No grants will be made to any school for pupils admitted after September, 1976, if proposals have been submitted and rejected. If a school has not submitted proposals by the end of this year the grant will cease unless the governors can satisfy the Secretary of State that there were special reasons for the delay.

There are 173 direct-grant grammar schools with 104,000 pupils. The direct grant is worth about £13m a year. Fifty-four schools are run by the Roman Catholics. The rest are mostly owned by old foundations. The Girls' Public Day School Trust owns 22 of them. Schools provide at least a quarter of their places for non-fee-paying pupils in return for the government grant.

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New Bar chairman: Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, yesterday became chairman of the Bar. During the coming year he will be less involved in the cut and thrust of party politics (our Political Staff writes).

Sir Peter, who was called to the Bar in 1946, entered the Commons in 1955, was Solicitor General, 1962-64, became Attorney General when the Conservatives returned to office in 1970, and stayed in the post for four years. In 1972 he also became Attorney General for Northern Ireland.

He has been a member of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar since 1968 and vice-chairman since last year. He has also been a member of the Council of Justice and a trustee of Amnesty.

Two on fraud charge

Ernest Harry Shinwell and William Arthur Westcott were remanded on bail to the Central Criminal Court when they appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with conspiracy to defraud.

Picture of the Frenchman at work

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 30

The National Institute of Statistics (INSEE) has just presented a "picture" of which professional groups work the longest hours in France, so that everyone can now check his own performance and swell with pride or blush accordingly.

The picture also portrays the "average employee", who gets up at 7.25 am, returns home at 6.30 pm, takes 53 minutes over lunch, 53 minutes to travel to and from work, and only allows himself 10 minutes a day for "various pauses".

It is industrialists and the owners of businesses who, according to INSEE, work the longest hours—the former averaging eight hours and 25 minutes of "effective work" (plus one hour of work done at home), while factory employees do eight hours 41 minutes all at the bench. However, they are much, compared with their bosses' one hour 31 minutes.

Members of the liberal professions have to spend most hours away from home—12 hours eight minutes. But according to INSEE they actually work for only seven hours 51 minutes of this time. Still, they put in a further one hour 30 minutes' work at home, which makes them devote more time to their jobs than any other group.

Middle-ranking executives, surprisingly, work hardly more than teachers, and they are notorious in France for fairly light workloads. Secondary schoolmasters put in only between six hours 54 minutes and six hours 38 minutes daily. Shopkeepers, the longest hours are apparently worked in the north and in Paris. In addition, as everyone knows, the capital allows itself shorter luncheon breaks than the provinces.

Plan to enable lawyers to practise in any EEC state

From David Cross
Brussels, July 30

The EEC's 125,000 lawyers will be able to represent clients anywhere in the Community under new draft rules published by the European Commission in Brussels. If adopted by member governments, the new legislation would allow a lawyer practising regularly in one member state to plead on behalf of a client in the courts of another member country.

At present this right is restricted to lawyers who have qualified and are practising locally. Lawyers taking advantage of this new possibility would have to abide by the rules and codes of practice of the legal profession in the host country.

The Commission believes that it has found the solution to the problem posed by the division of the legal professions in Britain and other member states. Lawyers from other member states. British lawyers are understood to have raised no serious objections, and the Commission apparently has gone a long way towards meeting their demands.

The Commission's proposals leave open the more tricky question of granting lawyers the right of setting up a practice anywhere in the Community. This will have to be tackled at a later stage, once the right to offer services freely has been established, the officials say.

Earlier attempts by the Commission to facilitate the free movement of lawyers have failed to get very far. Draft legislation tabled in 1969 for the six original members of the Community was shelved after the accession of Britain, the Irish Republic and Denmark in 1973.

But this year's agreement by practically the Commission fresh heart. Other plans for the free establishment of architects and nurses are being discussed by member governments as part of the Community's goal of complete free movement for all the liberal professions.

Mother's confession that no one believed

A mother confessed to killing her baby of nine months but no one believed her story, a Central Criminal Court judge was told yesterday. Mrs Pamela Elizabeth de Gier, aged 34, confessed five years after the baby's death, after newspaper publicity about the Maria Colwell case. Mr Brian Leary, for the prosecution said. She was placed on probation for two years.

Mr Leary said that because Mrs de Gier had a history of nervous depression, everyone thought her confession was a symptom of her mental condition. In desperation, she went to the *Daily Mail* and told her story to a reporter. She said she had been disappointed because her second child was a boy and had pleaded for help when she found she wanted to harm him.

While alone in a flat in Boston, Massachusetts, where her husband then worked, she threw the baby the length of a room and he died from his injuries. At first she pretended that she had fallen down the stairs with her baby in her arms, and the story was believed. But she was unable to live with her conscience.

Mrs de Gier, of Essendine Road, Maida Vale, London, pleaded not guilty to murder but guilty to the infanticide of her son, Jonathan, in June, 1969. Her plea was accepted by the Crown.

Sir Carl Aarvold, the Recorder, said:

It is not part of my task to revive events and details which happened years ago. I can only hope that they are rapidly disappearing from your own mind.

It was an event you did your very best to try to avoid, but forces beyond your control unfortunately made your efforts of no avail. Since then you seem to have had a guilt complex which must have caused you the most desperate anxiety and unhappiness over the last few years. . . . I attach no blame to you for this particular act.

Mr Leary said that Mrs de Gier described the day the baby died. "We had this big battle about his eating. I threw him from one end of the dining room to the other, the whole length of the house. He hit the floor and his neck broke."

[Under the Offences Against the Person Act of 1861, cases of murder or manslaughter by a British subject anywhere in the world are triable in Britain.]

Three more climbers killed in Alps

Zermatt, July 30.—Swiss police said today that two Dutch students died yesterday when they fell 1,000 ft during a fall on the attempt to scale the 13,300 ft Zinalrothorn mountain. Their deaths brings to 13 the number of climbers killed tackling peaks in the Valais area within nine days.

In the neighbouring Binn valley police reported that a West German was killed and another seriously injured in a fall on the Albrun peak.

On the Italian slopes of Mont Blanc, a rescue team searched today for two young Britons—Andrew Brierley, aged 22 and Nicholas Luscome, aged 23, who have been missing since Monday.—Reuter.

M d'Ormesson stays with 'Le Figaro'

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 30

M Jean d'Ormesson, the editor of *Le Figaro* for the past 18 months and president of its managing board, has decided to stay on.

Contrary to widespread reports in Paris in the past few days that he was resigning as the newspaper was coming under the new ownership of M Robert Hersant, M d'Ormesson communicated his final decision to members of the staff last night. Earlier this week M d'Ormesson had a meeting with M Chirac, the Prime Minister. The new managing board will include M Hersant among its five members.

Scouts gather for jamboree of 90 nations

Lillehammer, Norway, July 30.—Lined up in the shape of five fingers of a hand, about 18,000 Scouts representing almost 90 countries today attended the official opening of the fourteenth World Jamboree, the Nordjamb-75.

Mr Ragnhildur Helgadottir of Iceland, President of the Nordic Council, conducted the opening ceremony and wished them all welcome to Scandinavia.

A Japanese scout, Hidetomi Yoshii, lighted the jamboree fire with a marathon torch carried from Japan. Balloons representing all participating countries were released and the jamboree song was sung as all the national flags were raised.—AP.

French egg-export curbs inadequate, minister told

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Leaders of the poultry industry told the Government yesterday that French measures to restrict exports of cheap eggs to Britain were inadequate. Mr Nevile Wallace, director-general of the British Poultry Federation, said: "We asked them to use all their powers to stop distortions of the egg market at source."

He was speaking after members of the federation led by Lord Edward FitzRoy, its chairman, had met Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr Wallace said the Government was clearly depending on recent price rises of 4p a dozen and more to eliminate British farmers' losses. But long-term safeguards were still needed against sudden unloading of French eggs in defiance of EEC rules. "We made clear that if the situation deteriorated a ban on imports was the only solution", he added.

The federation said its sector was one of the few not to benefit from revaluation of the "green pound".

Fish returns up: Gross earnings of the Scottish fishing industry reached a record £64m last year although landings fell, the Department for Agriculture and Fisheries in Edinburgh reported yesterday. But costs rose so fast that at the end of the year some vessels were making losses.

The department said that 25 Scottish fishermen were lost at sea last year compared with 13 in 1973.

Curates wife cut her sons throat

From Our Correspondent
Leeds

A curate's wife cut the throat of her son, aged 12 days, with a breadknife because she believed he was the devil incarnate. But the seven-millimetre cut had not endangered his life, it was stated at Leeds Crown yesterday.

Mrs Janet Cooper, the wife of the Rev Richard Cooper, then curate at St Mary's, Garforth, near Leeds, was placed on probation for three years on condition that she undergoes psychiatric treatment.

She admitted unlawfully wounding her son. Not guilty pleas to attempted murder and wounding with intent were accepted.

Badger-gassing plan defended

Defending the proposed cyanide gassing of badgers in 40 square miles around Thornbury, near Bristol, Mr Kenneth Harrison-Jones, chief regional officer of the Department of Agriculture, said badgers were passing on bovine tuberculosis to cattle.

"People seem to think we are a lot of bloody-minded officials", he said. Setts would be destroyed only if there was evidence of disease.

£2,200 award for jail fall

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

The High Court, sitting at Winchester, yesterday awarded a former prisoner £2,273 damages against the Home Office for injuries he received in a fall in jail. The ward ended six years of litigation.

The court was told that Mr Diomedes Christofi, aged 32, of Grantham Close, Hamble, Hampshire, fell on a broken step while being marched down an outside staircase at Winchester prison in 1969.

His counsel said that the fall had left Mr Christofi, who lay on a stretcher throughout the hearing, "effectively permanently disabled". But in his judgment Mr Justice Croom-Johnson said he believed that Mr Christofi, a diver, had been fit to work a year after the accident. But the broken step should have been replaced before the accident.

Mr Christofi, who received legal aid, will get the damages in full. The Home Office must pay both its own and the plaintiff's costs, estimated to be more than £4,000.

A REMINDER:

Mail goes metric from 29 September

In line with government policy and after consulting the Post Office Users' National Council, the Post Office announced a year ago the decision to go metric in September 1975.

Conversion of postal weight scales means that some weight level limits ('weight steps') will go up and others will go down.

The present first 'weight step' is 2 oz. More than 90% of inland letters are within this limit. To help customers, the Post Office will raise this weight step on metrication to 60 g (2.1 oz) and retain this for at least a year.

Here are some examples showing the first few steps:

INLAND WEIGHT STEPS

LETTERS	PARCELS
60 g (2.1 oz)	1 kg (2.2 lb)
100 g (3.5 oz)	2 kg (4.4 lb)
150 g (5.3 oz)	3 kg (6.6 lb)
200 g (7.1 oz)	4 kg (8.8 lb)

OVERSEAS WEIGHT STEPS

AIR LETTERS TO EUROPE & ALL SURFACE LETTERS	AIR LETTERS OUTSIDE EUROPE	SURFACE PARCELS
20 g (0.7 oz)	15 g (0.5 oz)	1 kg (2.2 lb)
50 g (1.8 oz)	30 g (1.1 oz)	3 kg (6.6 lb)
100 g (3.5 oz)	40 g (1.4 oz)	5 kg (11.0 lb)
250 g (8.8 oz)	50 g (1.8 oz)	10 kg (22.0 lb)

Air Parcels: In steps of 500g (1.1 lb) up to 10 kg (22.0 lb).

Prices: Proposals have been put to the Price Commission and the Post Office Users' National Council for an increase in postal rates from 29 September.

Details will be announced as soon as possible.

The Post Office



OVERSEAS

General Gowon's dignified exit suggests coup in Nigeria was by gentlemen's agreement

From Nicholas Ashford
Kampala, July 30

General Yakubu Gowon, the deposed Nigerian leader, today acknowledged his overthrow with all the dignity and gallantry expected of a soldier-statesman. In a brief statement to the press, General Gowon said he accepted the new regime that has been set up in Lagos by Brigadier Murtala Mohammed and offered it his full cooperation.

Then, quoting from *As You Like It*, he said: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances."

The general, looking remarkably relaxed and cheerful, declined to answer questions from journalists who had crowded into the Nile Hotel to hear his parting statement. It is not known what his next moves will be although he was shortly expected to leave Uganda where he had been attending the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity. There was speculation that he might join his wife, Victoria, and their two children, in Britain.

General Gowon's statement came some 30 hours after he first received the news that he had been deposed in a bloodless coup. During that time he had closeted himself in his hotel suite with members of the Nigeria delegation, refraining from attending a huge banquet which was held on the lawn last night to the accompaniment of tribal music and dancing.

His last exit was an impressive display of the statesmanlike qualities he had often demonstrated during his nine-year leadership of Nigeria. Smiling broadly and looking immaculate in a blue and white agbada robe, he made it abundantly clear that his primary objective was to preserve peace and stability in an country where memories of the civil war are still fresh.

The manner of his departure lent support to the reports that he may have had foreknowledge of the coup and had reached a gentlemen's agreement with the leaders that it should take place while he was out of the country in order to avoid bloodshed.

In his prepared statement he said:

From all indications a new government has been established in Nigeria. I wish to state that I am not against it. I also accepted the change and pledge my full loyalty to my nation, my country and the new Government. Therefore, in the overall interest of the nation and our beloved country, I appeal to all concerned to cooperate fully with the new Government and ensure the preservation of the peace, unity and the stability of our dear motherland.

As a Nigerian, I am prepared to serve my country in any capacity which my country may consider appropriate. I am a professional soldier and I can do any duty that I am called upon to do.

May I take this opportunity to thank all the people of Nigeria and friends of Nigeria for the support and cooperation that you all gave me during my tenure of office and call upon all of you to give the new Government of our nation the same support and cooperation in the interest of our beloved country.

Long live one united, happy and prosperous Nigeria. Long live the Organization of African unity. May God bless you all.

Some Nigerian journalists were visible moved by General Gowon's performance which even drew applause from the more hard-boiled members of the Western press corps. Politely declining to answer questions, General Gowon added "I wish you all the best of luck but please pray and look after Nigeria for me. We will next meet as private citizen Gowon".

The OAU summit, whose work was interrupted for six hours yesterday after news of the Nigerian coup, attempted to resume its discussions today as if nothing untoward had happened.

Although the meeting is not due to end until Friday night, five heads of state left Kampala for home today. Four of them were from West Africa. There were President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, President Seyni Kountche of Niger, President Omar Bongo of Gabon and President Marien Ngouabi of Congo. The fifth to depart was President Sadat of Egypt.

Each was seen off by President Amin, the OAU's new chairman, to the accompaniment of martial music and parading troops which have become one of the features of the present summit.

Although OAU and Ugandan officials emphasized that there was nothing unusual in heads of state leaving an OAU summit before its conclusion, it was nevertheless felt that their abrupt departure was not wholly unconnected with events in Nigeria.

Lagos, July 30.—Brigadier Mohammed today consolidated his position, with reports from state capitals indicating that all military units had accepted the takover.

The Nigerian capital returned to normal this morning after a dusk-to-dawn curfew.

Borders and airports remained closed, the services of Nigerian Airways are still suspended and key buildings are manned by troops. Overseas telex and telephone communications were reopened although military personnel requested that news reports be written in English.

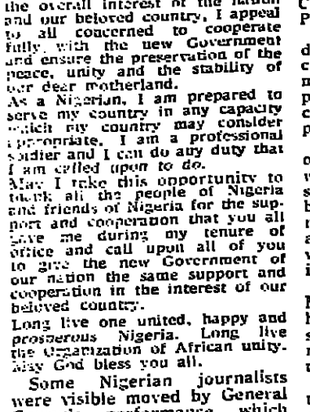
People from all walks of life questioned on the change generally welcomed it and hoped the new leadership would move quickly to control inflation, the rising cost of living, the breakdown of essential services, food and petrol shortages and port congestion.—Reuter.

A Staff Reporter writes: Probably a day or two will elapse before Britain decides on recognition of the new regime. General Gowon's expression of support for his successor makes the matter rather easy. If the transition is very smooth, a fresh act of recognition is often not considered necessary.

The Nigerian High Commission in London was not anxious to disclose the whereabouts of General Gowon's wife Victoria yesterday. His younger brother, Captain Isaiah Gowon, aged 28, who has just completed a Royal Artillery training course in Britain, was taking things easy in the Hilton Hotel. He had not been in touch with his brother, he said.

Asked about Brigadier Mohammed, he replied "He's good."

At another London hotel, Major-General David Ejoor, the deposed Army Chief of Staff also declared his loyalty for the new regime. He had arrived in London four days earlier with his wife and children.



Brigadier Mohammed: Offered ousted leader's cooperation.



President Ford and Mr Wilson stand together outside the American Embassy in Helsinki while Dr Kissinger and Mr Callaghan exchange views.

Cyprus settlement discussed at summit

Continued from page 1

an extremely slow and negative attitude, and Mr Brezhnev's speech tomorrow will be watched for any hint of a change in Soviet policy.

On the economic front, Mr Ford and Mr Wilson, though they did not raise the question of reflation as such, discussed the latest economic indicators, notably the better trend in American payments and employment figures. Mr Wilson reported to the President on progress in Britain of the Government's anti-inflation programme; but it is understood that the Prime Minister made no mention of new plans.

The aim rather is to keep in close touch, as Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has put it, by proceeding along different roads to a common objective. There also was a discussion in the significance of the good harvest in the United States, which may enable grain stocks to be replenished, compared with the poorer harvests expected in West Europe.

Another significant pointer was the presence in Helsinki of Mr Ephron, the Secretary-General of the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is understood to have had a number of contacts with EEC countries today on the subject of Arab moves to expel Israel from the United Nations.

A new attempt to achieve a Cyprus settlement was discussed by leaders of the European Community at a working lunch today. West Germany has been asked to play a leading role as an honest broker.

The initiative came primarily from President Giscard d'Estaing, who is reported to feel that the situation is becoming more dangerous, especially in view of tension in the Middle East and worsening relations betwen the United States and Turkey.

The Nine therefore feel they must take some initiative. Sources here suggest that West Germany is to push President Makarios to accept a bicantonal solution in Cyprus, which is now more or less accepted in Athens. President Tito of Yugoslavia is also deeply concerned and hopes to influence Archbishop Makarios in the same direction.

Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, said in his speech that principles of the renunciation of force and the inviolability of frontiers, which the conference was endorsing, were still being violated in Cyprus.

Greece had decided not to oppose convocation of the third phase of the conference in the conviction that it was serving a wider international cause; but it would be absurd to sign agreements for the security of Europe and uphold "a state of injustice which constitutes a threat to peace in this sensitive area of the Mediterranean". It would have been better if the conference had provided appropriate sanctions against violations.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who took the rostrum at the start of the day, said the final act of the conference reflected two broad truths.

First, that peace was not secure without continuing efforts on the part of all the countries concerned. Secondly, that peace could not be ensured through purely military balance.

Mr Wilson, in his speech, put the emphasis on improving the conditions of life. "Détente means little if it is not reflected in the daily lives of our peoples", he told the conference.

"There is no reason why, in 1975, Europeans should not be allowed to marry whom they want, hear and read what they want, travel abroad when and where they want, meet whom they want. To deny that proposition is a sign not of strength but of weakness."

He added that the test of how far this became a reality would be one of the subjects for assessment in 1977, when they resumed in Belgrade, no less than such issues as the military, economic and cultural provisions of the conference.

The Prime Minister also emphasized the need to work more closely on worldwide economic cooperation at a time when violent movements in oil prices and in other basic inescapable costs had shaken the economy of nations.

The speech by Herr Schmidt was more cautious than that of Mr Wilson, who went out of his way to flatter Mr Brezhnev. Herr Schmidt said that the conference marked a big step forward, but "decades of confrontation are not replaced overnight by an era of cooperation".

There were "fundamental differences berween East and West in their ideological, political and economic systems". The common denominator was often a low one.

"It would be wrong, given the present state of relations between East and West, to set immediate expectations too high", Herr Schmidt said. The progress of détente would depend on practical steps.

In a significant passage, the Chancellor emphasized that although West Germany accepted that frontiers could not be changed by force, "it remains our aim to work for a state of peace in Europe in which the German nation will regain its unity through free self-determination".

Diary, page 14

Six women held in Helsinki protest

Helsinki, July 30.—An international women's organization today staged two demonstrations in Helsinki in support of Soviet Jewish dissidents. Six protesters were detained by the police.

The first demonstration took place outside the American Embassy as Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader drove up for a meeting with President Ford.

The women—from Britain, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and America—waved banners reading "USSR honour the agreement—give human rights to Soviet Jews".

Mr Brezhnev apparently did not see the demonstrators who were from a London-based group called the International Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, which has staged several similar protests in the past.

Mrs Doreen Gainsford, of London, the secretary of the group, told reporters that they wanted to draw attention to recent arrests of Jews in the Soviet Union.

"While Mr Brezhnev was preparing to sign the European security declaration which provides for freer movement of peoples and human rights, several people have been jailed in the Soviet Union in recent weeks simply because they want to go to Israel", she said.—Reuter.

Paintings from Leningrad shown in US

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, July 30

An exhibition of paintings lent by the Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad opened here today and it is no coincidence that President Ford is now in Helsinki to meet Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

Thirty paintings are on show, together with a further 13 from the Russian State Museum in Leningrad, and the 30 are the cream of the collection.

There is a Cranach "The Madonna of the Apple Trees", as fresh as the day she was painted, a Poussin whose colours have survived perfectly, a Velasquez which is not a royal portrait, a Guardi which is not of Venice, and a Boucher landscape.

Many of these paintings have been seen in Western Europe recently. None has crossed the Atlantic before.

Fighting flared bloodshed

From Wade Madiano
Athens, July 30

[illegible] a group of army officers seized power in Greece on April 21, 1967. King Constantine was urged by his Prime Minister to resist the junta by relying on loyal officers. The King declined for fear of bloodshed.

This was disclosed today to an Athens court by Mr Panagis Kanellopoulos, who was then Prime Minister. He was the first prosecution witness in the trial of the 20 junta leaders charged with high treason and revolt.

Mr Kanellopoulos said that troops led by two captains brandishing sub-machineguns had smashed the door of his flat, disarmed him, and ordered him to follow them to general headquarters on the pretext that the communists had staged a coup.

He had been aware that the officers were lying. He challenged them to return his revolver or kill him on the spot. "They gave it back."

He went on: "They deceived the people by broadcasting a report that the King and I had signed a decree suspending constitutional freedoms and imposing martial law. This was not a revolt, it was a fraud." He had not been asked to sign anything.

When the King arrived at general headquarters where Mr Kanellopoulos was detained, he was allowed to see him alone for 20 minutes.

"The King asked me what he should do. I told him: 'There are two solutions. You can ask the leaders of the coup to place themselves at your disposal, and tell the rest that you forgive them. In all cases I shall stand by you. The other solution ... is to compromise. In that case you shall no longer be king, and I shall not be with you'."

The King had pulled him to the window to watch a mass of armed officers and troops excitedly discussing the events. The King said: "There will be bloodshed. Can't you see the state of excitement they are in?" He could not risk a confrontation. Mr Kanellopoulos had then walked out and returned to the room where he was detained.

The president of the court asked him to comment on the claim of the defendants that they had decided to intervene because the political situation in Greece was precarious and his Government was unable to cope with it.

Mr Kanellopoulos said this was false. All rumours about a communist uprising had been "Lies, only lies", based on false intelligence reports. These reports, sent to the King and the Government, claimed that the communists were collecting arms and that a massacre was in the offing. Mr Kanellopoulos had warned the King in a memorandum about the dangers raised by this flow of fabricated information.

His Government had been taken by surprise by the Colonels' coup. There had been evidence that the generals had discussed the possibility of forcing a postponement of the general election then due at the end of May. "But we did not know that behind the back of the Supreme Command a few colonels and one brigadier were plotting."

A secret agreement had been signed by the two main political parties under the auspices of the King, pledging to pursue a policy of appeasement. "Suddenly a few unknown persons, who thought they would substitute the will of the people and the nation, decided to stem the nation's progress towards elections, stage a coup and rule by fraud and violence in order to satisfy their vanity."

After a month of the emergency Mrs Gandhi is as immune from criticism as the Shah of Iran ...

India showing due respect to a lady

From Eric Pace
Bombay

An atmosphere of decorous and prudent respect for power has settled across the provinces of India as Mrs Gandhi's suppression of her opponents continues. This has been shown by three weeks of travelling round the country.

An executive in Madras, Mr T. Shrinivas, said: "Mrs Gandhi is a lady and normally in India, ladies are respected". In Pondicherry, an opposition leader, Mr Jeevaranthna Odayer, smiled warily and said: "The situation has created no problems. There is no need for any opposition here."

A month after the mass arrests and press censorship began, a traveller finds that Mrs Gandhi is as immune from public criticism, even in the furthest reaches of India, as the Shah of Iran is in his own disciplined nation.

Shielded from criticism and political sniping, the machinery through which Mrs Gandhi rules India—including the Congress Party, the state governments, the police—has been functioning smoothly, aggressively, and, her supporters say, in the best interests of the populace.

As the days pass and it becomes more and more obvious that the regime is in firm control the opposition has in many areas grown more and more cautious.

Indian politics today are cloaked with sycophancy and cowardice, an editor in Hyderabad complained. The change in atmosphere is eerie because the sights and sounds of the subcontinent have in many ways remained the same as they were before. Then the opposition was clamouring for the Prime Minister to resign because a court had convicted her on charges of electoral corruption.

Passport policemen still hunch lovingly over their encyclopaedic forms and Indian journalists wag their fingers over cups of tea in fly-blown cafes. Anti-Government slogans remain on the walls. But now there is talk in police offices of deporting foreigners who offend the regime and the journalists glance furtively over their shoulders in the manner of reporters in East Berlin or Budapest.

A novel sameness has come over public utterances by the various local leaders of the Congress Party.

In the breeze-swept port of Pondicherry on the east coast, Mr Purushothama Reddiar, the party leader, declared happily "It is calm and quiet here". In Trivandrum, near India's southern tip, Mr Kannoth Karunakaram, the Congress Party figure who is at present running the Kerala state government, said: "The people welcome our action."

Such satisfaction is understandable, because there have been few public protest demonstrations. The largest, in Ahmedabad and Madras, where opposition parties control the state governments, were uneventful.

The police have not hesitated to wield their heightened powers, which include the right to detain people for months without giving a reason. But their targets have been as staggeringly diverse as the elements of Indian society.

In the south-west, dozens of Indian Muslims are reported to have been arrested for smuggling contraband from the Persian Gulf. Critics of the Government say privately that at least some of them were detained because they opposed Muslim political figures in the Kerala state Government's ruling coalition.

In Hyderabad, much publicized recent police successes include the capture of youths who had illegally shot a tiger and were caught while it was being stuffed.

At one of the grandest of the Oberoi hotels, security officials questioned an American tourist after she was observed leaving with a lunch box and a pot of coffee. She was suspected—wrongly—of bringing sustenance to a fugitive.

Yet from all accounts only a few opposition figures have gone under ground to escape arrest, including a small number in Bombay. No instances of sabotage by opponents of the Government in the provinces have been confirmed.

Newspaper editors are no longer slipping veiled protests against censorship into their papers such as the front page photograph of one national daily showing a Japanese deaf mute actor.

Still, the statement by Mr Odayer, the Pondicherry opposition leader, that opposition was unnecessary, seemed extreme. But the value of such conciliatory words became apparent when Mr Mogili Chandramouli, a senior Pondicherry official, observed amiably: "He is a very nice gentleman. There is no reason to arrest him."—New York Times News Service.

Has Mrs Gandhi gone too far? page 14

Enforced solitude for Mr Desai

Delhi, July 30.—Mr Morarji Desai, the leader of the Opposition Congress Party, has been in almost continuous solitary confinement since his arrest on June 26, his lawyer said today.

Mr E. C. Agarwal filed a petition in the High Court requesting that Mr Desai's family be allowed to visit the 79-year-old former Deputy Prime Minister. The Congress Party split into two wings in November, 1969.

Outside the court, Mr Agarwal told journalists that Mr Desai had spent 28 days alone and until last Sunday had been allowed only one visit by another lawyer, since his arrest.

Mr Desai, dismissed as Deputy Prime Minister six years ago by Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, in a policy dispute and now one of her most outspoken critics, was among 20 opposition leaders and workers arrested only hours before the emergency decree was enforced.

The Associated Press teleprinter line to London was restored today after being disconnected for 21 hours by the chief censor who objected to three reports filed from Delhi since last Friday.

These concerned the arrest of Mr Kudlip Nayar, the distinguished Indian journalist who is Delhi correspondent of *The Times*, the arrests of eight others threatening to defy the press restrictions and the critical remarks made by a local government leader against Mrs Gandhi.—UPI and AP.

Zurich, July 30.—The International Press Institute in a letter to Mrs Gandhi, is urging her to withdraw the censorship measures which "can only deteriorate the image of India in world opinion".—AP.

American states lift ban on Cuban trade after 11 years

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, July 30

Economic sanctions against Cuba by the Organization of American States (OAS) were abandoned yesterday. In a meeting in Costa Rica the United States and 15 other Latin American countries voted to lift the ban.

Three right-wing states, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay voted against and two others, Brazil and Nicaragua, abstained. The vote permits individual states to make their own trade arrangements with Cuba.

The ban which has lasted 11 years, was introduced at American instigation, as part of the campaign to isolate Cuba at a time when that country was actively promoting international revolution throughout South America.

A series of moves by the OAS over the past year has finally ended in the lifting of the ban. The OAS charter had first to be amended and America, which wanted it, had to persuade its South American allies that its *volte face* was in the general interest.

A number of Latin American states have already resumed diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba, notably Argentina, after General Peron's return, and most of the remainder will now presumably follow suit.

As for the United States, there have been a number of signs that Dr Castro is ready to bury the hatchet. He apparently does not even hold against it the Central Intelligence Agency's various attempts to assassinate him. The advantages to Cuba of trade with America are obvious, but it is not so clear that America would gain. The distortions in Cuba's economy caused by the trade ban and Cuba's enforced political dependence on Russia have meant that Cuba is a serious burden to the Russians. Partly for that reason, they refused to help Dr Allende in the hour of his need.

Papuan knight chosen as first Governor

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, July 30

With independence due on September 16, Papua-New Guinea has chosen Sir John Guise, the country's elder statesman, as its first Governor-General. Sir John, a Papuan and Deputy Chief Minister, had the backing of Mr Michael Somare, a New Guinean, who is Chief Minister, and wanted to maintain a balance of leadership between the two territories.

Sir John said after his election: "You will never change me. If I want to sit back in my house and chew, beetelnut I will." He began his working life as a messenger for the island's trading firm of Burns Philp.

Later he became a policeman and a welfare worker. He was a good cricketer. He entered national politics in 1961 and has been a member of all Parliaments since then. He was Speaker of the Second House of Assembly and became a knight in this year's Birthday Honours.

Melbourne has a hot winter

Melbourne, July 30.—South-eastern Australia, particularly Melbourne, is experiencing a bizarre winter in which temperatures are soaring above those of last summer. It is the warmest Melbourne winter on record, with temperatures reaching 75°F and to some extent it has upset nature's seasonal rhythms.

Bees are swarming in some parts of the countryside and wattle trees are in bloom even though the end of July is usually the coldest time of year. Melbourne people are delighted

In brief

Threat to expel Cyprus Greeks

Nicosia, July 30.—Mr Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, threatened to expel all Greek Cypriots in the Turkish-occupied part of the island, if there was an attempt to put them under United Nations protection.

He was reacting to a suggestion made on Tuesday by Mr Clerides, the Greek Cypriot representative to the peace talks.

Hope for New York

New York, July 30.—After an all-night session, negotiators for New York's union leaders, city officials and the directors of "Big Mac", the Municipal Assistance Corporation, announced they were some way towards agreement on package of economies to restore the city's fiscal credibility.

Suit dismissed

Nairobi, July 30.—The Kenya High Court has dismissed a damages suit, alleging wrongful dismissal brought against East African Airways by Captain J. P. Cunningham, its British director of operations.

Rioters jailed

Athens, July 30.—A court of misdemeanours today imposed prison sentences of up to 28 months on 17 youths arrested during last Wednesday's rioting in Athens.

Crash injures 32

Budapest, July 30.—The Tokay express ran off the rails today after leaving Budapest. Thirty-two passengers were injured, 10 of them seriously.

Fighting breaks out in port south of Luanda

Luanda, July 30.—Fighting broke out yesterday in the port of Porto Redondo, a coal position town 200 miles south of Luanda, a Portuguese military communiqué said.

It was the first report of violence south of Luanda since fighting broke out on July 9 between the Popular Movement [illegible] and the National Front [illegible].

Observers had heard that most fighting in suburban areas of Luanda [illegible] Luanda [illegible] the main National Front force, has been besieged by units of the Popular Movement [illegible].

Portuguese officials said that refugees from Angola were arriving in South-West Africa at the rate of between [illegible] a week.—Reuter and UPI.

Church reorganized in Middle East

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Final details of the reorganization of the Anglican Church in the Middle East have now been settled, and will come into effect from January 6, it was announced yesterday.

The changes will mean the end of the Anglican archbishopric in Jerusalem, which has traditionally been the focus of Anglicanism in Palestine and the Arab world. In future the Anglican bishop in Jerusalem will share power with his three fellow bishops, of the dioceses of Iran, Egypt, and Cyprus and the Gulf, who will administer the region through a central synod containing also clergy and lay members.

To this synod, rather than to an archbishop in person, the Archbishop of Canterbury will delegate his powers as the ecclesiastical authority in that part of the Anglican world. This will be the first time that a synod, rather than an individual, has exercised archepiscopal powers.

The reorganization was carried through under the leadership of Dr Robert Stopford, former Bishop of London, who was made vicar general of the region in 1974. Dr Stopford will attend the service in Jerusalem inaugurating the new system on January 6, and then take up his new post as Bishop of Bermuda.

The 20,000 Anglicans in the Middle East, of whom about half are expatriates connected with the Persian Gulf oil industry, will be served by three Arab bishops and an Englishman, who is Bishop of Cyprus and the Gulf and former Chaplain-in-Chief to the RAF.

The changes, which have been in the pipeline for some time, are designed to give this part of the Anglican Communion as much autonomy as possible, under an indigenous episcopacy.

There has been some controversy in Britain over whether it was timely to have an Arab bishop as the chief Anglican representative in Jerusalem, while at the same time the new constitution of the Middle Eastern church has had to be carefully phrased in order not to offend Arab feelings on the subject of Israel.

The chairman of the new central synod of the Episcopal Church of Jerusalem and the Middle East will be elected from among the four bishops at a meeting in Amman, Jordan, on January 7. This reflects the difficulty that has complicated Dr Stopford's task, that not all the Middle Eastern bishops are able to visit Jerusalem in order to take part in the administration of the area.

Bishop Ashton has had the additional problem that his Cyprus headquarters are now inaccessible as a result of the Turkish invasion, and he has to work from an office in London.

Eritrea guerrillas confident they can seize Asmara

From Our Own Correspondent
Beirut, July 30

Eritrean guerrillas claim they are preparing for an assault on Asmara, the capital of Ethiopia's disputed province, after capturing seven district towns near it.

"Taking the capital is not the problem," said Mr Osman Sabbi, the leader of one of the two Eritrean guerrilla armies. "But we must ensure that we can hold our capital after liberating it. We need some sort of air defence system for our forces to defend them against strikes from the Ethiopian Air Force."

Mr Sabbi said that both Iraq and Libya were supplying the Eritrean guerrillas with anti-aircraft guns.

Speaking in Beirut, where the Eritreans conduct their propaganda war against the Ethiopian Government, Mr Sabbi said that Libya has contributed more than £8m to the guerrillas. Iraq had also "given heavily" but he declined to give any specific figures.

Mr Sabbi, who leads the Popular Liberation Forces, announced that moves were under way to unify the two rival armies. He was confident that his group and the Eritrean Liberation Front, who differ on ideological matters, would merge into something like the Palestine Liberation Organization.

ELF forces now controlled the heights around Asmara and were firmly entrenched in the countryside, he said. In recent battles, seven towns in the northern, western and southern areas of Eritrea had fallen to his guerrillas.

He claimed that Ethiopian Air Force Canberra bombers and F5 fighters were bombing and straffing rebel-held towns daily.

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Government reject criticisms in reports on Court Line collapse: statements 'right in difficult circumstances'

House of Commons

MR SHORE, Secretary of State for Trade (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab), in a statement about Court Line, said: Following the collapse of Court Line I appointed inspectors on August 22, 1974, under Section 165 of the Companies Act to inquire into all the circumstances relating to the collapse of this firm.

Subsequently following the approach by individual MPs on behalf of their constituents, the Parliamentary Commissioner decided to undertake investigations of allegations of maladministration arising from the statements made by ministers prior to the firm's collapse. Both these reports were published today.

Neither report makes any criticism of the decisions taken by the Government in the handling of the issues. Indeed they pay tribute to both officials and ministers for the speed and sense of responsibility with which they reacted to the situation as it developed.

Both Parliamentary Commissioner and the inspectors do however criticize in certain respects the statements made to Parliament on June 26 and July 1 by the then Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Benn) on behalf of the Government. They accept that the statements were made in good faith and reflected the confidence which the Government genuinely felt at the time about the prospects of the business based on a careful assessment of the best information available to them, but they consider that the statements went further than was justified in reassuring the public about the continuation of the company's operations for the rest of the summer season last year.

The Government note and respect the criticisms made in both reports but the Government considered then and still believe that the statements made were right in the difficult circumstances at the time. (Conservative shouts of "Shame", "Disgraceful" and "Arrogant".)

The Government have carefully considered in the light of the reports whether any further measures to assist those affected are called for. This is not a case in which any legal liability arises. The Government's statements were not phrased or intended to give a formal guarantee and did not do so.

Furthermore, the House will recall that the Government decided last September to legislate to compensate those Court Line and other holidaymakers who had a reasonable expectation that they were protected by adequate bonding arrangements but who nevertheless suffered loss as a result of the failure of their tour operator.

The Air Travel Reserve Fund Act, 1975, has accordingly established a fund to which the Government have offered a £15m interest free loan and from which the Court Line and other holidaymakers to which I have referred are being reimbursed and future holidaymakers will benefit. The Government have, therefore, concluded that no further payment out of public funds would be justified. (Renewed shouts of "Disgraceful".)

However, wider issues of public policy are involved. Very difficult questions of judgment are always involved in deciding how much or how little should be said publicly in situations of this nature, particularly when there is a risk that a wrong emphasis in a statement may bring a company down.

This is a matter of continuing concern to all governments. Because of the importance of the questions raised, the Government feel it right that there should be an early opportunity for debate and the Lord President of the Council (Mr Short) will make an announcement shortly about the arrangements.

MR HESELTINE, the Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C)—It is disgraceful for the Government to reject the Ombudsman's report in this way. The report by the Commissioner fully vindicates our request last year for a full inquiry. It fully supports our view that the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr Benn) misled the House and a wider public at that time.

We unreservedly support the Ombudsman's conclusions in paragraph 87 that the statement was liable to leave a misleading impression with the public. Has any Government rejected the Ombudsman's report before?

In the circumstances, the grant made through the Air Travel Reserve Fund which has to be repaid by future holidaymakers should be turned into a grant from the Government and the responsibility should be laid at the feet of Mr Benn.

He says the statement was made in good faith but in paragraph 79 of the report, it is made clear that the minister (Mr. Benn) was briefed by the Civil Service to take a more cautious view and ignored that advice. (Conservative cries of "Oh".) The House does not need a debate next week, or a statement by Mr Shore, but an apology from Mr Benn. (Conservative cheers.)

MR SHORE—Mr Heseltine's remarks were entirely predictable—(Conservative shouts of "Yes, absolutely right")—and once again reflect his over-rapid response to a report which I doubt whether he or other MPs have yet had the opportunity to examine. He has made a number of attacks, thinly disguised as questions, on the Government. Very tendentious pieces have been taken from the report. Mr Benn is looking forward to an opportunity to speak for himself.

MR RICHARD WAINWRIGHT (Colne Valley, L)—The unanimous and firmly worded criticisms of the three distinguished inspectors drawn from different professions, cannot be brushed aside with a perfunctory gesture of respect. What Mr Shore said about a debate will be welcome because the unhappy incident raises again the quality of commercial information available to ministers.

MR SHORE—The point about the quality of information available to ministers and what they should and should not say in public in relation to that information, is one serious issue we do not debate, but of course we do not brush aside the conclusions of the report.

We have come to this conclusion, in the face of the obvious difficulties, with the finely balanced judgment reported by the two inquiries, and we look forward to an opportunity to explain exactly why.

MR ROY HUGHES (Newport, Lab)—Criticism by the Opposition is ill-founded, bearing in mind that the Government measures were a means of saving many jobs particularly at Appledore in North Devon, and financial compensation for holidaymakers fully justified the public expenditure incurred.

MR SHORE—It is right for Mr Hughes to remind the House of the two major background features of the affair—that the Government's main role in relation to Court Line was to take measures to safeguard the jobs of many thousands of shipbuilding workers and that the major problem with Court Line was that which arose out of its own financial mismanagement. (Labour cheers.)

MR KENNETH LEWIS (Rutland and Stamford, C)—Is it not extraordinary when the response from a minister to a report from the Ombudsman is such that it makes the public think at once that the Ombudsman is simply useless in producing any reports? Would he have accepted the report if it had been favourable to the Government? (Labour cries of "Stupid".)

Should not the fund have a contribution direct from the Government to compensate the public since it will be paid for by the public?

MR SHORE—I repudiate the idea that the report is useless. On the contrary, the value of reports of this kind is that the Parliamentary Commissioner has full access to all the documents and reports and gives his own best judgment of the facts as he states them in his report.

If the report of the Ombudsman had gone as marginally in favour of the Government as it does against them, would that have silenced Mr Lewis and Mr Heseltine? I do not think so for a moment.

MR MENDELSON (Penistone, Lab)—Judging by my correspondence from people directly affected as customers, and from other MPs, what they are concerned about is not to make this a cockpit of political in-fighting but about their own losses and right to compensation.

Would he address himself to this problem and give an assurance that these people, who often had saved for some considerable time to afford these holidays, will be fully compensated?

MR SHORE—The purpose of the Act we introduced was to make sure that holidaymakers, not only in Court Line but a number of other travel firms that failed in the special conditions of last summer, did receive monetary compensation. That compensation will shortly begin.

In addition what we tried to do in this whole affair was to make provision for the future and see to it that if and when such a collapse occurs again it will not lead to the kind of appalling loss and mess we were faced with last summer

MR DONALD STEWART (Western Isles, Scot Nat)—It is a serious situation when bodies such as the Ombudsman whom we have come to regard as an independent arbiter will have his representations brushed aside by the Government. We saw it yesterday with the Civil Aviation Authority.

Surely it is not beyond the Government to come and say in an honourable way, "Yes, we admit we have made a mistake".

MR SHORE—We do not brush aside these criticisms. It is right for the House and the Government to have an opportunity to put their side of this story and we shall do so. We have no doubt that the House will then be in a much better position to judge.

MR FLETCHER-COOKE (Darwen, C)—The report of the Parliamentary Commissioner is a report to Parliament not to the Government. This is not the first time the Government have preempted their objections to a Parliamentary Commissioner's report before the select committee has had an opportunity to consider it.

If the Government are going to treat reports that they do not like in this way, the whole purpose of the select committee is defeated. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

MR SHORE—I understand the difficulties he referred to. We felt it right that as the House was receiving the report from the Parliamentary Commissioner and the Government receiving the report from the inspectors, it was right for us to give our reactions and state our conclusions on them at this time and thus prepare the way for a debate before the recess overtakes them.

MR BLENKINSOP (South Shields, Lab)—There is overwhelming support in constituencies like mine, with large numbers of men working in the shipyards, for the effective action taken by the Government at the time to protect them against private financial takeover. That was the cause of this trouble.

MR SHORE—I am glad he made that point. It is all too easily overlooked in the general discussions that are taking place and the kind of comments being made by Conservative MPs that the major gain that followed from the Government's response to the Court Line situation had been the saving of thousands of jobs in the shipbuilding industry.

MR ELDON GRIFFITHS (Bury St Edmunds, C)—As one who raised this matter with the Ombudsman could I remind the House of the Secretary of State for Energy's statement to me that he would await the Ombudsman's report with confidence.

Now that we have the report is not this the position: that Mr Benn has been found guilty of misrepresentation to this House and the country—(loud Conservative cheers and Labour protests)—against the advice of his officials and in order to posture as saviour of the holidays?

Is it not also the case that Mr Benn has shown beyond peradventure to have cost thousands of our fellow citizens their money and holidays last year? The Government having accepted the Ombudsman as referee and yet kicked that referee in the teeth. Is this not a disgraceful exhibition of misrepresentation and capricious disregard of the Commissioner's report which the public will at least repose much more confidence in than the Government?

MR SHORE—Mr Griffiths has disregarded not only the Parliamentary Commissioner's report but that of the inspectors as well. Otherwise I do not see on what basis he could establish the point that Mr Benn was found guilty of misrepresentation. Not in the least.

The whole argument and judgment of the inspectors and the Ombudsman turned upon whether or not there might have been included a reply to a supplementary question that was not raised. That is the fact of the matter. The significance of that will be debated properly next week.

MR McELHONE (Glasgow, Queen's Park, Lab)—Responsibility for the company's problems rests squarely on the shoulders of the directors of the company. I am talking about misrepresentation. This is not a case that the financial and legal advisors of the company misled the Government when they applied for assistance in June, 1974. If we had not saved the shipyards and jobs this company would have collapsed much earlier.

MR SHORE—That is an essential point. If the Government had not made money available to save the shipbuilding industry the whole company would have collapsed, and collapsed slightly earlier. Involving rather more holidaymakers than was actually the case.

MR WHITELAW (Penrith and the Border, C)—The Government's attitude to the publication of the report raises serious issues about the relationship between the Government and the reports of the Ombudsman. When the Ombudsman has made a report, and if the Government are going to try to slide out of it, it raises serious long-term issues about the running of the Ombudsman.

I put it to the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr Benn) that all of us from time to time make errors of judgment, although there can be no doubt that this report shows that Mr Benn made an error of judgment. When you make an error of judgment in this House an apology costs nothing. I hope my remarks might be regarded seriously. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

MR SHORE—When Mr Whitelaw has an opportunity to study the reports he will find that Mr Benn was speaking on behalf of the whole Government, and with their authority. Therefore, it is no good trying to single him out for Opposition censure.

Of course we accept that the issue of the relationship between the Government and the reports by the Ombudsman is important. We do not lightly disagree with him, but that is not unheard of in the history of Parliament.

Although we must pay proper respect to the reports brought before us, we cannot accept that they are infallible.

Mr Foot: Not job of Parliament to pass judgment on union elections: post ballot plan rejected

The Employment Protection Bill was considered on report.

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C), moved a new clause (Provision of financial aid for postal ballots in trade union elections).

He said it was the Opposition's intention that any facilities granted for the holding of a postal ballot should be entirely voluntary. No union had to take advantage of it if they did not wish to do so. If they did, then they could have the opportunity of a free post for the ballots.

Although the cost of postage had gone up again this would be a small increase in public expenditure which was entirely justified. The greater the opportunities for the rank and file to take part in the democratic processes of the union the better it will be for the union and its leaders. Unions who wished to use postal ballots for electing leaders should be encouraged to do so.

Sometimes the Opposition were accused of adopting a sort of Trojan Horse attitude to the trade union movement, that everything it suggested was not designed to help the movement, but to cause it trouble or to change it.

Such views were totally unjustified, as was proved by the new clause which would have an enormous response in the country and could have wide agreement in the House.

MR JOHN EVANS (Newton, Lab) said he was an AUEW member who had always supported postal ballots, but far more important was to get the maximum number of members to attend branch meetings and participate in the policy-making process.

At the end of the day what they were saying in the new clause was that the Government should instruct the trade unions in how they should conduct their affairs and he for one rejected that.

MR MAWBY (Totnes, C) said that in practical reality a lot of members would not attend branch meetings whatever was done. It would be possible to introduce, as so many unions did, a fine for non-attendance and members would still not attend for one reason or another.

MR PARK (Coventry, North-East, Lab) said that if the House accepted the new clause for postal ballots it must accept that there should be a general application of this principle to local government and general elections.

SIR RAYMOND GOWER (Barry, C) said there was no compulsion in the clause. It imposed no statutory obligation on any trade union. They could choose to continue with any method for electing officers they liked. It could be of great benefit to trade unions.

MR STALLARD (Camden, St Pancras, North, Lab) said that the trade unions were not so naive that they could not see through this device for mass intervention in their affairs.

MR ARNOLD (Hazel Grove, C) said the issue was not one of compulsion but of encouragement. There could be little doubt that the low polls typical of union elections were an unsatisfactory feature of trade union life.

MR WALDEN (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) said that the trade union movement should be careful about the argument that unless one was very active and concerned to give up time in meetings, then somehow one's vote and opinion did not count or was inferior. He was in favour of as many elections as possible with all taking part.

Someone (he said) has to be purblind to claim that the present system is producing beneficial results for the trade union movement or the country. Palpably it is doing nothing of the sort.

Postal ballots would remove suspicion about the choice. That was always the problem with a low ballot. He did not believe that in most low ballots Communists or Communist sympathizers had been manipulated into office. But a lot of other people did think so and would go on thinking it because it did happen occasionally.

It was worth spending a lot of money to get rid of that, though this would be a costly business, even staggering. Postal ballots, once introduced, would also put pressure on critics of trade unions to put their own house in order.

MR FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment (Ebbw Vale, Lab), said the trade union movement was constantly subject to misrepresentation and vilification. It was constantly repeated that the only way to assist democracy in the trade unions was by resorting to particular forms of postal ballots.

Different proceedings were used by different unions and postal ballots were by no means a guarantee of democracy.

The proposal suggested that it was the absence of postal ballots in the election of trade union officials that showed a deficiency in democracy in them. But that was not the case and it would be quite improper for the House to pass a measure which seemed to cast a reflection on the way unions elected their officers.

If trade unions came forward to say they would like to use the facility because of rising postal costs there were many other organizations that could come forward to claim similar facilities. If postal ballots were essential for democracy they should be held in many bodies other than trade unions.

The proposal should not be presented as a judgment on the way individual unions conducted their business. They had a right to free choice.

We do not believe (he said) that it is the business of Parliament to dictate to the unions how they should conduct their individual affairs. The choice should be left to the unions.

He did not criticize unions who chose ballots, such as the National Union of Mineworkers or the National Union of Journalists—of which he was a member. For the House to pass judgment on the manner in which different unions elected their officers would be an unfair and illegitimate judgment.

If the trade union movement or individual unions came forward to ask for the facilities it would be a different matter. That is something (he said) we would be perfectly prepared to accept. But it would be an error to adopt the new clause.

The new clause was rejected by 276 votes to 241—Government majority, 35.

No solution yet on picketing

MR ROOKER, (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab) moved a new clause (Peaceful picketing) which, he said, was aimed at solving the problems associated with picketing and obstruction of the highway. The objective he sought was the right to communicate.

He had been searching for the sensitive, careful, liberal approach which he had been told would emanate from the Home Office on this subject. He was still looking at it. Those in the Home Office were not the guardians of civil liberties. The evidence was non-existent.

They wished to put into operation in the near future, when a situation of mass picketing arose, mass picketing. The last thing they wanted to do was to approve a change in the law that would do away with the need for mass picketing.

There was no need for more than half a dozen people at a picket. Mass picketing was unnecessary. The clause had been drafted to meet the criticisms which had been made about pickets arriving from all over the place who had nothing to do with the dispute and who were a sort of "rent-a-crowd picket".

If there were half a dozen pickets at each entrance with a right to communicate and an assurance that they would not be prosecuted for technical breaches of the highway law the issue of mass picketing would be a thing of the past.

MR FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment, said the Department of Employment had always taken the view that it was necessary to have some change in the law on picketing. They were still faced with difficulties. It was disappointing that they had still failed to find a solution but they would go on searching.

The department would make a fresh search in the light of the new clause. There were difficulties about the proposals Mr Rooker had put forward.

[illegible] of prosecution that would create the difficulties the Government had been seeking to overcome. Any provision which conflicted with the duty of the police to prevent obstruction and a breach of the peace raised problems.

There must be some doubt about whether legislation to control numbers of pickets would in practice make matters easier for the police particularly when the criteria for enforcement were based on the assessment of what was reasonable.

The Government would still search for solutions to this problem. They were committed to doing so. That had been the position of the Department of Employment since last March or April and the fact that they had not found a solution underlined what the difficulties were.

He could not make any commitment that they would be able to reach a solution before the Bill became law, but they would make another effort to do so before the last stage of the Bill. They could not accept the amendment in its present form.

MR MATHER (Esher, C) said the amendment would give the striker power greater than the ordinary citizen and greater than the Serviceman in uniform. It

MR JOHN EVANS (Newton, Lab) said this proposal was an attempt to solve problems like that at the Saltley coke works and those of mass pickets and flying pickets.

MR PRIOR said the Opposition would not support—and the country would be flabbergasted by—any legislation that would legalize some of the activities that went on two or three winters ago. As the clause was drafted, it was obviously not one which the police could enforce.

The new clause was rejected by 335 votes to 91—Government majority, 244.

Mr Heseltine's reading queried

When the SPEAKER (Mr Selwyn Lloyd) sought to end the Court Line exchanges and begin other business,

MR HUCKFIELD (Nuneaton, Lab)—I distinctly heard Mr Heseltine say that paragraph 79 of the Commissioner's report referred to the then Secretary of State for Industry as having deliberately ignored the advice of his officials. I have gone right through paragraph 79 and I . . .

The SPEAKER—Order. This appears to be a matter for argument. It is not a matter for the Chair.

MR SEDGEMORE (Luton, West Lab)—Is it not customary, as well as calling MPs who are old favourites, to call MPs to ask questions who have a constituency interest? Is it not disgraceful that that has not been done in this case?

The SPEAKER—If he is describing my conduct as disgraceful he must do that by motion. There is to be a debate.

MR HEFFER (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—Some of us have intimate information on the inside as ministers at that time. We have some useful information which may not be understood by the House. It is wrong for the House to arrive at a judgment on the basis of exaggerated and untrue statements made by the Opposition, which can be easily repudiated by the facts.

The SPEAKER—The Chair is in a difficult position on occasions like this. If the statement says there will be an early opportunity for debate I must be entitled to end the proceedings at some time. We have a heavy agenda today.

MR BUCHAN (West Renfrewshire, Lab)—Mr Huckfield made an important point. He challenged the Opposition Front Bench spokesman as having uttered an untruth. Normally this is a matter for withdrawal in the House if the allegation is incorrect, and we believe the allegation was incorrect.

MR HUCKFIELD—Is the House to have no protection when Mr Heseltine deliberately and directly misleads the House by saying that something is in the paragraph of a report before us when it definitely is not?

MR HESELTINE—As the remarks I have made have been called in question I will read four lines from the paragraph to clarify why I made my remarks:

"The department did not think that this had been or could have been absolutely guaranteed. This is clearly borne out in the notes for supplementaries which an official prepared for the Secretary of State, and which made it clear that guarantees could not be given."

I believe I was entitled to assume that the Secretary of State for Energy therefore decided consciously to ignore the advice of his officials.

The SPEAKER—These exchanges made it clear that I was right. This is not for the Chair but for argument.

MR HUCKFIELD—Can we have no protection at all when Mr Heseltine, in what he has just read out, has deliberately excluded half [illegible]?

The SPEAKER—Frequently MPs are said to have said things that are incorrect or inaccurate, but these are matters for debate. The Chair cannot judge whether an MP has gone beyond the limit.

I have not read the paragraph, and I shall have to check in *Hansard* what Mr Heseltine said. It cannot be a matter for ruling by the Chair. It is for debate.

MR MENDELSON—This involves the relationship between the front and back benches. The Secretary of State said the paper was available only at the moment he spoke. Many MPs have not yet had time to read it. Mr Heseltine therefore was under a special obligation to be more than careful in giving an impression about any part of the papers.

It is against all honour and tradition for a front bench spokesman to give a wrong and false impression about a minister. He is now obliged to withdraw his statement.

The SPEAKER—He is on a different point of order, concerning the time the minister received the document. It is a pity that MPs did not receive it at the same time. But that is not a matter for me.

It is a matter of order when an MP says another MP has said something inaccurate or ill-judged. But this is a matter for debate and I have no authority to ask an MP to withdraw, unless he uses unparliamentary language.

Tory MP wants council perks bonanza ended

MR RIFKIND (Edinburgh, Pentlands, C) asked what advice the Secretary of State for Scotland was giving to local authorities in Scotland to ensure that expenditure for salaries and related purposes are in accordance with the Government's counter-inflation policy.

MR WILLIAM ROSS—I shall shortly be writing to Scottish local authorities about the White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation*, and the provisions of the Remuneration, Charges and Grants Bill which specifically concern them.

Ministers have taken and will continue to take every suitable opportunity to remind authorities of the need for restraint in their expenditure and in particular for economies in staff costs.

MR RIFKIND—Does the Secretary of State realize that quite apart from repeated increases in local authority salaries for senior officials, a perk bonanza is continuing with 5.5 per cent mortgages and cheap car loans paid for officials out of ratepayers' money?

The growing tendency of certain local authorities to spend money as if it is going out of fashion is creating a danger of bringing local authorities into disrepute. Will he end his spineless silence and not merely caution restraint but immediately set up an inquiry into the remuneration of local authority senior officials in order to end the contempt with which ratepayers are being treated?

MR ROSS—We are taking every opportunity to impress on local authorities the need to use the freedom they have got wisely and to use it well.

MR DEMPSEY (Coatbridge and Airdrie, Lab)—According to one report, one official in the Strathclyde region will receive £17,000 because he looks after a population of 2,500,000. The Secretary of State looks after five million and according to that he should have £34,000 a year.

Is it not time that we scrapped this unrealistic machinery and introduced a new negotiating machinery that will pay salaries substantially below those of Cabinet ministers?

MR ROSS—I will sign Mr Dempsey on as my shop steward.

Peers can deal with their staff problems

MR RONALD BROWN (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, Lab), moving another new clause (Superintendent registrars and others to be deemed employees and registrar general to be deemed employer), said he was raising on behalf of Nalgo the peculiar situation of registrars.

For superannuation purposes they were deemed to be employed persons, but when it came to any industrial action they might wish to take they were statutory office holders and immediately liable to criminal and civil sanctions for any breach of their duties.

MR BOOTH, Minister of State for Employment (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab), said that before any decision could be reached on whether to alter the status of registration officers it would be necessary for a comprehensive review to be undertaken by the Secretary of State for Social Services.

This would be directed to seeing if it was possible to bring registration officers into line with other public servants while preserving all the essential requirements of the administration of marriage laws, the registration of births, deaths and marriages and the compilation of national statistics.

The new clause was withdrawn.

MR ROSE (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) moved a new clause (Application to House of Lords and House of Commons) to apply the Bill to the staff of the Houses of Parliament.

MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab) said from top to bottom the Palace of Westminster wanted a good clean out, but it could not be done within the scope of the new clause.

Yesterday (he went on) a member of the staff was summarily dismissed. I do not know the reason, but if that had happened in Scafell Colliery the whole pit would have been out. But we accept that.

I do not know who authorized whomsoever to dismiss that person, but we have the right to know and that person ought to have a right of appeal against that dismissal. There should be much more democratic control by ourselves of this establishment. The Government should set up a committee of bloody-minded MPs like himself to deal with these matters.

MR BOOTH, Minister of State for Employment, said the new clause sought to apply the Bill's provisions to the staff of the Lords. It would not be the wish of any MP to seek to intervene in the essentially domestic concerns of the second chamber of a two-chamber legislature. (Labour cries of "It would".) It should be left to the Lords to deal with the position of their staff—(shouts of "No")—in such a manner as seemed appropriate.

The sponsors of the new clause should withdraw it so that the Government could give further consideration to the question with a view to ensuring that appropriate arrangements might be made before the Bill passed into law.

The new clause was withdrawn.

Codes of union practice

MR HAYHOE (Brentford and Isleworth, C) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many codes of practice were being prepared by the Advisory Arbitration and Conciliation Service: upon which subjects; and with what target dates for publication.

MR HAROLD WALKER, Under Secretary, in a written reply, said: I am informed by the ACAS that preliminary work has started on the preparation of guidance on the following subjects:

Disclosure of information by employers to trade union representatives; time off for trade union activities; collective bargaining procedures; trade union recognition; discipline and dismissals procedures.

It is too early to give publication dates.

Caravan site rating

MR EDMUND MARSHALL (Goole, Lab) was given leave to bring in the Caravan Rating Bill to amend the law on rating of caravans.

He said a court decision in 1966 meant that each individual caravan must be treated as a separate hereditament in the valuation list. This decision and a corresponding court decision in Scotland last year had hit caravan owners this year. Before then each caravan site was rated as a whole and each site owner paid the rates to the local authority and passed on the expenses to caravan owners as part of their site rental. But in no case he knew of had he heard of the rental being correspondingly reduced as a result of the change.

The Bill would restore the pre-court situation and require caravan sites to be rated as whole hereditaments.

The Bill was read a first time.

Conciliation in disputes

MR HAYHOE (Brentford and Isleworth, C) asked the Secretary of State for Employment to publish details of the number of industrial disputes in which the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service had been asked to intervene.

MR HAROLD WALKER, Under Secretary, in a written reply, said: I have been informed by the ACAS that from its inception on September 2, 1974, to June 30, 1975, it had received 1,963 requests for conciliation. It is difficult to be precise about the outcome.

However, I understand that in about 70 per cent of cases the ACAS has been successful in assisting the parties towards a settlement.

Pay policy can command allegiance of country

The Remuneration, Charges and Grants Bill was read the third time at 5.9 am today after nearly 10 hours' debate on the report stage and third reading. The only concession by the Government was an amendment to provide full debate in Parliament of any variation of the £6 pay limit.

On Clause 1 (Remuneration under existing agreements);

On the motion for the third reading,

SIR GEOFFREY HOWE, Opposition spokesman on Treasury matters (East Surrey, C), said it would turn out to be a policy full of exceptions.

Up and down the country in every kind of business (he said) people who already find it difficult to discover the limits of obligations by reference to the Price Code, will have no clue whatsoever as to what perspective presentation and interpretation of the law is lurking in the mind of the Secretary of State, or the growing army of civil servants advising him.

The policy would make some impact on the size of pay settlements in the public sector, but the test of whether a policy to defeat inflation was working would depend upon other elements in the policy.

MR HEFFER (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said the whole atmosphere in these discussions had been somewhat unreal because they had been discussing a statutory policy, but many MPs had pretended it was a voluntary policy. The policy was against the basic idea that the Labour Party fought the election on; it was a U-turn.

It was an unnecessary Bill and they should have dealt with the problems in an entirely different way.

MR POWELL (South Down, UUUC) said the Bill imposed no legal obligations upon a subject; it tendered nothing unlawful. All prices and incomes policies were founded on the assumption that inflation was caused wholly, or in part, by the desire of persons fixing prices and wages to raise them. From that it followed that once they adopted a prices and incomes policy they could never stop.

This Bill (he said) will not work; it will come to a bad end; bad luck to it.

MR FOOT said he believed in a voluntary method in seeking to overcome their problems, with a voluntary form of incomes policy. There must be an appeal to the community as a whole to respond to measures that might be required, particularly in times of great crisis.

The central feature of the Labour manifesto was that they should keep unbreakable the association between the Government and the trade union movement. It was with that spirit that they had conducted all these discussions.

The first part of the Bill which had attracted criticism was introduced in order to enable the Government to carry through the agreement they had made with the TUC.

It would be most tragic (he said) if this House, dominated by a Labour majority, were to cast aside the agreement reached with the TUC in the terms which it has been denounced by Conservative MPs.

The Government did not expect enthusiasm from the Opposition. As for the sleeping beauties on the Opposition Front Bench, they would just wait and see what happened. If the policy worked, they would say they had supported it, but if it failed, they would say that they had warned it would. (Labour laughter.)

This is a policy for the whole country (he said). It can command the allegiance of the country. It will not solve all the problems; we have to do many other things besides.

Main thrust of attack on inflation must be on wage restraint

House of Lords

The Milford Haven Conservancy Bill and the British Railways (No 2) Bill were read the third time and passed.

LORD SHEPHERD, Lord Privy Seal, moved that the House noted the White Paper *The Attack on Inflation*.

He said that a reduction in the rate of inflation was essential to achieve the Government's economic and social goals and to create a society which offered equal opportunities to its younger members, security to its older members, and a decent standard of living to all. Inflation was a cancerous growth in society which destroyed the social and economic institutions of the country. They could not survive for long with a rate of inflation of 20 to 25 per cent.

The Government proposed to tackle inflation in its totality. Unless they did that there was little prospect of achieving their policies. The main thrust of their attack must be on pay restraint. Large increases must be moderated to meet the target. Getting inflation down to 10 per cent over the next year required a vigorous compliance with the £6 pay limit.

The country needed a common objective easily understood and monitored to bring home to everyone the dramatic nature of what had to be done and the simple, observable fairness of the Government's plans.

LORD CARRINGTON (C), Loeader of the Opposition, said the Government's measures did not go far enough. I doubt (he said) whether we have lived so much on tick since the reign of Charles II. We have got used to living far beyond our means and as every sub-editor in Fleet Street tells us the sky is dark with chickens returning to their roosts.

The export figures looked superficially better than they were because prices had risen so rapidly. But with an inflation rate two to four times higher than its competitors, Britain was pricing itself out of the world market.

At a time of a hideously bloated level of public spending there was a hacking to pieces of expenditure on hospitals, schools and social services. The money had gone in subsidies, massive wage increases, and in meeting the increased prices the Government's policies had made inevitable.

If the country were to make a success of a mixed economy the Government would have to reassure industry and commerce about their intentions and enable sufficient profit to be earned to invest in the future. Without confidence and without money industry could not survive, and if industry did not survive then no one could survive.

Even in pursuing the Government's target there would have to be an overall fall in incomes for the first time since the war. He was surprised that the Government did not ask for a larger cut in return for being able to move forward again—cautiously and slowly.

There were several years of hard slog ahead. It might have been politically and economically more sensible to ask people to give more in the next year on the understanding that at the end of the year they would have a brighter future.

LORD BYERS (L), leader of the Liberal peers, said he did not understand the reluctance of the Government to publish their reserve powers Bill. This reluctance created the belief that they were trying on a monumental bluff and there was only one thing that the British did with a bluff—that was to call it. It would be better for everyone to know what happened if they tried to cheat on a voluntary policy.

LADY WOOTTON of ABINGER (Lab) said that an epoch was coming to an end which had lasted for 150 years. During that time trade unions had sought to put collective bargaining in place of individual exploitation and had at last obtained the distinguished and responsible position they now held.

A feature of the new epoch was the end of the theory that wage agreements made by workers with their employers were entirely their private concern. The third party was the taxpayer, consumer or something intangible or abstract such as the balance of payments.

LORD BOYLE of HANDSWORTH (C) said he had become convinced that statutory powers were going to be needed as a permanent sanction and he did not see any way out of that.

LORD GEORGE-BROWN (Lab) said the White Paper said that inflation had accelerated. That was true. What it did not say was that the Government had encouraged it to accelerate.

They had come up with proposals that were not half-baked but unbaked. They had not even got into the oven. They were ill thought out. The White Paper was described as an attack on inflation. That was the one thing it was not.

How much did it add to inflation? It did not take anything away from inflation. If one multiplied the working population by £6 per week, allowed a little for those who squeezed through and added in the extra subsidies for food and rent, and the £10 a week job subsidy which was to make it look as though people were not unemployed, it must be nearer £8 billion than £7 billion. That was added to the inflation which the country had already and with which, the White Paper said, the country could not live.

That was not an attack on inflation. The Government were trying to make sure that the country did not add more to inflation, but they did not stop it.

If (he said) you are having an attack on inflation, attack it. The one thing you do not do is to add to it.

The White Paper was a policy paralysis and it would produce an abortion. The Government were imposing wage restraint, which was the one thing they said they would never do, and their approach would fail.

LORD FEATHER said nobody under the age of 40 had personal experience of the effects of the mass unemployment of the thirties and of the poverty that lay like a heavy pall over industrial areas. That could hardly be portrayed in realistic and believable terms to a post-war generation.

If the Government's policy failed there would be dire consequences not only for Britain's economy but to democracy. He believed the policy would succeed because people had a concern for the future of democratic society.

Not only was the future of the country threatened but so was its present fabric and the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people.

LORD ROBBINS said those whose preoccupation was with the volume of unemployment rather than the rate of inflation said public spending should not be curbed but increased to mop up unemployment. If the economy was reflated now inflation would go on leading to withdrawal of some foreign funds and an end to foreign lending on which a comparatively easy passage through Britain's economic difficulties depended.

LORD GORDON-WALKER (Lab) said that the Government would have to be tough. There were bound to be challenges and difficulties. They might have to face strikes and a greater test would be the mounting pressure to reflate to reduce unemployment.

LORD WIGG (Ind) said that the White Paper was right. All parties had to accept the need for a mixed economy and the principle of collective bargaining.

LORD AUCKLAND (C) said that the White Paper was the last chance for the country to get its economy in order.

LORD PEDDIE (Lab) said if the mechanism of the Prices and Incomes Board had been retained both the previous Conservative Government and the present Government would have had a steadily perfected instrument with which to deal with the situation.

LORD ALLEN of FALLOWFIELD said the question that should be asked by everybody was not would the Government's policy work but how could it be made to work?

LORD MILFORD (Comm) said no mention had been made by anybody of the 30 year strike of investment in Britain, a strike more prolonged and hitting harder than any workers' strike. Did the multinational companies put Britain first or did they prefer to chase higher profits abroad?

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 3.00: Sex Discrimination Bill, Report stage and third reading. Motion on Elections (Welsh Forms) Regulations.

House of Commons

Today at 3.30: Proceedings on Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

BOOKS

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By Iris Macfarlane

(*Allen & Unwin*, £7.50)

Bury My Heart at Plassey might be another title for this spirited polemic, because it sets out to do for British readers what Dee Brown's celebrated exposé did for American. It aims to make us feel guilty. Mrs Iris Macfarlane is an Anglo-Indian, in the imperial rather than the ethnic sense of the phrase. She has East India Company forebears, she was born in India, she spent 25 years on an Assam tea estate. This background has made her bitter and accusatory. She believes that half the miseries of India, and especially of Bengal, are directly attributable to the British Empire, and she thinks that we ought to remember the fact, if not in our penances, at least in our history books.

The title she did choose for her book is more allusion than index. It is true that the work is climaxed by the events at Fort William, Calcutta, in 1754, and that she effectively demonstrates the fraudulence of the old atrocity legend. For her, though, the story of the Black Hole is symbolic. She uses it merely to argue how shamefully the British in India, to the very end of the Raj, twisted the truth of Indian history to justify their own actions. Here in little, she implies, it was a trumped-up horror story: elsewhere, in large, it was a cynical denigration of everything Indian as savage, listless, incapable or corrupt, and therefore properly to be annexed and exploited by British imperialism.

Most of us will agree with much of what she says, for Mrs Macfarlane, who spent so many years abroad and now lives over the water in North Uist, is preaching to a generation long converted. We all recognize, we really do, the deceits and brutalities of Clive and his distinctly predatory hornes. We all respond to the cultivated charm of a Jahangir, even if he did keep his own eldest son in chains, and we have long admitted that to the Hindu culture there are beauties and insights crassly ignored by the Nabobs. Mrs Macfarlane's register of early British iniquities in India will cause few surprises, even among those rude scholars who, she tells us robustly in her introduction, "did not bother to answer my letters".

There is a touch of glory to her furies (for she is a very angry lady). Sometimes she offers a splendid phrase—a Moghul court on the march, for instance, is like "a great hostile animal in threat display, feathers flying in its banners, claws out in its gleaming pikes . . .". Sometimes she tugs the heart with a glimpse of Indian light, a suggestion of Indian sounds, even a loving catalogue of Indian crafts. If she cannot respond to the illicit excitement of war and freebootery (and will insist on calling a warship a battleship), she has a noble feeling for the ancient continuities of Indian life, broken so harshly by the arrival of her great-great-grandfather and his peers.

But she overdoes it, chiefly because, being a woman of warmth and generosity, she sees everything out of her own values (most books of Indian history, she pointedly remarks somewhere, are written by men). She judges people long ago by the morals of today, she generalizes unfairly from her own convictions, she does not recognize that the blame of history must be carried not by posterity, but by contemporary circumstance, by chance, by climate, by the condition of human conscience and ingenuity, by the victims as by the activists. She does not make me feel guilty at all. I disclaim all responsibility for the conduct of the Honourable Company, during whose heyday my own paternal forebears, far from growing rich in Bengali intrigue, were illiterate Welsh peasants eating seaweed.

And I think it an intriguing paradox that by projecting her own sensibilities upon those unscrupulous opportunists long ago, in a way she is behaving rather as they did, when they exploited their allegorical Black Hole so vehemently to further their greedy and enviable ends.

Jan Morris



Kolo Moser's design for the cover of "Ver Sacrum" (1899) from "Art in Vienna 1898-1918: Klimt, Kokoschka, Schiele and their contemporaries" by Peter Vergo (Phaidon, £7.95) illustrated in colour and black and white, a source book of the origins of Viennese Art.

Games the middle classes play

Voices from the Middle Class

By Jane Deverson and Katharine Lindsay

(*Hutchinson*, £3.75)

The Life Swap

By Nancy Weber

(*Quartet*, £3.50)

A Wordsworth now, a middle class poet of escape, would today be writing an Ode on the Intimations of Penury. I suppose. But though they mutter about such fears, the middle classes (by definition) remain pretty well off. Work is, still, a shibboleth, and delivers a reasonable amount of cash. There is time to play games, to look for the secret garden. Both Nancy Weber's *Life Swap* and Jane Deverson and Katharine Lindsay's *Voices from the Middle Class* play.

The Deverson-Lindsay book is a collection of interviews with 112 members of the middle class in two London suburbs. One sounds like New Ash Green, with its Eric Lyons "town houses" in a neo-village; the other, a sort of Wimbledon or Coulsden. The themes are family and work and sex. There is an infuriating overlay of mock sociology, with the interviews solemnly referred to as "our sample". In fact, this is an enterprising piece of tape-recording, linked by more or (sometimes) less intelligent commentary. These people, as it happens, are often socially mobile and socially a bit uncertain. The book is full of dreams for oneself and for one's children.

Some pages have the flat accuracy of a Mayhew of the middle classes. But there isn't always Mayhew's respect for detail. On page 26 "Brian Selby" is a 32-year-old public relations consultant (a very characteristic job for these interviewees). Five pages later he is 29. A bit further on, he has edged up to 30. Such things should be set right. Like the thirteenth stroke of a crazy clock, such oddities cast doubt on preceding information.

Still, Deverson and Lindsay have done a lot more legging about than (say) Drusilla Beyfus did for *The English Marriage*. For anyone remotely honest, it has paragraphs of mirror-like accuracy. But you end up by being most curious of all about these "neutral" reporters, writing the link passages. They seem to share most of the standpoints of their subjects, with just enough detachment to give a slight jab at them every so often. It's the adjectives that give the stance away. A sentence may purport to be [illegible] of the middle class play. words like "sophisticated" or "elegant" or "successful" will be used in the same sentence without irony. Dream words.

Nancy Weber is not neutral in that sense. This helps make it a better book. It is as New York as the Deverson-Lindsay book is London suburban. If theirs is *faux-naif* in one way, hers is in another. But it's a start to be *faux-naif* about your *own* life.

Weber put an advertisement in *Village Voice* and offered to swap lives with whoever replied. She called herself "writer"—which, once more, meant basically "journalist". The woman she swapped with hinted she was a psychoanalyst but was really a student counsellor. Games again.

The swap lasted only a couple of weeks, and collapsed in bitterness and strain. Nancy is a poor little fairly rich girl, living the bohemian life of the Village. But objects—the right drink, the right perfume, the right mouthwash—are all-important. Even the men in her life seem like furnishings of a dream. Her swapee, Micki, is a proselytizing feminist, on the lower shore of academic life. *Life Swap* prints slab after slab of Nancy's often overwritten notes on what happened, Micki's sharper ones, and notes by various friendly or unfriendly observers of the debâcle.

One observer, a friend of Micki's, derides the whole thing—rightly, in a way—as a publishing rip-off "You wanted to write but had Nothing to say . . . you had to create a gimmick, set up a situation, to give you something to journalize about." That's true. But the result is not bad journalism. The book is a certain sort of evidence. (In its Henry Miller on the pill and using deodorant.) Every time Nancy opens her mouth, you cringe at the falseness of most of the emotions expressed. But she did have the nerve to play out the middle-class game in deeds as well as words. She became, briefly, her fantasy.

The resulting book tells you a lot about one sliver of New York middle-class life. Deverson and Lindsay, on the other hand, tell you as much (or as little) as several dozen *Sunday Times* "Look" pages glued end to end. They're neither fully observers nor self-observers. Nancy Weber is not much of a Writer, with a capital W. But she lays her dream on the line.

Why did she do it? "I want to know if people can get out of their skins. Answer: They can't. Open grain; open wheat; open rice. But no open sesame.

Paul Barker

A big country rides the switchback

The Glory and the Dream

A narrative history of America 1932-1972

By William Manchester

(*Michael Joseph*, £10)

In a splendidly readable book of over 650,000 words, William Manchester has written the social and political history of the United States between 1932 and 1972. The USA is a vast country, and to a writer who casts his nets as wide as Mr Manchester (who aims at saturation coverage at least of the outstanding topics of each year) there is very little difficulty in maintaining an absolutely compulsive narrative.

Sometimes, indeed, the pace becomes hectic even at this length: from America's reaction to the Munich crisis to the New England hurricane to Orson Welles's radio treatment of *The War of the Worlds* within a few pages; but each of those incidents given plenty of background and detail. Anyone but a reviewer will be able to read this book slowly, and in fairly small sections.

Mr Manchester conveys wonderfully well what it felt like to live in America during the decades when she raced from the position of a negligible world power with an army smaller than that of Poland—one mechanized regiment led by cavalrymen on horses with mustard-gas-proof boots—to her present supremacy. Johnson's 1968 Defense Department budget was $72 billion. Roosevelt was accused of sending the country to the poorhouse for proposing a *total* annual budget of $8.8 billion!

But the national triumphs—expansion, increased wealth, the conquering of the Depression—are only one part of the story. This book is also fearfully depressing, as a great country rides a switchback which seems since 1945 to have been on a downward swoop, steepening since 1945 from the Kennedy and Martin Luther King assassinations, the Mississippi civil rights murders, Korea, to Vietnam, Black Power and the backlash, ghetto violence, My Lai, Manson, the outrageous, tragic farce of the trial of the Chicago Seven, the preternatural blind sadistic passions of the Klan and the illconceived, understandably violent tantrums of the left.

One of the great merits of the book is its emphasis on individual personalities. In the end, it is the people one remembers: and particularly, of course, the six Presidents from Roosevelt to Nixon. Mr Manchester's portraits of them are vivid, and he has a dreadful sense of what being President means in terms of vote-catching and vote-losing, decision-making, wheeling and dealing, policing on a local and world scale.

Other remarkable men and women emerge, too: Walter Reuther, the great union leader; Eleanor Roosevelt, triumphing over the scurrilous obscenities visited on her by her husband's enemies; Angela Davis, the beautiful passionate, unworthy heroine. And the author's talent is for highlighting incidents in their lives: Gary Powers floating gently to earth over Russia, watching, poisoned needle in his hand, his U2 spy-plane zooming down past him; Nixon, covered in spittle, sitting in his wrecked car in the middle of a screaming crowd in Caracas; Edward Kennedy stumbling blindly about in the dark at Chappaquiddick.

The book has great assurance—one genuinely feels that the author knows everything about, say, World War Two, from major White House moves, to the work of the Biscuit, Cracker and Pretzel Subcommittee of the Baking Industry of the Division of Industry Operation, War Production Board.

Occasionally, it is true, one feels that prejudice or speciousness is showing: writing of the growth of television violence in the 1950s, Mr Manchester says: "Decisions to increase the homicidal level were reached in the sixty square miles around Madison Avenue known as 'the industry'. It happened to be a short ride from the apartment where an eleven-year-old truant named Lee Harvey Oswald was watching all the TV mayhem he could get." Indeed? Well, a lot *more* would have to be said to justify that throwaway. Unsurprisingly, in a book of this length, the quality of the writing is slightly variable: there are a few *bêtises* ("Everybody in academia knew Bertrand Russell was a caution")!

The arts are more or less ignored. "Some of the greatest music ever heard in America" turns out to have been by Duke Ellington; "the finest singer in the world" was Marion Anderson. Good use is made of pop music lyrics, though they are often misquoted. The English edition might have had an editor: "The press that autumn [in 1945] was unfamiliar with the public personalities of Jane Alpert, Mark Rudd, Diana Oughton, Bernardine Dohrn, H. Rapp Brown. . . ." Who they? Some footnotes would be welcome.

Professional historians will have to evaluate its standing as history. But one returns to the fact that (though its size makes this as much a warning as a recommendation) *The Glory and the Dream* is unputdownable for simple narrative excitement and

Derek Parker

Stirring the mind

The Concept of Academic Freedom

Edited by Edmund L. Pincoffs

(*University of Texas Press, Austin & London*. £5.50)

In this book twenty contributions are made to the discussion of academic freedom. Members of American university staffs—highly placed and highly qualified—grapple with the matter from different points of view: that of the abstract philosopher, of the social scientist, of the moralist and of the lawyer for example.

There isn't space here to examine all twenty essays. To do this properly would require the assurance of a Macaulay, and the wide open spaces of the 19th century Edinburgh Review.

I want therefore to confine myself to Part Five, where the interesting question of the control of research is elucidated by T. M. Scanlon, associate professor of philosophy at Princeton, and Judith Jarvis Thomson, professor of philosophy at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Scanlon postulates "counselors" (the academic researchers) and a "monarch" (the one who "orders" the inquiry and pays for it). It would be irrational, Scanlon argues, for the monarch to influence his counselors. The right answer must be the good answer: why then should the monarch seek to falsify it? He goes on to say that "a modern unit can be seen as a group of counselors that has virtual autonomy . . . it chooses the questions to be investigated rather than being handed these questions by the monarch". Scanlon accepts however that there should be "moral constraints". The academic "is at least under a positive requirement not to pursue work that is simply trivial or wasteful". A few harsh words about thesis-proliferation along English literary branch lines might have been appropriate here. Ought a well subsidised young woman spend two unstrenuous years of her life putting together 80,000 words on, say, "Mimesis and Symbolism in the early work of Mrs Henry Wood"?

The scientist, when pursuing his investigations into nuclear physics or molecular biology or other potentially highly dangerous matters should, in Scanlon's view, be subject to no restrictions of the Lysenko, or any other, kind. A Rutherford or an Oppenheimer must always be given his head, he thinks. For the avoidance of evil consequences one should rely on the sanity and intelligence of the community as a whole.

Jarvis comments shrewdly and at times destructively on Scanlon's paper. She agrees that the researcher's freedom should not be in question. The fact that bad may outweigh good as a consequence of this freedom "does not by itself show that the community can intervene and prevent . . ." But she does go on to say that *support* of academic research cannot be demanded as a right. So that there still seems a chance, I take it, of hearing the referee's whistle blowing now and then for infringements.

This whole question is intensely interesting and important—and well argued throughout both by Scanlon and Jarvis.

The consequences of academic research, now as always, but now perhaps more swiftly and possibly disastrously than ever before, affect the life, habit and happiness of each one of us.

Was it right, for example, that biologists should work away until they came up with the pill? Certainly it is good that women should be relieved of the endless childbearing which their sisters of earlier generations have had to endure. But does the promiscuity which the pill makes easy and even invites lead to a social unease and disarray which is already apparent enough especially among the under 20s? Similar questions abound. If a researcher discovers a lethal virus, what does he then do? Has he the right to refuse to disclose what he knows to his Minister for Aggression? Or is it then too late for him to assume a positive or defiant stance? Should he have cleared his mind about this freedom to research much earlier on? Should he perhaps have put to himself some such proposition as this: The central HQ of almighty God, or the First Cause (or whatever name he chooses) are vast in extent, and are laid out in a closely guarded estate whose perimeter wall I can climb. But, once over, if I advance only a small distance, I may run into mantraps of unimaginable ferocity laid in territory I am almost totally ignorant of? So oughtn't I to put a brake on my cleverness and opt for staying just where I am?

These are some of the many questions which stir the mind after reading this important book.

David Williams

Quick guide

Radclyffe Hall at the Well of Loneliness: a Sapphic Chronicle, by Lovat Dickson (by sub-title begins a biography and her friend and lover, Una Troubridge. The author has had access to letters, diaries and family papers not available before now. Radclyffe Hall was a poet, an author—in 1926 her novel *Adam's Breed* won both the James Tait Black prize and the Prix Femina—but her public notoriety began with the semi-autobiographical novel *The Well of Loneliness*. She was arrogant, attractive, rich and quarrelsome, almost entirely selfish, but Una Troubridge left her husband to form a life-long relationship with her. Through fearful rows, reconciliations, law-suits and illnesses they remained as lovers, objects of scandal and fascination to the 1920s and 1930s. Colette described the Parisian lesbian circle so well that the author's rather dramatic prose style, full of purple passages, comes off badly by comparison. One cannot help feeling sympathy for the Troubridges, Una, the Admiral and their daughter, all of whom suffered deeply.

Recollections; Translated by David Le Vay (Peter Owen, £4.50). Reprint of two of Colette's later thoughts and reminiscences, **Journal à Rebours** and **De Ma Fenêtre**, written during the French capitulation and subsequent German occupation. One describes life in central France where Colette and her third husband, Maurice Goudeket, were temporary refugees; the other is Paris life regained. In translation these are rather sensibly divided into three sections: Pre-War: Flight from Paris; Occupation. Pre-War offers traces of the multi-faceted Colette fiction from Sido (Colette's mother) to animals. Flight from Paris is self-explicit. Occupation (De Ma Fenêtre) is the most enriching contribution, revealing Colette nearing old age and lazily scratching among her memories, uses them to channel her anxieties and minutia as one of a conquered and besieged nation. In a brief introduction M Goudeket calls this "a long contemplation", altogether too profound a classification for these random jottings, interesting certainly, yet pallid whisperings in the night of Colette's sharper sunfilled precision.

Causes of poverty and inequality

Sociology and Social Policy

By Peter Townsend

(*Allen Lane*, £8.50)

The Government is currently under pressure, both internally and externally, to do considerably more to protect the poor from the worst effects of inflation. It is being argued among MPs and activists outside that any wage policy limiting increases to £6 a week should be applied to the social wage as well, so that pensions and other benefits go up by £6. A number of MPs are preparing to give up all or part of their salary increases and send the proceeds to the Low Pay Unit.

These events are all pointers to the belief that the Welfare State has failed to eliminate poverty or reduce inequality in Britain. Peter Townsend's new book is a powerful endorsement of that belief, documenting as it does not only the performance of governments in recent years but the failure of social policy to recognize the causes and breadth of poverty and inequality.

Professor Townsend is an eloquent advocate of social change and has long been a thorn in the side of governments because of his persistent criticism of action, compared with promises, and of the effects of specific policies compared with the claims made for them. The book contains 24 of his papers challenging the assumptions on which social policy has developed over the past 25 years.

He castigates the 1970-74 Conservative Government for strengthening the rich, emphasising hierarchical and managerial values, and resurrecting the "most abrasive nineteenth century principles of conditional welfare for the few".

He condemns the preceding Labour Government as indecisive and ineffective in developing social policy and forecast that poverty would grow under its administration.

That prediction formed the basis of one of the most bitter disputes within the Labour Party at the time of the 1970 election. Statistics produced since either confirm or dismiss Professor Townsend's belief, according to how they are interpreted. He devotes a paper to the manipulation of statistics and argues that administrative convenience and political expediency affect both the kinds of information that are collected and the way they are interpreted at official level. Anyone who has tried to gather information on specific aspects of social security would agree.

The difficulties of obtaining information about the effects of official social policy may well go some way to explain why the deprived groups that have been identified in recent years—one parent families, disabled people, the mentally handicapped, the homeless—have failed to win popular sympathy. When personal incomes have risen so much (in 1961, it was forecast that average earnings would reach £38 by the year 2008 but they are already over £48 a week) and the welfare state costs so much it is easy to assume that social policy has progressed.

Such complacency is ill-founded. Professor Townsend argues that social policy is defined too narrowly to allow the overall analysis of social conditions to be made that is necessary if poverty and inequality are to be tackled effectively. Instead of concentrating on the public services only—education, health, social security, housing and welfare—any analysis of social policy must also include taxation systems, the wage and fringe benefits of industry, and the private institutions performing a welfare function for a privileged few.

Pat Healy

Paperbacks

To catch up on the classics is something we all promise ourselves—one of these days. Penguin has six of William Faulkner's books in the Modern Classic series—The Sound and the Fury (70p), Sanctuary (70p), Intruder in the Dust (70p), The Unvanquished (60p), The Wild Palms (70p), and a volume of short stories, Go Down Moses (70p). Alan Sillitoe's best known work, Saturday Night and Sunday Morning, and two volumes of short stories, The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner, and Men, Women and Children is reissued by Star Books, 50p each. Kingsley Amis (vintage '58) in I Like It Here (Panther, 50p) reinforces the view that abroad (Portugal, in this case) is bloody and foreigners are fiends in a very funny book, in which the anti-hero is a freelance writer with a series of writer's blocks. Two on your screen (silver or square) at the moment are The Day of the Locust, included in The Collected Novels of Nathanael West (Penguin, 65p) deeply depressing and horribly memorable, like Miss Lonelyhearts in the same collection, and Ten from the Twenties (BBC, 95p) far less demanding, from which one may see how an original may be improved (or otherwise) by the dramatist's art. And just for fun, Bestseller, by Claud Cockburn (Penguin, 60p) "the books everyone read 1900-1939" with a commentary and exposition of the social background which made successes of such novels as *The Garden of Allah*, *The Blue Lagoon*, *If Winter Comes*, *The Sheik* and *The Green Hat*. They may seem pretty peculiar to us now, with some alarming attitudes to sex, class and religion, but what will 2035 think of *Watership Down*?

Books next week: Richard Holmes on a new biography of Patrick Geddes. Charles Douglas Home on Publish it not: the Middle East Cover-up, by Michael Adams and Christopher Mayhew. Cooking and Eating: a pictorial history with recipes, by Katie Stewart, reviewed by Roger Baker.

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ACADEMY TWO, 437 5129. Jean Renoir's LA CHIENNE (A). Progs 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

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CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. (No Smoking Cinema). ALICE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE (AA). Progs. at 1.55 (not Sun.), 4.10, 6.15, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11. DOMINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9572) THE WIND AND THE LION (A). Cont. progs: Wk. 2.15, 5.00, 7.45. Feature at 2.55, 5.45, 8.30. Late Show Sat. 11.00.

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MAYFAIR. 499 3737. (No Smoking Cinema). ALICE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE (AA). Progs. at 1.55 (not Sun.), 4.10, 6.15, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11. MINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9572) THE WIND AND THE LION (A). Cont. progs: Wk. 2.15, 5.00, 7.45. Feature at 2.55, 5.45, 8.30. Late Show Sat. 11.00.

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PRINCE CHARLES. Lic. Sq. 437 8181. 11th Sensational Month! THE EMMANUELLE (X). Progs. 1.45, 3.45, 6.15, 8.30 perfs. dly (inc. Sun.). Late show 11.45. Fri. & Sat. Seats bkble. Licd bar.

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ROYAL YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN. (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.05.

RIO 3. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 930 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.30. Late show Fri., Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble. all perfs.

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THE ARTS

Success Story
BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

"I'm basically bone idle", explained the fittest man in Britain after the usual early morning run round the park, the two hours of supervised weight-training, and the alarming routines devised for his further perfectedness by "Bomber" Harris. Jonah Barrington, resilient loser in a competitive childhood, later frequently drunk and sent down from Trinity College, Dublin, needed a discipline which would turn his passion for victory against the basic bone idleness: he took up squash. His training, by the Khan brothers, was so successful that he became world champion six times and opened the game to a wider range of spectators and players than ever before. He is still only 34, aggressive, articulate, tirelessly self-critical, and raring to win back the crown.

A perfect subject with which to begin a new series of Mike Wooller's *Success Story*, and Mike Dibb's direction could not have made livelier use of its protagonist and the highly photogenic sport he has made his own. Dibb shared the half-hour almost equally between an interview and a crucial match in which Barrington attempted to beat off a formidable young challenger, Q. Zaman. Barrington commentated on the match with the thoughts that had passed through his mind on court at the time—a device which, against expectation, never seemed other than honest, humorous and entirely natural.

"He's nervous", he murmured of Zaman, "he's playing with superficial panache. . . . More attritional work is necessary." A great one for attrition, our Jonah, and for a man who hates being beaten by anyone he took his defeat generously. Mr Dibb shot the long rallies with unblinking dexterity and edited match-point to show the faces of the players and the ball hardly at all. That was a gamble, but it paid off.

Next week: Gore Vidal ponders the dominion of this earth, declaims *Myra Breckinridge* in a lemon grove near Ravello, talks about the exemplary success stories of Mussolini, Tennessee Williams, and George Santayana, and tries on the skin of Caliban. A sadder and wiser Vidal than usual—fiftieth birthday coming up—but not to be missed. (Director: David Cheshire.)



Celebrating the Austro-Hungarian victory at the close of Ziegeunerbaron

Strauss between the oleanders and storks

Mörbisch, some 60 kilometres south east of Vienna, is literally the end of the road. Beyond the main street, where the storks, a little thin on the roof this year, guard the houses and the oleanders fill the courtyards and alleyways, lie only Hungary and the reedy expanses of the Neusiedlersee. This is Burgenland, where nothing very much changes. The chaff from the harvesters still blows across the brown fields; old ladies in black headscarves still lean out of the windows to watch the excursion coaches and Post buses roll in from Vienna for the summer operetta festival.

This year's work virtually chose itself. On the one side is the 150th birthday of Johann Strauss, strenuously celebrated throughout Austria, and on the other is Hungary, which normally supplies Mörbisch's ballet, *Der Ziegeunerbaron*, most Hungarian of Strauss's operettas, looked to be the only possible candidate and *Ziegeunerbaron* it it. Geographical purists may perhaps object that quite a lot of the Ranat where the first two acts of *Der* [illegible] no longer lies in Hungary. Indeed the village outside Temesvar where Sandor Barinkay arrives to reclaim the family estate is now more likely to be in Romania, perhaps nor far from Bartók's birthplace. But the score removes artificial frontiers.

Burgenland and the Banat have quite a lot in common. Burgenland may win hands down, or more appropriately bottoms up, when it comes to wine, but both have long been political crossroads. They share the same flat land, the same steady pace of agricultural life, the same tints of slightly faded brown and green. These colours are admirably reflected in Karl Eugen Spurny's set on the lake stage of Mörbisch. In the centre is the dun ruin of the Barinkay castle behind which the moon courteously rises at the close of the first act; on the right are the nets and caravans of Czipra's gypsy camp; on the left stands the comfortable bourgeois house of that prosperous pig-man Kálmán Zsupan, with a few oleanders in the garden out of deference to Mörbisch itself.

No change has been made to Vienna for the last act, a defensible case of staying put. It was primarily an excuse for Strauss to write a victory march—played with considerable panache by the Mörbisch town band in blue and gold uniforms—and his librettist Ignaz Schnitzler never bothered to explain how the "gypsy girl" Saffi managed to roll up in the capital to claim the conquering Barinkay. But in operetta a few liberties are allowable as Mörbisch's adroit conductor and musical [illegible] well knows. He has dropped the overture and placed it between the second and third acts, adding in afterwards a ballet (music from *Ritter Pazman*) celebrating the victory of the Hungarians over the evil Turks. In many ways the surgery gives a better shape to the operetta and it certainly allows the singers to get their breath back for 20 minutes.

Der Ziegeunerbaron needs much bigger voices than Strauss's other works; there is no place for tenors pretending to be baritones and vice versa. Perhaps that is why it is done infrequently by professional companies in Britain. Mörbisch's Intendant, Herbert Alsen, has drawn together a powerful cast. The Sandor Barinkay, Wilfried Badorek, is one of those totally fearless tenors Germany once used to breed in abundance and who are now as much in demand as Krugerrands. He steps from his boat and launches into "Als flotter Geist" with the confidence of a man who has seen the lot, as Barinkay rather arrogantly announces in the aria. It is not exactly a subtle performance, but then Barinkay is not a subtle man. He switches without compunction from girl to girl according to the demands of the moment and goes off to defeat the Turks at the turn of a czardas. The pleasure comes from hearing in Strauss a Heldentenor with a voice powerful enough to sing Siegfried.

Saffi, the gypsy girl who takes Barinkay for her own at the end after a period of living in sin with him, is a different proposition. "Who married you?", asks Carnero, the Commissioner for Morals. "The Bullfinch", duet "Wer hat uns getraut?" with a mixture of blandness and candour. "And who were the witnesses?" "Two storks." It is a mixture of Mörbisch and Edward Lear. Sigrid Martikke sang as sweetly as the nightingale, who was also in on that particular ceremony, with Badorek and altogether gave a delicious performance.

She was well supported by Gertraud Eckert as Saffi's foster-mother Czipra, a cross between Azucena and Ulrica, full of prophecies and baby-switching. Towards the end of the second act she surprises anyone who has not seen the operetta before by announcing that Saffi is the daughter of the last Pasha of Temesvar. Strauss was parodying Verdi at the same time as Gilbert and Sullivan were also indulging in a little mockery and he paid him the compliment of full-scale imitation of the Anvil Chorus:

Kling and Klang
Eisen macht Gesang

The veteran Kurt Böhme, who has sung a number of Zsupans in his time, made a great deal of the pig-trader complete with grunttings and rootling noises in his opening couplets "Ja, das Schreiben und das Lesen", where all the piggy properties and products are listed. "Poetisch war ich nie!" No, indeed, but funny enough with baggy red pants and a belt of gold medals. But the most accomplished singing came from Hans Helm as the recruiting officer Graf Homonay, an upmarket Sergeant Belcore, who gets his army to fight with Turks with a rousing czardas. Herr Helm was noted on this page for his Guglielmo at the [illegible] only confirms the quality of the voice, rich and accurate. He must sing in Britain before long, preferably in Mozart.

The production at Mörbisch this year is less inventive than last, but the musical level under Walter Goldschmidt is high and the dancing choreographed by Laszlo Seregi enjoyable. The performances are on Saturdays and Sundays only until August 24, but book in advance if you happen to be in Austria. Casual arrivers may find themselves listening by the wine and sausage stall on the wrong side of the gates.

John Higgins

Othello without the Moor

Othello
Chichester

Irving Wardle

A fact often overlooked by opponents of directors' Shakespeare is the increasing shortage of actors capable of shouldering the major tragic roles. Directors fill in the vacuum formerly occupied by heroic performance. Not that that formula takes one far with this play. *Othello* without the Moor is a leakier vessel than *Hamlet* without the Prince, as Peter Dews's production sadly demonstrates.

Like previous Chichester revivals, it offers an appearance of novelty without disrupting the traditional view of the play: and on those decorative terms it is an able piece of work. The time is advanced to the late nineteenth century, with the usual gain in the definition of rank and character. Finlay James's stage switches impressively from indoor to outdoor settings, and (thanks also to Mick Hughes's lighting) executes complete changes from a Venetian council chamber to a Cypriot military café. For once, at Chichester, the set is no compromise.

Amid the striped trousers, monocles and trailing dresses several characters take on unexpected features. The wretched Roderigo (David William) blossoms into a querulous dandy as petulant with Iago as he is nervous with Brabantio; who now pops up through the action variously disguised as a bearded porter and a waiter scurrying after the Venetian commission with champagne. Still more surprising is the metamorphosis of Patricia Routledge into an actress of genuine tragic weight, whose Emilia finally emerges as the play's moral centre.

It is her crescendo on the repeated question "My husband?" that recalls the nightmare action to common human feeling.

All of which, alas, is built around the incorrigibly untragic figure of Topol, whose snail-paced Othello, relentlessly carving the flood of language into detached syllables, belongs if anywhere to the world of musical comedy. Up to the halfway mark he wears an imperturbable smile and thereafter an unshakable snarl. His movement ofrens consists of agitating his torso while remaining rooted to the spot, and flinging his arms into wide generalized gestures inescapably suggesting someone about to burst into song. In the frenzy of jealousy he sexually assaults an empty bed; but that is the one expressive detail I shall remember from the performance.

His Iago is Keith Michell, who dispatches the public intrigue with great attack and apparent honesty, and maintains precisely the same manner in soliloquy. If Shakespeare had done nothing to indicate Iago's motives, that would be a complete performance. As it is, it at least performs a much needed service in whipping up the pace.

Three Characters in Search of a Treasure
ATV

Alan Coren

This was a documentary about businessmen walking through scrub. The businessmen were Bennie Gray, who used to be in antiques, and Douglas Villiers, who used to be in property development, and the scrub they were walking through infests an island 90 miles from Haiti.

They were not there, as might have been supposed, in order to smell out the site for its holiday potential—a thousand-room pleasure complex built by Villiers and filled with Regency woodworm by Gray—but as a result of their having met elderly Rupert Furneaux, a popular historian, who deduced by looking at some ancient charts and some conv[illegible] Spanish hasn't entirely deserted me, means "Fat Chance"), contained in its bowels the treasure of Captain Kidd.

So they all went off in Villiers's boat, which, we say, had an eye-level oven with a girl in a bikini gazing into it, and they dropped anchor at Providenciales, and they started ambling about behind Furneaux. The businessmen wore rather nice casual clothes, but gradually began to feel that Furneaux had been a bit optimistic; the terrain being what it was (cactus and allied inimica), it would take the Pioneer Corps about four years to make room in it to swing a pick, let alone locate the exact spot where Kidd had secreted the week's takings.

And gradually Furneaux himself grew less enthusiastic, and the businessmen grew more cheesed off, until a point was reached at which Gray and Villiers were poking about in the carnivorous shrubbery on the ends of various bits of string, shouting inaudibly at one another in a last vain attempt to find the X-marked spot on the map, while Furneaux lay on his back on the beach and thought about things. As he wound up as consultant to the in the black.

Why Sir Lew Grade, however, should have been persuaded into forking out good money for this lifeless rubbish escapes me utterly. Piracy is one thing, but daylight robbery is another.

Down Red Lane
Open Space

Charles Lewsen

No mere lunchtime play, B. S. Johnson's piece is a full expense-account job, in which Timothy West proves almost as fine a trencherman as he is an actor. Not since *Tom Jones* have I seen such a display of full frontal gormandizing; and from the crêpes, through the oysters (two dozen) to the steak that kills him (this is a cautionary tale), Mr West tackles his task with all the fortitude of a captain of industry wolfing his way to a million dollar contract. And (this is not a play for the squeamish) the mastication throughout is real, nor simulated.

The play amounts to an extended joke; yet, focusing on one obsession, Mr Johnson creates a character who, with Mr West's porcine attacks on the food, and some fine upholstery work by the costumier emerges, in more senses than one, in the round. The man's whole past is recollected in salivation: of a girl in a Munich *Biergarten*, he admiringly murmurs, "She matched me, *Stein* for *Stein*!"

The piece is not without conflict. As in the Alka Seltzer advertisement, this comes from the stomach (the voice of Martin Coveney) moaning for mineral water, growling threats of industrial action by liver and the one functional kidney as steak *au poivre* approaches. That nicely points the self-destructive element in gluttony: "At least, chew them", pleads Mr Coveney, referring to the oysters whose squirms offend him; "Quiet, or I'll order curry!" snarls Mr West, like Captain Hook ordering a lost boy to walk the plank.

On a fringe budget, without *cordon bleu* stage staff, John Abulafia's production cannot precisely define the restaurant's blend of seediness and pretension. Still, Simon Callow, who nicely projects obsequious concern, should have studied the gestures with which waiters seek to dignify overcooked tinned vegetables.

Bournemouth SO
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

Part of the secret of current high standards at the Proms is division of labour: 23 different orchestras can be heard this season. On Tuesday it was the turn of the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, who, under their Finnish conductor, Paavo Berglund, moved into northerly latitudes for a programme of *Sibelius, Grieg* and *Shostakovich*.

Mr Berglund likes to explore neglected Sibelius; for novelty this time he unearthed the *Scènes historiques* (Suite No 1), written for a nationalist pageant in 1899 when the composer was just 34. By Mozartian or Schubertian standards this is ripe old age—or more. But Sibelius was a comparatively late developer. These three miniatures bring only occasional pre-echoes of greatness to come, and far more in the "All'Overtura" and "Scena" (which includes some arrestingly atmospheric scoring) than in the concluding "Festivo" once championed by Sir Thomas Beecham. But though not as rewarding as the slightly later symphonic fantasia, *Pohjola's Daughter*, which not so long ago Mr Berglund brought to the Festival Hall, the *Scènes historiques* still deserved this their first airing at the Proms. The performance could scarcely have been livelier.

In Shostakovich's fifth symphony the best playing came in the slow movement, where the music itself most merits it: the intensity of the strings in climaxes was memorable, so too was the desolation of the solo oboe.

In Grieg's piano concerto the soloist was Michael Roll, strong or tender as required, even if not always managing to present such familiar strains with the wonder of a new discovery.

Renga Moi at the Round House

The Abafumi Company from Uganda opened a season of *Renga Moi* by Robert Serumaga at the Round House on Tuesday. They previously appeared in London earlier in the year, during the World Theatre season at the Aldwych, when Irving Wardle discussed the performance.

Royal Ballet cutback

Only three new productions for the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden were announced by Kenneth MacMillan, the artistic director, when he gave details of the 1975-76 season yesterday. The touring company will also be limited to three new works. That is well below the recent average, and nobody needed to spell out the financial background to the decision.

The first premiere at the Royal Opera House will be on December 11, when a new work by MacMillan will be given. Set to Bartók's Concerto for Two Pianos and Percussion, it is provisionally entitled *Rituals*. A new ballet by Frederick Ashton is expected in February, 1976, and Glen Tetley has been invited to produce his *Voluntaries*, previously given in London by the Stuttgart Ballet.

New productions for the touring company will be Peter Wright's version of *El Amor Brujo*, already announced for the Edinburgh Festival, a ballet by Jack Carter, and one by David Morse to music by Roberto Gerhard arranged by David Atherton, which will be given at Stratford-on-Avon on January 30.

The appointment of John Hart as ballet administrator, forecast recently on this page, was confirmed by the general administrator of the Royal Opera House, John Tooley. Mr Hart's function was defined as responsibility for all the managerial services of the Royal Ballet and the implementation of the artistic policy.

He will be responsible to Mr MacMillan for the company's organization and to Mr Tooley for financial control. A similar appointment of Christopher Hunt as opera administrator was also announced. Mr Hunt's experience is in artists' management, especially singers.

Ballets to be revived at Covent Garden next season include *Les Biches* and *Cinderella*, in both of which Natalia Makarova will appear for the first time. Frederick Ashton and Robert Helpmann will play the Ugly Sisters at some performances. Rudolf Nureyev and Wayne Sleep will both play the title part in a revival of *Petrushka* for which John Taras, ballet master of New York City Ballet, will "animate" the Fokine choreography.

In reply to a question about recent statements by Natalia Makarova in New York that she would be "permanent guest prima ballerina" with the Royal Ballet in future, Mr MacMillan confirmed that she will appear frequently with them but said that no official title had been given. He confirmed also that he plans to produce a new version of Britten's *The Prince of the Pagodas* with her in the autumn of 1976. There are, on the other hand, no plans at present for Margot Fonteyn to dance with the Royal Ballet although Mr Tooley declared that she has "an open invitation".



Photograph by Anthony Crickmay

Lynn Seymour with Donald MacLeary and Wayne Eagling

Symphony
Covent Garden

John Percival

The first half of the Sixties found Kenneth MacMillan riding a wave of success, from *Le Baiser de la Fée* and *The Invitation* in 1960 to *Romeo and Juliet* and *Song of the Earth* in 1965, with *Concerto* following a year later. *Symphony* dates from the middle of that period, first given in February 1963, but for some reason it was not popular at the time and had only seven performances. Tuesday's revival at Covent Garden offered the chance of reassesment.

It is one of the most musical of MacMillan's ballets, taking its structure entirely from the music. Shostakovich's youthful but confident Symphony No 1. The martial, almost savage elements find visual expression, as do the more plaintive qualities, and the composer's dialogues between solo instruments have their parallel in the confrontation of individual dancers.

There is no attempt to identify dancers with themes or instruments in the old misguided Massine manner: rather a dance invention that swims on the tide of the music. Similarly, there is no defined theme, but in the original production a splendid setting by Yolande Sonnabend, visceral shapes of blue and gold, opening up into a blazing heart, gave the hint that the work was concerned with inner feelings.

Some people thought that decor too overpowering, and the choreographer was evidently among them, because the revival relinquishes it. Instead, Miss Sonnabend has designed entirely new, much less flattering costumes with geometric patterns on them. The ballet is danced this time against plain, brightly lit curtains.

The change seems to me not an improvement: much of the remembered impact of the work came from Sonnabend's first designs. Without them it seems pallid, and the joints of the choreography, the frequent exits and entrances become far more conspicuous.

Actually, however unspecific the theme, it would be impossible to describe *Symphony* as purely formal patterns: the arm movements especially are far too full of emotion for that, reaching out in attitudes of aspiration, contemplation, conquest or seduction. A fingertip contact between the two women soloists, a grandiloquent final pose, a strange fluttering by the women's ensemble, all are typical of MacMillan's choreography.

Lynn Seymour dances again the central role created for her, although illness kept her from the 1963 première. In terms of line and technique, she has given more finished performances, but not more eloquent ones. She has the gift of making movement speak. In that respect, Lesley Collier's account of the second woman's role is disappointing. Also, with her new, curly hair style she looks too much like Seymour's sister: there was more contrast of appearance and personality in the original cast when Georgina Parkinson played the second role.

Donald MacLeary, strong and tender as ever, is contrasted in the revival with Wayne Eagling, whose sharp, assertive presence is admirable.

EXHIBITIONS

GLC EXHIBITIONS: Marble Hill House, Richmond Road, Twickenham. The English Palladian villa. Closed Friday. Rangers House, Chesterfield Walk, Blackheath. The Suffolk Collection. The Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood, Hampstead Lane: Recent Accessions, 1964-1974. Prints Annual. For further details of exhibitions, telephone 01-348 1286.

OVERLORD EMBROIDERY. Guildhall, Gresham St., London. Entry free. Mon-Sat. 10-5 until Aug. 25.

ROYAL TOURNAMENT, Earls Court (01-373 8141). Last week 2.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. £2.50 to 70p. Unrsd. 50p

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. (01-629 6176. ENGLISH DECORATIVE PICTURES AND PRINTS. Until 19th Sept. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30: Thurs. until 7.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Turner Watercolours. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6.

COLNAGHI'S 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-491 7408. THE MEZZOTINT REDISCOVERED. Until 1 August. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30: Sats. 9.30-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116 EDWARD BAWDEN and CLAUSEN TO NASH. Watercolours & drawings until 1 August.

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1. A Special Exhibition DAVID HOCKNEY THE RAKE'S PROGRESS and other Graphics 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Tel.: 493 6832

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. RICHARD SMITH Print retrospective and recent drawings. Closed Saturdays during August.

HEIM GALLERY, 59 Jermyn St., S.W.1. Paintings by LUCA GIORDANO Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

LASSON GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION PRICES FROM £15 TO £450 Weekdays 10.30-5.30. Sats. 11-1. 83-84 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 629 6981

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3/5.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davis St., W.1 01-499 5069. FRENCH PRINTMAKERS, 1870-1910. Until 8 August. Mon.-Fri. 10-6: Thurs. 10-7.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. Until further notice: 20th Century Painting and Sculpture. Also Graphics by Gallery Artists. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MAYOR GALLERY, 14 South Molton St., W.1. 01-493 9778. JOAN MIRO figure drawings, 1915-1937.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. Augustus John—Life and Times. Adm. 20p. 16 Carlton House Terrace. A. John—Paintings and Drawings. Adm. 30p. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2-6.

OMELL GALLERIES, 40 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1. SUMMER EXHIBITION of BRITISH MARITIME PAINTINGS and JOHN NEALE "Artist in the English Tradition." Realistic Prices.

PATRICK SEALE GALLERY 2 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 01-235 0934 RUPERT SHEPHARD THE MAGIC OF LONDON

PARKIN GALLERY 11 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235 8144. SUMMER EXHIBITION

REDFERN GALLERY, 52nd SUMMER EXHIBITION. June-September. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

ROBERT HILL R.O.I., N.E.A.C. Recent Paintings, The Mall Galleries, The Mall, S.W.1. Until 11 August. 10-5. Sat. 10-1. Adm. Free.

ROLAND BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. PHILIP SUTTON, Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Closing day.

ROY MILES GALLERY 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. ENGLISH SPORTING ART

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. The Private Rooms and Collected Treasures. Until 31 Oct. Wdys. 10-6 (Closed Tuesdays). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Students and pensioners half price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens (Arts Council), 11-8 daily. Admission free. SUMMER SHOW III: Allan, Anthony, Cripps, Henderson, Onwin, Smith, Kenttinen and Shetland till 17 August.

SUMMER MISCELLANY. English Paintings by Monamy, Serres, Lamy, Condy, Morland, etc. Watercolours by Rowlandson, Daves, Brooking, Jov, Brierly, etc. Sporting and Marine Prints. FRANK T. SABIN LTD., 1 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Monday-Friday, 9.30-5.30.

TOOTH: WILLIAM BROOKER. Recent Paintings. July 8-August 1. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.00 Sat. 10.00-12.30.—31, Bruton Street, W.1

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, SW7. Liberty's 1875-1975. Until 12 October. Adm. 40p. MOSAICS FROM THE GILBERT COLLECTION. Until 31 August.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

SPORT

Cricket

Kent shudder as the curtain goes up on Richards Show

By Peter Marson

CANTERBURY: Kent with eight first innings wickets in hand are 328 runs behind Hampshire.

Barry Richards has many admirers; unashamedly your correspondent counts himself among them. But, I doubt if either the Men of Kent or Kentish men, or the Band of Brothers, or the Buffs or the Old Stagers or those new ones simply supporting Kent, would have wished to see the curtain rise on a new week at Canterbury with the sun spotlighting Hampshire's speciality act, the Barry Richards Show.

Yet, there he was on stage, and Greenidge with him, and as they took guard, the crowd, scanning Kent's bowling resources on the scoreboard, shook in a corporate, convulsive shudder. No Graham, no Shepherd, no Julien, no Underwood, Woolmer or Jarvis. Underwood and Woolmer along with Knott had been called to England's colours, and the others were injured. The fact that the rival camp would not field Roberts, who is also injured, did nothing to restore the balance, at this point at any rate.

So, Kent, who doubtless mourned losing the opportunity to bat first on what looked a beautiful pitch stuffed with runs, made their reply, first through the left-arm fast medium bowling of Elms in harness with Asif, then Hills, then Johnson, Topley and finally Rowe.

The Cathedral Church of Christ always makes an inspiring sight whatever your angle might be, whatever the occasion. Now, as it towered above the city's walls and a maze of twisting streets strung with flags and bunting it was likely to have been also the coolest place in Canterbury, and I dare say that a handful and more would have swapped its cloistered calm for the cauldron of heat that was the St Lawrence ground.

Richards had not helped, of course, and as he drove—13 of his 14 boundaries had been driven—so the bowlers and fieldsmen sweated and the rest sweltered as much as anything in anticipation of the size of Hampshire's grand total.

Yet, it was not the woeful tale it might have been, and sooner than had been expected the first of Hampshire's iron men had been overthrown. This was Greenidge, to an excellent one-handed catch at square short leg by Topley off Asif. In those early dozen overs Greenidge had not quite got his timing right, half volleys apart—so it was not entirely a surprise to see him go.

After Greenidge, only Rice among eight Hampshire batsmen failed to enjoy himself. In four partnerships Richards was involved in the first two. With Turner he put on 46 runs in 13 overs for the second wicket, and with Jesty 91 runs in 20 overs for the third wicket. This had belonged to Richards, whose tentative drive to the fourth ball of the last over before luncheon took off at a sufficient height and remained airborne long enough for the bowler, Hills, to make his catch.

A splendid straight six off Topley, and 13 boundaries positively glittered in Richards's innings of 86. At this stage the first point for batting had been won. Gilliat and Jesty collected the second in the 56th over, Gilliat and Sainsbury the third in the 67th over. When Gilliat was out, a fine innings of 72 ended as he danced down the pitch to drive Topley. Hampshire's captain and Sainsbury had made 112 for the 5th wicket in 26 overs.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

B. A. Richards, c and b Hills	86
C. G. Greenidge, c Topley, b Asif	13
D. R. Turner, c Denness, b Hills	21
T. E. Jesty, c Denness, b Hills	49
*R. M. C. Gilliat, b Topley	72
P. J. Sainsbury, not out	57
J. M. Rice, c Nicholls, b Asif	2
M. N. S. Taylor, not out	60
Extras (b 13, l-b 9, n-b 3)	25
Total (6 wkts)	385

†G. R. Stephenson, J. Southern, T. J. Mottram did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—71, 3—162, 4—181, 5—293, 6—306.

BOWLING: Elms, 23—3—85—0; Asif, 16—2—65—2; Hills, 19—2—81—3; Topley, 15—5—68—1; Johnson, 21—6—68—0; Rowe, 6—1—23—0.

KENT: First Innings

B. W. Luckhurst, not out	33
G. W. Johnson, c Richards, b Rice	16
P. A. Topley, b Jesty	0
R. B. Elms, not out	3
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 2)	5
Total (2 wkts, 31 overs)	57

M. C. Cowdrey, *M. H. Denness, Asif Iqbal, †D. Nicholls, C. J. C. Rowe, A. G. E. Ealham, R. W. Hills to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—50, 2—55.

Bonus points: Kent 2, Hampshire 4.

Umpires: R. Aspinall and A. E. Fagg.

Pilgrims come to Lord's with hope and fear

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

From as far afield as Cornwall and Caithness the pilgrims will be journeying to Lord's today to see the second Test match between England and Australia. With hope and fear they come: hope that England are due for a change of their fortunes, fear that Thomson and Lillee will be too much for them again.

The more I read the names, the less this looks to me like an England side, at any rate in the first half of the order. The batting fills one with apprehension, relieved only by the possibility that the pitch may be slow. England's best chance lies in getting some runs in the book and hoping after that either for the sort of storm that their own batsmen were embarrassed by at Edgbaston or for those signs of dust which come with hot, dry weather.

When last heard of England were still thinking of doing without Old and Edmonds, leaving Steele and Woolmer as their new caps. I have my doubts whether Woolmer is good enough yet, either as batsman or bowler, to pull his weight in a Test match; but he has made runs against Ian Chappell's present side, which Old, until he stands firm against fast bowling, is unlikely to do.

Australia are expected to play the side that won the first Test match. This means leaving Gilmour out, a cricketer England would be glad to have. Not long before winning at Edgbaston the Australians were beaten by Kent. On Tuesday, without Thomson, Lillee and Mallett, they lost to Leicestershire, a result which, apart from giving pride and pleasure to the county concerned, is of equally little significance in the context of today.

It might have meant more if Brian Davison, whose 189 comprised more than half Leicestershire's first innings total, were an Englishman. In 1972, just before winning the fifth Test match at the Oval, the Australians had been badly beaten by Northamptonshire. The days are over, sadly, when Australian sides considered it a matter of honour not to lose to an English county.

For England, today marks the start of an era, the launching of a new captain. Greig is capable of many things: of inspiration and intolerance, effrontery and charm, sense and insensitivity. Very seldom does a Test match go by without his leaving a mark on it. He does not give a damn for Australian cricketers, *per se*; but he respects them, I hope.

There was a time when I thought that if Chappell were to lead one side and Greig the other, we should need to be issued with tin helmets upon entering the ground. You could say that when one of them looks in the mirror, there staring him in the face is the reflection of the other. He can see the sparks within. Now, though, Chappell has the advantage over Greig of possessing a pair of fast bowlers and, because of them of leading a confident and successful side.

For Greig to pull England together will call for patience as well as personality; patience with himself as well as his players. Without Fletcher to turn to, he will be relying on Edrich (72 Test matches) and Knott (70 Test matches) for guidance. You may be fairly sure that Steele would not be playing if Greig had not wanted him, or anyone else for that matter. After Edgbaston and Adelaide, Sydney and Perth, England can hardly get worse. Although they are already one match down in a series of four this is no bad time for Greig to be starting. At the age of 28 he will have a long reign ahead of him, if, this year and next, he proves himself the right man for the job.

For everyone coming to Lord's today the sight of Thomson and Lillee will be of paramount interest. On his present form Lillee is one of the great fast bowlers perhaps of all time, and on his showing in Australia Thomson is one of the fiercest. As a foil to the two of them Walker is horribly useful. To avoid further disasters England will need to show a remarkable improvement in the way they play these two; in hot weather, and on a slow pitch, they can do it, despite the bookmakers' unprecedented odds of 5-1 against an English victory.

Over much of the country groundsmen are having trouble producing lasting wickets. There is a lack of the grass which both binds a pitch and gives it pace. Certainly I have never seen a browner pitch than this at Lord's. It is brown enough for the Australians to have chuntered about it yesterday morning. It could even be as a bowler of his off breaks late in the match that Greig in his first Test as captain makes an impact, as he did when England won their last two major victories, over West Indies at Port of Spain and Australia at Melbourne.

And now, to end with, a hopeful observation. As natural a striker of a cricket ball as Charlie Barnett, upon seeing Gooch caught at the wicket at Edgbaston for his second nought, observed: "There *must* be an England player. Had he been anything less he would have missed it." That was how good a ball it was. The bowler was Thomson, who, with Lillee and the rest of them, has proved a big enough attraction at the ticket office for the takings almost certainly to be of record proportions.



Greig, the new captain, with uncapped members in England's party. From left: Steele, Woolmer, Edmonds.

Teams for second Test match today

England

A. W. Greig (Sussex, captain)
D. L. Amiss (Warwickshire)
J. H. Edrich (Surrey)
P. H. Edmonds (Middlesex)
G. A. Gooch (Essex)
A. P. E. Knott (Kent)
P. Lever (Lancashire)
C. M. Old (Yorkshire)
D. S. Steele (Northamptonshire)
J. A. Snow (Sussex)
D. L. Underwood (Kent)
B. Wood (Lancashire)
R. A. Woolmer (Kent)

Australia

I. M. Chappell (S Australia, captain)
G. S. Chappell (Queensland)
R. Edwards (W Australia)
G. J. Gilmour (NSW)
D. K. Lillee (W. Australia)
A. A. Mallett (S Australia)
R. W. Marsh (W Australia)
R. B. McCosker (NSW)
J. R. Thomson (Queensland)
A. Turner (NSW)
M. H. N. Walker (Victoria)
K. D. Walters (NSW)

Umpires: T. W. Spencer and W. E. Alley

Yachting

Another fine race from Gough keeps him ahead

By John Nicholls

Nicholas Gough, of the Topsham Sailing Club, sailed another fine race to record his second win of the series in the Solo class world championship at Hayling Island yesterday. He now leads the series on total points. For the third day in succession, the only wind on the water came from a sea breeze and again the start was delayed to allow the breeze to strengthen. Again, the course was shortened to make the best use of the available wind.

Unlike the previous days, however, yesterday's breeze was even lighter and was subject to some pronounced shifts. One of them, on the first windward leg, was so severe that half the fleet were penalized by it and were never able to recover. Among them was Rob van Ooyen, the Dutchman who was leading on points after the first two races. He was about 80th at the windward mark and only managed to win back about 30 places by the finish.

He crossed the line flying a protest flag, and after the race, he and three other Dutchmen lodged a protest against the race committee. They claimed that a wind shift soon after the start materially prejudiced many of the competitors and that the race should have been restarted. The protest was due to be heard last night, so the results are therefore subject to confirmation.

It might have been the lighter breeze that ruined the first three attempts to start, or perhaps the competitors have reached the stage when they start taking risks, but whatever the reason there were three general recalls. After the third the five-minute rule was introduced (any boat over the starting line within five minutes of the start is disqualified) and there was a magical improvement in *discipline*, for the fourth attempt.

For the first half of the beat, the race was good and boats from either end of the line crossed in mid course. Then came the wind shift and boats that had carried on to the port side of the course were favoured while those that had gone to starboard were out of the race.

Gough was in the right place at the right time and as the leaders approached the weather mark, his familiar red jersey was seen to be in the lead. William Wilson, from Leeds, was second round, followed by Rob van Helvert (Netherlands). Colin Ward and another Dutchman, Willem van Toledo.

After two reaches, the order was the same except that Wilson sailed too far to leeward and on the second one and lost three places. Gough increased his lead to two and a half on the second beat and with the wind now very light the fleet was spread all round the course. Fearing that the breeze might disappear altogether the race officer shortened the course and finished the race at the gybe mark of the second round.

THIRD RACE (subject to confirmation): 1, N. Gough (Topsham SC); 2, R. van Helvert (Netherlands); 3, C. Ward (Chelmarsh SC); 4, W. van Toledo (Netherlands); 5, D. Harington (Chichester YC); 6, W. Wilson (Yeadon SC).

PENZANCE: Fireball national championship: Third race for Chippendale Hull: 1, 9104 (D. A. L. Smith, Welton); 2, 9911 (K. D. Brackwell, Hayling Island); 3, 6819 (F. A. Booth, Budworth); 4, 9874 (F. Davies, Babbacombe Corinthian); 5, 9859 (I. Rook, Sussex Motor); 6, 10077 (A. Udall, Draycote Water). Fourth race for Yachts and Yachting Trophy: 1, 7140 (C. Read-Wilson, Lyme Regis); 2, 10078 (R. Jobbins, Highcliff); 3, 8178 (J. Cassidy, Western Australia); 4, 9911; 5, 9254 (P. A. Sandy, Rudmoad); 6, 9847 (J. Alsop, Hayling Island).

TORQUAY: Lark national championships: Fourth race: 1, Marquis (D. Smithwhite, Frensham Pond SC); 2, Triton (R. Claydon, Starcross YC); 3, Streaker (L. Poziak, Grafham Water SC); 4, Speedo (K. Black, Stokes Bay SC); 5, Bagheera (D. Potter, Bamble River SC); 6, Neurosis (J. Stewart, Starcross YC). Overall: 1, Speedo; 2, Mrs Malaprop (M. MacNamara, Exe and Starcross SC); 3, A Little Learning is a Dangerous Thing (M. Fishall, Warwickshire School and Youth SA).

HYTHE: Scorpion National: 1, Penny Black (R. Lake and G. Wickes, Weir Wood); 2, Witchcraft (P. Stewart and W. Stewart, Portrush and Antrim); 3, Low Voltage (M. Lingwood and R. Shew, Hythe and Saltwood); 4, Last Tango (R. Place and J. Place, Leeds); 5, Starship Trouper (T. Kirk and R. Kirk, Hythe and Saltwood); 6, Rumbles (R. Pettit and L. Rayment, Walton-on-Thames). Overall leader: Witchcraft.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: National cadet meeting: Frankfort shield: No 1 area: Norfolk ACF 338, Beverley CS 338, 1 (F) ATC Leicester 336. Canada Trophy: Yorkshire A 345, Norfolk ACF A 340, Devon ACF 335. Watts Bowl: 1903 Penge 176, West Devon 173, Ripon RE ACF 169. Montgomery of Alamein Cup (application rapid and snap shooting): Ripon RE 297, Beverley 267, Hoddesdon ACF 253.

Kallicharran pleases even the most partisan

By Alan Gibson

CHELTENHAM: Gloucestershire, with eight first innings wickets in hand are 61 runs behind Warwickshire.

After the previous match, against Kent, which had shaken long accepted wisdom about the behaviour of the Cheltenham pitch, we were not sure whether Warwickshire's score was a good one. In the past it would have been assumed to be a winner, at least in so dry a summer. But by the end, it was looking decidedly frail.

Although he announced his retirement during the winter, is still a handy man to have around if the pitch is likely to take spin. It was his first match of the season. He was the best of the bowlers, of whom Gloucestershire rather extravagantly used eight. He took two wickets at a rate of just over two runs to the over, although Warwickshire's average was well over three. They made their 263 runs in 82.5 overs, which gives Gloucestershire 17 extra overs to bat, if they wish to make use of them. Warwickshire took three points for batting, Gloucestershire four points for bowling, but Gloucestershire had begun collecting batting points before the day was over.

The best innings for Warwickshire was played by Kallicharran, who gave even the most partisan of Gloucestersire men much pleasure in the afternoon. It was a sunny afternoon with a large crowd to enjoy it. There were mixed feelings when Kallicharran was run out, with his score 98. He was going for a second run after hitting the ball to Davey at deep square leg. Perhaps he forgot that Davey throws with his left arm, but it was in any case a rash and unnecessary run.

Kanhai played attractively though briefly. Abberley, who has not had much cricket this season, batted sensibly although he lost two partners at the other end early in the proceedings. The tail did their best in their assorted way, but hopes of a big total had departed with Kallicharran.

Warwickshire are, of course, well below full strength, for one reason and another. They have an unbalanced attack for this pitch, or indeed for almost any pitch, and they did not help themselves, when Gloucestershire batted, by some untidy fielding. Nevertheless the opening pair, Sadiq and Knight, were both out, and both of them had been going well, by the time the score was 50.

This brought Procter and Zaheer together. Neither of them is entirely fit, as their stroke or two of risk in the early stages of his innings, but it gradually became apparent that they were a bit too god for the bowlers, and before long they were finding the boundaries. They had 150 up, the run rate approaching four to the over, by half past six. The ball travelled very fast across the dry outfield, especially towards the lower side of the ground. When he saw how easily the runs were coming, Kallicharran must have been repenting that run out.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

R. N. Abberley, c Procter, b Brown	26
J. A. Jameson, c Procter, b Knight	0
J. Whitehouse, c Brown, b Davey	8
A. I. Kallicharran, run out	98
R. B. Kanhai, c Procter, b Brown	35
†G. W. Humpage, c Sadiq, b Mortimore	23
P. J. Oliver, c Sadiq, b Graveney	0
E. E. Hemmings, l-b-w, b Davey	30
*D. J. Brown, c Procter, b Sadiq	8
S. P. Perryman, not out	11
P. J. Lewington, c Brown, b Mortimore	7
Extras (b 9, l-b 7, n-b 1)	17
Total (82.5 overs)	263

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—38, 3—50, 4—116, 5—180, 6—197, 7—217, 8—239, 9—243, 10—263.

BOWLING: Davey, 12—1—50—2; Knight, 9—1—57—1; Brown, 17—2—48—2; Mortimore, 22.5—8—34—2; Graveney, 10—3—27—1; Procter, 3—0—22—0; Childs, 4—0—5—0; Sadiq, 5—3—13—1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

Sadiq Mohammad, c Kanhai, b Lewington	26
R. D. V. Knight, c Humpage, b Hemmings	18
Zaheer Abbas, not out	84
M. J. Procter, not out	63
Extras (b 3, l-b 8)	11
Total (2 wkts, 50 overs)	202

†A. W. Stovold, D. R. Shepherd, *A. S. Brown, D. A. Graveney, J. Davey, J. B. Mortimore, J. H. Childs to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—50, 2—50.

Bonus points (to date): Gloucestershire 6, Warwickshire 3.

Umpires: K. E. Palmer and D. J. Constant.

Some problems ahead for Leicestershire

By Gerry Harrison

BLACKPOOL: Leicestershire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 226 runs behind Lancashire.

A captain's century, a holiday crowd and lively fielding were by no means enough to credit this as a successful start to Lancashire's trip to the seaside. Having won the toss and chosen to bat on an easy-paced wicket David Lloyd can hardly be thrilled with the total of 259 despite the fact that Lee removed Dudleston with the last ball of his first over when Leicestershire batted at the end of the day. It may be, however, that the three half-chances in this 45-minute period might be an indication that Leicestershire themselves may have some problems on the horizon.

For more than a few this show hit the road in an atmosphere of more threat than promise. It is the tail end of Scottish Fortnight in his throbbing resort. Add to that traffic crawls, parking purgatory, a setting more functional than picturesque with facilities more picturesque than functional with, for instance, a beer tent merging subtly with the background which last saw service during the Malaysian confrontation. All this and a dreary morning's cricket and suddenly, the daunting prospect of a new football season just around the corner was seen in an entirely different light.

Lancashire, defeated at Swansea and knocked off their perch at the top of the championship table, were minus Wood and Lever for their annual visit to Blackpool: Leicestershire came fresh from their successful joust with the Australians. The contrast was maintained in the first period and beyond. Higgs, McVicker and Booth moved the ball considerably and were well ahead on points, if not wickets, by lunch. The crowd of 6,000 were not amused.

It seems churlish to write in less than glowing terms of anyone who stays at the crease five hours and a half and scores his first century of the season, without varied bowling, varied conditions and lively fielding. David Lloyd, however, has certainly played better for less. The previous day his 81 at Swansea held his side together. Here he was anchor and, some might say, concrete jacket too. He played and missed often enough for the gasps and embryo appeals to have run out of steam. His timing was never at sweetest. Tolchard missed him off Booth at eight but the only other chance he gave was again off Booth from the stroke which put up his hundred, a high flyer which Illingworth, running back from square leg, just failed to hang on to as he fell.

Occasionally he threw off the shackles of worry and sparkled. Certainly all his 10 fours were excellent shots but for the main part the lower order batsmen, Reidy, Engineer and Hughes looked better equipped for the good fight. Kennedy, with Lloyd, was unnerved by the tricky early conditions and Hayes played no shot to one from McVicker which came back at him and hit his off bail. Reidy, two years ago the professional with the Blackpool club, hit reasonably cleanly but with considerably less variety than Engineer, who contributed the greater amount to the stand of 75 in 65 minutes with Lloyd. Hughes also placed his shots more accurately and pushed the trundling innings on towards a miserly third bonus point.

For Leicestershire, Higgs, not unknown in these parts, had a particularly accurate opening spell which gave him figures of 11—6—5—0.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

*D. Lloyd, not out	100
A. Kennedy, b Booth	34
F. C. Hayes, b McVicker	0
C. H. Lloyd, l-b-w, b Higgs	15
B. W. Reidy, c Birkenshaw, b Booth	21
†F. M. Engineer, c Tolchard, b Higgs	35
Extras (b 5, l-b 10, n-b 4)	19
Total (5 wkts)	259

J. Simmons, R. M. Ratcliffe, K. Shuttleworth, P. Lee did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—37, 2—48, 3—70, 4—110, 5—186.

BOWLING: Booth, 34—5—61—2; Higgs, 27—7—57—2; McVicker, 33—10—64—1; Birkenshaw, 8—3—30—0; Davison, 8—0—38—0.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

B. Dudleston, c Engineer, b Lee	1
J. F. Steele, not out	17
J. C. Balderstone, not out	3
Extras (l-b 1, w 5, n-b 6)	12
Total (1 wkt, 12 overs)	33

B. F. Davison, *R. Illingworth, †R. W. Tolchard, D. Gower, J. Birkenshaw, P. Booth, N. M. McVicker, K. Higgs to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—2.

Bonus points (to date): Lancashire 3, Leicestershire 2.

Umpires: A. Jepson and B. J. Meyer.

Under-25 competition

LEAMINGTON: Essex 178 for 8 (K. S. McEwan 51); Warwickshire, 182 for 4 (R. Wood 55 not out, A. K. C. Jones 48). Warwickshire won by six wickets.

Today's cricket

SECOND TEST
LORD'S: England v Australia (11.30 to 6.30).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHELTENHAM: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire (11.30 to 7.0).
CANTERBURY: Kent v Hampshire 11.0 to 6.30).
BLACKPOOL: Lancashire v Leicestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
HOVE: Sussex v Glamorgan (11.30 to 7.0).
SECOND XI COMPETITION
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire II v Kent II.
BLACKBURN: Lancashire II v Leicestershire II.
OVAL: Surrey II v Middlesex II.
NUNEATON: Warwickshire II v Essex II.
SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire II v Northamptonshire II.
MINOR COUNTIES
READING: Berkshire v Devon.
LAKENHAM: Norfolk v Buckinghamshire.

Davis century as Sussex toil in heat at Hove

HOVE: Sussex, with eight first innings wickets in hand, are 311 runs behind Glamorgan.

A century by Davis and other useful contributions carried Glamorgan to 356 for seven wickets in their first innings against Sussex yeterday. Sussex then lost their opening batsmen, Greenidge and Barclay, and were 45 for two off 11 overs by close of play.

Winning the toss and taking first innings on a beautiful wicket proved a bonus for Glamorgan and particularly Davis, who scored 123, batting for 263 minutes and hitting 10 fours. He came in with the score at nine and was involved first in a partnership of 105 with Alan Jones and then in one of 73 with Hopkins.

The Glamorgan innings, in sweltering heat, was quietly efficient rather than distinguished, although latterly Hill (65 not out) and Solanky (47) hammered away for 95 in an hour.

Marshall bowled left arm seam enthusiastically and in a lively spell immediately after lunch took two wickets, including that of Majid Khan, for 20 off seven overs. Marshall has been out of the county side because of injury, but bowled well enough to challenge for a regular place once again.

Ironically, Greenidge, who held five catches to equal a Sussex record, dropped Davis in the slips when he had made only two.

When Sussex batted, Nash sent back Greenidge and Barclay in his third over. But the nightwatchman, Marshall, played out time in company with Parsons.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A. Jones, l-b-w, b Marshall	45
G. P. Ellis, l-b-w, b Spencer	2
R. C. Davis, c Greenidge, b Marshall	123
*Majid Khan, c Greenidge, b Marshall	13
J. A. Hopkins, c Greenidge, b Phillipson	43
L. W. Hill, not out	65
J. W. Solanky, c Greenidge, b Waller	47
A. E. Cordle, c Greenidge, b Waller	4
Extras (b 4, l-b 5, n-b 5)	14
Total (7 wkts)	356

M. A. Nash, †E. W. Jones, G. D. Armstrong.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—114, 3—140, 4—213, 5—257, 6—352, 7—356.

BOWLING: Spencer, 29—5—90—1; Marshall, 20—1—78—3; Phillipson, 19—5—65—1; Waller, 23—5—73—2; Barclay, 9—1—36—0.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G. A. Greenidge, c E. Jones, b Nash	7
J. R. T. Barclay, lbw b Nash	4
A. E. W. Parsons, not out	19
R. P. T. Marshall, not out	9
Extras (w 1, n-b 5)	6
Total (2 wkts, 11 overs)	45

*P. J. Graves, M. J. J. Faber, J. J. Groome, †A. W. Mansell, J. Spencer, C. E. Waller, C. P. Phillipson to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—18.

Bonus points (to date): Sussex 3, Glamorgan 4.

Umpires: J. F. Crapp and D. G. L. Evans.

Minor Counties

SHIPTON - UNDER - WYCHWOOD: Oxfordshire, 203 for 5 dec and 161 (A. W. Allin 5 for 69); Devon, 214 for 5 dec (M. C. Wagstaffe 85 not out) and 139 for 8 (B. Jeffries 4 for 30). Match drawn.

NORWICH: Norfolk, 220 for 8 dec (S. L. Hendley 85, R. W. Ormiston 67; R. W. Hutchison 5 for 62); Buckinghamshire, 211 for 6 (G. A. Jones 111).

Second XI competition

THE OVAL: Middlesex II, 368 (I. J. Gould 71, D. Bennett 50 not out); Surrey II, 28 for 1.

BOURNEMOUTH: Kent II 177 (G. S. Clinton 62; R. S. Herman 5 for 35); Hampshire II, 104 for 1.

SCARBOROUGH: Northamptonshire II 176 for 7 dec (R. G. Williams 63, P. Romines 52); Yorkshire II 250 for 2 (C. W. J. Athey 125 not out, P. J. Squires 65 not out).

BLACKBURN: Lancashire II, 163 for 5 (J. Sullivan 53); Leicestershire II 126 for 3 (N. Briers 64).

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Athletics

Scotland fail to win any event against England

The English sprinter, Valerie Peat, stormed back to international success last night with a narrow 100 metres victory over Helen Golden, of Scotland, in the Scotland-England women's match at Grangemouth. Miss Peat's win, by a metre, in 11.6sec, helped England to a comfortable 98-59 points win, in a contest in which Scotland's best performance still failed to produce a victory.

Gillian Spurgin set a Scottish record for the 400 metres hurdles with a time of 62sec, but failed to beat England's Diana Heath, who was first in 60sec.

100 METRES: 1, V. Peat (E) 11.5sec; 2, H. Golden (S) 11.6; 3, K. Walker (E) 11.9; 4, A. Dalton (S) 12.00.
200 METRES: 1, D. Murray (E) 23.5; 2, D. Heath (E) 24.7; 3, M. Nimmo (S) 24.7.
400 METRES: 1, P. Lloyd (E) 55.7; 2, B. Goddard (E) 56.5; 3, K. Williams (S) 56.1; 4, A. Clarkson (S) 56.5.
800 METRES: 1, M. Coomber (S) 2 mins 8.4 sec; 2, P. Byrne (E) 2:10.1; 3, S. Howell (E) 2:15.0.
1500 METRES: 1, P. Yule (E) 4:20.5; 2, T. Hanson (E) 4:21.1; 3, C. Haskett (S) 4:26.0; 4, K. Robinson (S) 4:37.6.
3000 METRES: 1, A. Yeomans (E) 9:16.8; 2, J. Smith (E) 9:25.0; 3, C. Hackett (S) 9:38.0.
100 METRES HURDLES: 1, B. Thomson (E) 13.9; 2, S. Longdon (E) 14.1; 3, M. Wells (S) 14.1.
400 METRES HURDLES: 1, D. Heath (E) 60.0; 2, G. Spurgin (S) 62.0; 3, S. Dyson (E) 62.1; 4, S. Livingston (S) 63.6.
HIGH JUMP: 1, V. Harrison (E) 5ft 7in; 2, J. Thompson (S) 5ft 5½in; 3, G. Hickton (E) 5ft 5½in.
LONG JUMP: 1, M. Nimmo (S) 20ft 6¼in; 2, S. Longdon (E) 20ft 3½in; 3, A. Manley (E) 19ft 2½in.
DISCUS: 1, M. Ritchie (S) 175ft 6in; 2, L. Mallin (E) 155ft 10in; 3, C. Bird (E) 117ft 4in.
JAVELIN: 1, L. Stratford (E) 152ft 10in; 2, S. Brodie (S) 151ft 1½in; 3, J. King (E) 137ft 11in; 4, E. Dinwoodie (S) 134ft.
SHOT: 1, J. Kerr (E) 47ft 1½in; 2, A. Littlewood (E) 45ft 5½in; 3, M. Ritchie (S) 41ft 6½in; 4, C. Chalk (S) 37ft 7½in.
4 x 100 METRES RELAY: 1, England, 46.4; 2, Scotland, 47.3.
4 x 400 METRES RELAY: 1, Scotland, 3 min 45.0; 2, England, 3:50.5.
MATCH RESULT: England, 98 pts; Scotland, 59 pts.

MOSCOW: Women's 800 metres: N. Morgunova 1min 59.4sec.

OSLO: Men's 800 metres: 1, M. Boit (Kenya), 1min 44.5sec; 1,500 metres: J. Walker (NZ), 3min 32.4sec; 5,000 metres: R. Dixon (NZ), 13min 21.6sec. 110 metres hurdles: K. Ngeno (Kenya), 13.9 sec. Discus: M. Wilkins (US), 65.16 metres. Women's 1,500 metres: 1, G. Waitz (Norway), 4min 07.5sec.

Heaviest Australian eight for Nottingham

Sydney, July 30.—The heaviest eights crew ever to represent Australia will leave for England tomorrow to compete in the world championships at Nottingham

Golf

FORMBY: English girls' championship: A. Wynn beat H. Latham, 5 and 4; A. Norman beat S. Thurston, 5 and 4; L. Ghent beat G. Williams, 3 and 2; E. Colvin beat J. Dingley, 6 and 5; S. Jolley beat C. Martin, 2 and 1; A. Arscott beat C. Holt, 2 and 1; S. Burton beat J. Snow, 9 and 7; M. Egan beat C. Langford, 4 and 3; B. Smith beat J. Gibson, 2 and 1; C. Bennie beat L. Ferris, 2 up; G. Cheetham beat A. Keane, 3 and 1; J. Miller beat P. Barry, 6 and 5; C. Daniel beat L. Batty, 1 up; G. Campion beat A. Gibson, 3 and 1; S. Bamford beat K. Bullock, 3 and 2.

English golf team for home internationals

The English amateur golf team to play in the home international championship at Portmarnock from September 10 to 12 is:

M. S. R. Lunt (captain) (Moseley), J. C. Davies (Royal Mid-Surrey), P. Deeble (Alnmouth), G. R. D. Eyles (Tilford Heath), N. A. Faldo (Welwyn Garden City), P. J. Hedges (Langley Park), M. James (Burghley Park), R. D. James (Little Aston), M. J. Kelley (Scarborough Northcliff), A. W. B. Lyle (Hawkstone Park), G. L. Marks (Trentham), M. A. Poxon (Whittington Barracks).

Tennis

CINCINNATI: B. Stockton (US) beat J. Delaney (US), 6—7, 6—1, 6—4; H. Rahim (Pakistan) beat T. Koch (Brazil), 6—7, 6—3, 7—6.

Cycling

Daughter goes through: Mrs Burton absent

Beryl Burton, seven times world champion, created a stir at the British cycling championships at Leicester yesterday when she did not arrive to compete in the qualifying round of the women's 3,000 metres pursuit. Mrs Burton decided not to defend the title, which she has won several times, because she is competing in a 100-mile championship on Sunday.

But her daughter, Denise, aged 18, produced the third fastest time to qualify for the quarter-final round.

KIRN: West Germany: Tour of Rhineland-Palatinate: Ninth stage (88.7 miles Linz to Kirn): 1, R. Thalmann (Switzerland), 3hr 30min 06sec (minus 30sec bonus); 2, T. Andresen (Norway), 3hr 36min 06sec (minus 20sec); 3, Thaler (W Germany), 3:37.31 (minus 10sec). British placings: 11, J. Kenworthy, 3hr 37min 51sec; 16, I. Pownall and R. Taylor, both 3hr 37min 51sec; 20, C. Thornton, 3hr 50min 01sec. Overall: 1, Andresen, 33hr 22min 15sec; 2, J. Wilman (Norway), 33hr 23min 01sec; 3, Schuer (Netherlands), 33hr 25min 50sec. 21, Taylor, 33hr 45min 04sec; 25, Pownall, 33hr 45min 34sec; 31, Thornton, 33hr 05min 01sec; 40, Kenworthy, 33hr 24min 21sec.

Pakistan may tour

Lahore, July 30.—Pakistan will probably make a short tour of Sri Lanka in January, Abdul Hafiz Kardar, president of the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan, was quoted as saying in an interview published in the *Pakistan Times*.—Reuter

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 4, Montreal Expos 3; St Louis Cardinals 5, New York Mets 3 (1st game); New York Mets 11, St Louis Cardinals 0 (2nd game); Atlanta Braves 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 2; Philadelphia Phillies 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 1; San Francisco Giants 4, Cincinnati Reds 2; Houston Astros 6, San Diego Padres 2. AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 7, Cleveland Indians 1; New York Yankees 4, Detroit Tigers 2; Milwaukee Brewers 4, Boston Red Sox 0; Kansas City Royals 5, Minnesota Twins 2; Chicago White Sox 7, California Angels 4; Texas Rangers 6, Oakland Athletics 1.

A non-TV addict takes a look at the box—or rather tries not to

Television? It's just a dog's life

I have a terrible confession to make. I do not watch sport on television more than twice or three times a year. In fact, that is as often as I watch any television. The box does not occupy a front place in my scheme of things.

The only events I watch are rugby internationals, and then only because of the geographical accident that I happen to be in London and the match in Cardiff, Edinburgh or Dublin. In the ordinary way I would go to the game. But it is not always possible. So I take my vicarious stand seat before the flickering blue monster in the corner and let Bill McLaren supply me with his admirable captions.

There is more to all this than the strange fact that, with one person at least, televiewing has not become a slavish habit. TV has replaced the weather as the chief starting-point of casual conversation. People no longer say: "It looks like rain", or "Shocking summer we're having": at least, not as often as they used to do. They say: "Did you see so-and-so?" or "Did you watch such-and-such?"

Now, I can still hold my own on the subject of the weather. Being versatile, I am as capable as the next man of complaining about the heat when the sun comes out or about the cold when it goes in. But I am much less responsive on the subject of TV. What can I be except civilly uncommunicative when some friendly soul tries to open a discussion about one of the thousand and one programmes I never watch?

So far as sport is concerned, I have been party to dozens of these aborted conversations. I recall one in particular because it went significantly farther than usual. It ran as follows:

Him: Well, what's been happening in the Olympics today?

Me: I don't know.

Him: Don't know! You mean to say you haven't been watching it on telly?

Me: No, I haven't.

Him (seriously): Blimey! What do you do with yourself in your spare time?

In most cases the conversation would have limped to a halt at "I don't know". But this one stumbled forward into oblique social comment, with its implication that anyone who does not spend his spare time watching TV must be odd. What else is there to do? That is the unspoken question. The answer can remain unspoken, too.

When I said that I watch TV only twice or three times a year I did not include the occasions when I stop to watch it in shop windows. I do not stop for long. During a Test match I want to find out the score and, if I am lucky, to catch some of the comments of the amateur selector-philosophers you find in these little pavement assemblies. ("What a stroke to get out to! Should be playing for Greenland, not England . . . Jardine would have fixed these Aussies.") During the FA Cup I want to find out whether Scunthorpe United are beating Arsenal, and during Wimbledon whether the girl-next-door, Britain's heroine for the day, is beating Billie Jean King.

As for rugby, if I neither go to an international nor watch it on TV, I often end up being hypnotized by it in a shop window. Last March Scotland came to Twickenham with a chance—a favourite's chance, according to those depressing people, the optimists—of their first triple crown since 1938. I am a Scot and no optimist. I had a premonition that Scotland would lose. They did: 7—6. I even guessed the score in advance, give or take a point. I thought it might be 6—4.

Because of my premonition I neither went to Twickenham nor stayed at home. I vowed I would shut the match out of my consciousness until the evening papers. Reading is less painful than seeing. But in important matters I am never a man of my word. Wandering the rainy streets and trying resolutely to think of cabbages and kings, I passed a TV shop near Marble Arch. Nobody else was there. The screen beckoned. I hesitated; stopped; walked on; went back. I was just in time to see Morley score England's decisive try and Morgan miss what would have been Scotland's decisive penalty goals. It served me right.

Not long ago I heard from some relatives the true story of a collie bitch who loves watching TV. As soon as anyone walks to the set and twiddles the knob that is the key that opens the treasure house, this dog bounds across to it and waits. When the picture blooms she is beside herself with pleasure, her attention as fixed as a nail to the wall, quite like folk among whose feet she spends her life and who think a scamper in the park and a few biscuits are man's most generous gifts to his best friend. She rubs her snout against the screen. *Match of the Day* is one of her favourite programmes. She is as energetic as any of the footballers, for she bounces up and down as though the lounge carpet were a trampoline. When the ball seems to sail towards her she prepares to catch it in her jaws; and her disappointment when a player kicks it instead is a moving sight.

I feel that some sort of award might be in order for this dog; perhaps a suitably engraved dish for four-legged viewer of the year.

Gordon A

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Racing

Bolkonski steals Goodwood show

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Sussex Stakes always promised to be the high spot of the racing at Goodwood yesterday, and so it proved, with less than half a length separating Bolkonski, Rose Bowl, and Lianga at the end. And what a great climax it was. Bolkonski looked like winning easily when he wrested the lead from Dominion a little over two furlongs from home. But he was unable to give his rivals the slip, and soon it was clear that his Italian jockey, Gianfranco Dettori, was going to have a battle royal on his hands if he was to win this valuable prize.

Lianga was threatening danger and Rose Bowl was closing fast. Time was to show that the slender lead that Bolkonski stole when he struck the front at that opportune moment was enough to see him home. Lianga gave her all, true to form, but she does not quite stay a mile in this class, and in the end she was pipped on the line for second place by Rose Bowl, who finished like a whirlwind having been none too happy on the hill.

Henry Cecil, who trains Bolkonski, said later that he thought we might not have seen the best from Bolkonski, simply because his colt had become so hot and overwrought beforehand, having been upset by a loose horse in the pre-parade ring. But, Bolkonski still finished fractionally further ahead of Dominion than he had done in the 2,000 Guineas, and time may show that yesterday's form was just about right. After all, we all considered Rose Bowl to be an unlucky loser of the 1,000 Guineas.

The people who really were encouraged were the connexions of Rose Bowl, who had not run since the 1,000 Guineas because she pulled a muscle in her quarters in May. To run Bolkonski so close and to beat Lianga after such a long lay-off was something of which they could feel justifiably proud. I know that they will not be afraid to take Bolkonski on again in the Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot at the end of September.

Both camps intimated that they could end up by having a crack at Grundy in the Champion Stakes, but I would imagine that the great horse's trainer, Peter Walwyn, will not have been particularly perturbed by what he saw yesterday. After the race Hills offered Grundy at even money for the Champion Stakes, and Bolkonski at 2-1 with no strings attached, whereas Ladbrokes were offering Grundy at 5-2 on, and Bolkonski at 2-1, with the proviso that both run. I know that the Champion Stakes is a long way off, but I also know on whose side I will be on on the day, provided that both are fit and well, and it will not be Bolkonski's after this performance.

There was another good finish at the end of the sprint for the King George Stakes. This was won by Auction Ring, who collared Bay Express in the last 100 yards, and then held Hot Spark's late flourish by half a length. It would have been even closer if Bay Express had not stumbled 50 yards from the line, and at the end he was only a short head behind Hot Spark. The remarkable aspect of this race was not so much the fact that Auction Ring won, or Bay Express ran so well, but Hot Spark's running.

Hot Spark broke from the stalls on terms, but became completely outpaced running down the hill, and he was still last, several lengths adrift, two furlongs from home. But Lester Piggott galvanized a terrific effort from him in the fifth and last furlong, and he was only half a length behind crossing the line.

Auction Ring has been sold to the Ballykisteen Stud in Ireland where he will stand as a stallion next year. It has not been decided yet whether to run him in the Nunthorpe Stakes at York next month, but his trainer Dick Hern did tell me that Bustino's race before the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe will be the Cumberland Lodge Stakes at Ascot in September.

Our Newmarket Correspondent hinted yesterday that Counterfeit Lady might win the Findon Stakes even though she had no experience of racing, and how right he was. But by the time the race began, everyone seemed to know that she could run a bit, and she started at 5-4 on.

Counterfeit Lady duly won in spite of starting slowly, and becoming slightly unbalanced racing down the hill. It was a promising enough performance in any event, but her trainer, Michael Stoute, is of the opinion that she is even better than she appeared to be yesterday, and he intends proving his point by running her next in the Lowther Stakes at York.

Stand to Reason, who won the Richmond Stakes carrying the colours of Lord Ranfurly, who owns him in partnership with his trainer, Barry Hills, has been entered for the Gimcrack Stakes, but he may miss that race and wait instead for the Prix de la Salamandre at Longchamp. Well though Stand to Reason strode out in the sixth and last furlong to pass Patris and Donald Young, and win going away, I have a feeling that there were not any really good two-year-olds on show.

But, when you pay only 1,600 guineas for a yearling and then see your purchase win a prize worth £13,500, you are entitled to smile, as did the proud owners of Stand to Reason, who is one of the first crop of The Brianstan. Stand to Reason was Hills's forty-ninth winner of the season, and he made the half century later in the afternoon when Marco Ricci won the big race at Redcar. Stand to Reason was also Hills's second two-year-old to score at this meeting, Zoroaster having won the last race on Tuesday.

STATE OF GOING (Official): Goodwood: Six furlongs good to firm, remainder firm. Redcar: Firm. Carlisle: Firm. Thirsk (tomorrow): Good to firm.



Dubrovnik and Philip Waldron hold the challenge of Cadogan Lane (P. Eddery) in the Goodwood Stakes.

Football crazy day at Redcar racecourse

By Jim Snow

If Geoffrey Green, our football correspondent, took a day off to come north to Redcar, he would see this afternoon some old friends and familiar faces. The Redcar executive plays host to Jack Charlton and the Middlesbrough team, managed by him with such success last season. The chief event, a seven-furlong handicap, is named the First Division Boro Stakes. Geoffrey Green would also nod his approval to the naming of the other five races, every one of which is a reminder of the club and the round ball.

Kenco from Haigh's small and successful Cumberland stable, and Whirlow Green have the best form of the six runners in the First Division Boro Stakes (3.10). Kenco, a winner three times and placed three times in his six races, is sure to carry his 4lb penalty well, but I think he might find the task of giving 5lb to Whirlow Green a little too much. Whirlow Green has won twice for John Winter's Newmarket stable. With 8st 10lb he had three lengths in his favour in a seven-furlong handicap at Doncaster on July 9, and with 10lb less he is narrowly preferred to Kenco.

Noel Murless does not often send a two-year-old up to Redcar. Luela, whom he trains for his wife, is among the 19 runners for the seven-furlong Big Jack Plate (2.35). On her running at Newmarket in the Sweet Solera Stakes a fortnight ago when third to Peter Walwyn's Ippolyti she should be good enough. She is a half-sister to Adios, winner as a two-year-old of Ascot's Royal Lodge Stakes over a mile, and she is likely to have improved as a result of her Newmarket race.

The fact that Toby Balding, whose horses are running particularly well now, has sent Hot Sand up from Weyhill in Hampshire to contest the Transfer List Selling Stakes (2.0) will not go unnoticed, and there is likely to be another success for the south with Paul Cole's Corderay in the Ayrsome Park Plate (4.10). Hot Sand was fourth in a much better class race at Salisbury early this month, and Corderay, in her one previous appearance this season, ran with some promise when third at Lingfield Park to My Fair Niece.

Court Circus is my choice for the Under-Twenty-Three Apprentice Handicap (4.40). He was bought in for 1,000 guineas after winning a selling race at Nottingham in June. And it was a wise decision by his trainer Ben Hanbury to retain him, for he went on to win an apprentice race at Folkestone comfortably and returned to that course a little over a week ago to win a mile-and-a-half handicap by three lengths.

As winner of his last three races he is well in with 8st 2lb, and it is doubtful if Pat Rohan's consistent four-year-old, Franc Flinders, not out of the first three in six races, will give him 19lb.

The Scottish-trained Willie Ormond may have his second success over the Carlisle course in the Levy Board Apprentice Plate (2.15). Bill Elsey's Fairgold, successful at Edinburgh, is taken to defy his 7lb penalty, which will be reduced 3lb by the allowance of his most able stable apprentice, Shawn Salmon, in the Kirkstone Handicap (4.15).

Marco Ricci could wait for St Leger instead of Ebor

Ernie Johnston, who, as an 18-year-old apprentice, triumphed on Salvo in the Vaux Gold Tankard at Redcar in July, 1966, was back in the same winners enclosure today after winning the £5,192 Redcar Gold Trophy on the American-bred 6-5 favourite, Marco Ricci, by a short head from Dakota.

Marco Ricci, the youngest runner in the field, is now a possible for the Ebor Handicap at York on August 20. He is set to meet Dakota on substantially worse terms, and a stable representative, John Gibson, said, "Marco Ricci could run in the Ebor, but might wait for the St Leger. He really stays".

Petty Officer, who won the three previous runnings of the race (when it was sponsored by *Timeform*), turned in a lack-lustre display under 9st 13lb, finishing a long way last of the five runners.

Sandy Barclay was back in the winners' enclosure again on Claudio Nicolai and Nest Egg to make his total nine winners in as many racing days. Both Claudio Nicolai and Nest Egg are trained by Denys Smith at Bishop Auckland. Claudio Nicolai took up the running well below the distance to beat Ramadan by a length and a half in the Silver Salver. Claudio Nicolai was bought by his owner, Cecil Attwood, for 5,000 guineas at the Deauville sales, and was gaining his second win from his last three outings.

Barclay had to use all his strength to keep the colt up to his work in the closing stages, as Claudio Nicolai, after hitting the front, ran a bit green and started looking around at the crowd. Nest Egg completed the double when coasting to an easy four-length win from Genovese in the Marine Plate.

Motor racing

New cars show paces but not yet their faces

By John Blunsden

After 10 days of turmoil, straightening out bent racing cars and building replacements for those which were completely destroyed during that treacherous final lap at Silverstone on July 19, all but one of the teams are back to full strength for Sunday's German Grand Prix on the daunting Nurburgring. The exception is Team Surtees, who lost one of their cars at Silverstone and are also suffering from an engine shortage. Consequently, they will be missing the race, and John Surtees has released his driver, John Watson, to drive for John Player Team Lotus alongside Ronnie Peterson for this one race.

There are two other changes to the regular driver line-up. Ian Ashley, the 27-year-old Formula 5000 driver, takes over the wheel of the second Williams-Ford on the circuit at which he made his first grand prix appearance a year ago, and the privately entered Hesketh-Ford which Alan Jones has driven this season will be seen in action again with the Austrian motoring journalist, Harald Ertl, in the cockpit. The Hesketh, which now has the backing of a German brewery, has been repainted gold, and if Ertl has a satisfactory race he will be seen in the car again in the Austrian Grand Prix on August 17.

Two brand new cars have been completed and tested in Britain during the past week, although it is unlikely that either of them will be used in the German race. James Hunt's new Hesketh 308C type has had its water system modified after initial trials at Goodwood, where the new model revealed itself to be significantly quicker than Hunt's regular car: it will certainly be seen during the first official practice tomorrow, but its first race will probably be in Austria.

The other newcomer is the Matra-engined Shadow, which lapped Silverstone in 1min 21.2sec during a private test on Tuesday in the hands of Jean-Pierre Jarier. This was almost two seconds slower than Tom Pryce's pole position time in his Ford-powered Shadow before the grand prix, but nevertheless it was as fast as any of the cars which were being tested at the circuit this week. One of the Shadow team's first tasks during practice tomorrow will be to obtain an accurate fuel consumption figure for the French 12-cylinder engine, which is claimed to be producing over 500 hp and will certainly be thirstier than the V8 Fords. The extra fuel load to be carried must diminish to some extent any power advantage, but we shall probably have to wait until Austria before we know which of Jarier's two cars will prove the more effective in a race.

The world championship leader, Niki Lauda, takes with him to the Nurburgring a comfortable lead of 14 points over his closest challenger, Emerson Fittipaldi, whose victory at Silverstone has given the McLaren team renewed hope of being able to defend their championship. But provided Lauda does not repeat last year's mistake and crash his Ferrari on the second corner of the first lap, he must have an excellent chance on Sunday of consolidating his championship lead with a car which should prove ideally suited to the tortuous and demanding 14.2 miles circuit, a track which remains the greatest of all challenges to grand prix cars and drivers.

Tennis

Miss Durie uses her reach and power to beat seed

Joanna Durie, a 6ft tall Bristol schoolgirl, yesterday provided the upset of the British junior grass court tennis championships, sponsored by Green Shield, at Eastbourne. She beat a seeded player, Charlotte Leatham, of Surrey, to reach the quarter-final round.

Miss Durie, aged 15, has had a remarkable run over the past three years, having been national under 12 and under 14 champion. Her height and reach are reminiscent of Christine Truman and she possesses a powerful forehand as Miss Leatham discovered as she was beaten 6—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Leatham, a semi-finalist in the past two years, promised to maintain this record when she led by a set and 4—3 with her service to follow. Then things began to go wrong and the big Bristol girl collected three successive games to win the set. She went on to win the first two games of the final set and from that moment was right on top.

Two other non-seeds to reach Jackson, of Middlesex.

The boys' singles is wide open with only three of the original eight seeds surviving. These are Kaskow, of Devon, Beven, of Sussex, and Bourdon, of Kent. One of the best performances yesterday was by Andrew Paton, of Liverpool, the national under-16 champion, who beat Mark Holland, of Warwickshire, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Boys' singles

Fourth round

R. A. Savage (Sussex) beat B. Joannides (Middlesex), 7—5, 6—2; P. A. Bourdon (Kent) beat N. D. Gooden (Yorkshire), 6—2, 6—3; C. J. Kaskow (Devon) beat E. J. Riley (Scotland), 7—5, 6—3; C. Bradman (Middlesex) beat S. W. Allan (Devon), [illegible] A. Paton (Lancashire) beat M. A. Holland (Warwickshire), [illegible] R. C. Beven (Sussex) beat N. A. Rayner (Essex), [illegible] P. J. Littlewood (Middlesex) beat N. [illegible] Sears (Sussex), 6—1, 6—1; C. Godwin (Essex) beat N. A. Cottrell (Surrey), 7—6, [illegible]

Girls' singles

Fourth round

L. J. Mottram (Surrey) beat H. S. Clark (Surrey), 6—1, 6—1; J. Cottrell (Surrey) beat K. M. Glanvy (Buckinghamshire), 6—3, 6—3; J. G. Potterton (Surrey) beat J. S. Strain (Hertfordshire), [illegible] M. Tyler (Kent) beat D. S. Parker (Kent), 6—1, 6—0; J. M. Durie (Gloucestershire) beat A. Leatham (Surrey), 6—7, 6—4, 6—2; C. Harrison (Surrey) beat J. A. Eyre (Surrey), [illegible] P. A. Roberts (Devon) beat A. E. Hobbs (Cheshire), [illegible] 7—6; V. A. Jackson (Middlesex) beat C. A. Wells (Buckinghamshire), 6—2, 7—5.

Flt Lt R. C. Smith, a former Buckinghamshire player and the No 2 seed in the men's singles in the RAF tennis championships, had some difficulty in overcoming SAC B. Locke in the quarter-final round yesterday. Locke, a newcomer to RAF tennis but with a one stage, but dropped a match point at 5—4 and lost 6—7, 7—5, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES (quarter-final round): Flt Lt M. P. Hann beat Fl O D. Brealey, 6—1, 6—1; Lt Lt D. G. Shory beat Sqdn Ldr A. Collinge, 6—1, 6—2; Flt Lt R. C. Smith beat SAC B. Locke, 6—7, 7—5, 6—2.

WIMBLEDON: Royal Navy championships: Men's singles: Pont beat Marshall 6—1, 5—7, 6—0; Hellman beat Durbin 6—1, 6—0; Slocock beat Plummer 6—4, 6—2; Spruce beat Bosshardt 6—2, 6—3; Loftus beat Howkill 6—8, 6—2, 6—2; Gibbs beat McGuinness 6—1, 6—2; Parsons beat Kellon 2—6, 6—0, 6—1; Ralston beat Clayes 6—1, 6—0. Women's singles: Picton beat Jones 6—3, 6—0; Rail beat Aitkenhead 6—1, 6—1; Mynott beat Simpson 6—3, 6—3; Day beat Granger 6—0, 6—1; Florance beat Jeffrey 6—3, 6—3; McColl beat Fleming 6—1, 6—1; Hudson beat Makeating 2—6, 6—0, 6—3; Carver beat Hyde 6—3, 6—2.

Polo

Learmouth's two classic goals on a good pony

By Andrew Porter

In the quarter-final round of the Harrison Cup, played at Cowdray Park polo club on Tuesday, Jersey Lilies beat Peover Park (rec 2) 6—3 and Nueva Escocia beat Brookers (rec ½) 6—4½. In a round of the Holden White Cup, the Blues and Royal beat Golden Eagles 7—3, and in the first round of the Maidensgrove Cup, Rangatiki (rec ½) beat Los Locos 5½—3.

Jersey Lilies were the stronger team and better mounted, but Devrient Kidd put up a great defence with Mahony for half the match and allowed Jersey Lilies to score only two goals.

Later Alberdi asserted himself, and with John Kidd playing excellently at back, the goals began to come with pony power palpably in Jersey Lilies's favour. Alberdi and Kidd each hit three goals for the winners and Devrient Kidd scored for Peover.

The second match was close until the final period. Churchward and Walker were marking Moore closely and this great player was often made to miss his shots. Harries opened the scoring for Brookers, with an immediate reply from Moore. Level play continued, with Walker hitting two goals against one each by McAlpin and Mrs Black in the second period, and Walker and Learmouth kept it level in the third.

In the closing minutes of the final chukka, Learmouth, on a very good pony, came through to hit two classic goals, one with a cut-out shot and the next from a difficult, under-the-neck stroke taken from the near side.

Show jumping

Robeson heads Britain's Olympic team

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Thinking well ahead, the British selectors have already chosen their Olympic show-jumping squad, it was announced yesterday, in the hope that generous owners may lend horses for the team, when necessary. David Broome has already indicated that he will lend a horse, while Trevor Banks has made Hideaway, who put up the best performance in Munich, available to the team.

Peter Robeson, veteran of four Olympic Games, heads the list which is otherwise composed of riders many years his junior, from the outstanding 19-year-old, John Whitaker, Graham Fletcher, Tony Newbery, and Rowland Fernyhough, to Tim Grubb. If reinstated by the IOC, Malcolm Pyrah, Michael Saywell, and Derek Ricketts will also be included.

Britain is sending her top team to Dublin, which starts on Tuesday, in the hope of winning the Aga Khan Trophy for the third time and outright. Ireland's Nations Cup will be no easier to win than the Prince of Wales Cup at Hickstead, where Ireland were a danger in addition to the West Germans, who are now represented by a strong team of six, led by two Olympic riders in Hans Gunter Winkler and Fritz Ligges. Five teams will be present, and Britain is represented by David Broome, Paddy McMahon, Malcolm Pyrah, Graham Fletcher, Tony Newbery and Harvey Smith.

Prices for Japanese works higher than expected

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Japanese nineteenth-century works of art achieved much higher prices than expected at Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday. An ivory and lacquer dancing girl standing 10 inches high made £1,600 (estimate £300 to £600) while a lacquer and ivory box nine inches high in the shape of an elephant with a man riding on top made £950 (estimate £400 to £800).

The accent throughout was on quality of carving with a major premium for fine crisp detail. A 10-inch Gyokuken Dosan ivory group meticulously carved made the top price of the day at £2,100 (estimate £1,200 to £2,000); it depicts Kwannon with her scarves billowing out around two attendants. A group of a sage and a boy by a minor artist but of similar quality made £850 (estimate £200 to £400).

The Japanese pieces were selling mainly to English and French dealers but Middle East buying also had a big impact on the sale, especially among the cloisonné enamels and oriental silver. A pair of large Japanese cloisonné vases decorated with dragon and phoenix shields made £700 (estimate £350 to £700).

Christie's were selling prints, with a top price of £924 (estimate £600 to £800) for a pair of still-life mezzotints by Richard Earlom after Jan van Huysum; they were published by Boydell in the 1780s. The 1893 "Memoir" of Edward Calvert by his son, which includes his brilliant tiny wood engravings, made £892.50 (estimate £600 to £800). Samuel Palmer's "Eclogues of Virgil" of 1883 made £399 (estimate £250 to £350).

Goodwood programme

Television (BBC 1): 2.30, 3.5 and 3.35 races. (BBC 2): 4.5]

2.0 FOXHALL STAKES (2-y-o : £1,086 : 6f)

0 Appleford (A. Perry), D. Whelan, 9-0 ... B. Rouse 4
3 Ashabit (Dr C. Vittadini), P. Walwyn, 9-0 ... P. Eddery 5
Blue Spark (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 ... F. Durr 1
2 Delta Song (S. Vanian), H. Price, 9-0 ... A. Murray 6
0 Gulf Ring (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 Ron Hutchinson 3
4 King Ocar (Mrs Leonard), M. Masson, 9-0 ... L. Piggott 2
040 Raffia Set (Mrs Neal), W. Wightman, 9-0 ... A. Kimberley 7
7-4 Delta Song, 9-4 Ashabit, 5-1 King Ocar, 7-1 Raffia Set, 9-1 Gulf Ring, 11-1 Blue Spark, 20-1 Appleford.

2.30 LANSON CHAMPAGNE STAKES (2-y-o : £3,315 : 7f)

041 Autoway (D) (Mrs Graham), W. Stephenson, 8-11 D. Ryan 5
01 Chuconte (Mrs Wilson), B. Hills, 8-11 ... W. Carson 9
031130 Firestorm (A. Trotz), G. Balding, 8-11 ... J. Gorant 8
0121 Pigsticker (R. McCreery), P. Walwyn, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 4
00212 Pirate Dream (D) (Mrs Hale), D. Keith, 8-11 ... G. Starkey 6
1 Riboboy (D) (Lady Beaverbrook), W. Hern, 8-11 J. Mercer 10
0 Hard Penny (J. Rubin), R. Hannon, 8-6 ... F. Durr 3
Londontown (Sir R. Mountain), I. Balding, 8-6 ... L. Piggott 2
St Joles (Mrs Phillips-Browne), B. Hills, 8-6 ... R. Street 7
00 Frivolity (P. Gallagher), W. Marshall, 8-3 ... R. Marshall 1
9-4 Riboboy, 7-2 Pirate Dream, 5-1 Pigsticker, 13-2 Chuconte, 8-1 Firestorm, Londontown, 12-1 Autoway, 16-1 others.

3.5 SINGLETON HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,724 : 5f)

1 010302 King of Troy (D) (P. Gallagher), W. Marshall, 9-6 R. Marshall 8
2 0000-20 Walk By (D) (Mrs Fleetwood-Hesketh), W. Wightman, 9-6 T. O'Sullivan 7 2
3 12-0311 Harem (D) (G. Gibson), R. Mason, 9-6 ... P. Eddery 7
4 3113-00 Lady Rowley (CD) (G. Cooke), N. Callaghan, 9-5 J. Mercer 3
7 12-0000 Fats Waller (D) (J. Macdonald-Buchanan), J. Oxley, 8-13 L. Piggott 5
9 10230-0 Kangetsu (D) (J. Kashiyama), R. Houghton, 8-6 ... F. Morby 6
10 000020 Kashville (D) (G. Greenwood), A. Stevens, 8-5 ... S. Perks 1
11 311310 Jukebox Jury (CD) (Lady Cohen), Doug Smith, 8-3 E. Eldin 4
11-4 Harem, 7-2 King of Troy, 4-1 Fats Waller, 11-2 Jukebox Jury, 7-1 Walk By, 9-1 Lady Rowley, 10-1 Kangetsu, 16-1 Kashville.

3.35 GOODWOOD CUP (£5,688 : 2m 5f)

1 0-33001 Court Dancer (Mrs Strudwick), P. Cole, 4-9-0 R. Edmondson 7
2 010-314 Crash Course (C) (Mrs Hindley), J. Hindley, 4-9-0 A. Kimberley 4
5 0-42120 Cumbernauld (R. Muddle), B. Hanbury, 8-9-0 B. Raymond 6
6 d23004 Flower Robe (S. McGrath), McGrath, 4-9-0 ... J. Mercer 5
8 0-02243 Girandole (J. Hattersley), M. Stoute, 4-9-0 ... L. Piggott 2
9 3-33134 Kambalda (Mrs Wyatt), H. Candy, 5-9-0 ... P. Waldron 8
10 1012-02 Rasti (R. McCormick), P. Mitchell, 4-9-0 ... P. Eddery 3
11 0-30127 T.V. Sunday (A. Shead), B. Hills, 3-7-10 ... W. Carson 1
100-30 T.V. Sunday, 4-1 Girandole, 9-2 Crash Course, 6-1 Kambalda, 8-1 Court Dancer, Cumbernauld, 12-1 Flower Robe, Rasti.

FORM: Court Dancer (9st 8lb) won . 3l from Go Gracefully (7-8) and Illominsky (9-3). Sandown Park 2m), July 5, Firm, 5 ran. Cumbernauld (9-6) last of five, beaten 7½l behind Hell's Gate (9-1), Ascot (2¾m) ... 26. Firm. (9-7) beaten 2½l by Cadogan Lane (8-2), with Kambalda (9-7) 4th, beaten 4½l, Chester (2¼m 1vd), July 13. Good. Flower Robe (10-12) 4th of 7, beaten 12½l to Powder Box (7-10), Dundalk (1m 5f 100yd), July 14. Firm. Girandole (9-7) beaten ¾l, ½l by Grey God (8-6) Seven The Quadrant (7-12), with Crash Course (10-1) 4th, beaten 2½l, Newcastle (2m), June 28. Firm, 12 ran. Rasti (9-2) beaten 3l by Night in Town (9-2), Ascot (2m), April 13. Soft. 10 ran. TV Sunday (9-0) won 10l, 8l from Branded (8-10) and Busted Fiddle (9-2), Sandown (1¾m), July 4, Firm, 5 ran.

4.5 GORDON STAKES (3-y-o : £4,934 : 1½m)

1 042010 Libra's Rib (D) (Mrs Rogers), R. Houghton, 8-13 W. Carson 9
2 13-1010 No Alimony (C) (L. Freedman), P. Walwyn, 8-13 P. Eddery 8
3 01-130 Romper (Dr J. Hobby), R. Houghton, 8-13 ... B. Taylor 1
4 0-31140 Athens Moss (D) (E. O'Kelly), W. Hern, 8-10 J. Mercer 6
6 11 Guillaume Tell (D) (Mrs Haefner), M. O'Brien, 8-10 L. Piggott 5
8 01304 Hunza Dancer (C) (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-10 F. Durr 2
9 10-3 Sea Gunner (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-10 ... G. Baxter 3
10 10-011 Stamen (D) (Mrs Bierer), B. Hobbs, 8-10 ... G. Lewis 7
12 4-03030 Whip It Quick (C) (Exors of the late G. van der Ploeg), H. Price, 8-10 A. Murray 4
11-4 Guillaume Tell, 100-30 Hunza Dancer, 9-2 Libra's Rib, 8-1 No Alimony, Whip It Quick, 16-1 Stamen, Athens Moss, Romper, 20-1 Sea Gunner.

4.35 DRAYTON HANDICAP (£918 : 1m)

105 200310 *Nearly New (W. Norton), B. Swift, 4-9-9 ... — 2
107 3-03002 Petrocracy (D) (Dr J. Hobby), R. Houghton, 4-9-5 P. Eddery 3
108 113100 The Happy Hooker (CD) (R. Deen), P. Cundell, 4-9-3 P. Cook 4
112 112310 Sound Jiff (CD) (K. Girling), R. Hannon, 4-8-11 F. Durr 1
115 1-03002 Glorious Devon (R. Bulfield), D. Whelan, 5-8-5 ... B. Rouse 6
116 044200 Cashing Lady (D) (Mrs Sutton), G. Balding, 3-8-3 J. Gorant 8
117 020-000 Track Minstrel (D) (M. Oakley), R. Mason, 6-8-3 D. Cheng 8
118 210411 Pagos Boy (D) (E. Burchett), G. Harwood, 3-8-0 A. Murray 5
119 033402 Court Lane (L. Ames), G. Hunter, 3-7-10 ... W. Carson 7
3-2 Petrocracy, 7-2 Pagos Boy, 6-1 Sound Jiff, 7-1 Cashing Lady, 10-1 Glorious Devon, The Happy Hooker, 12-1 Court Lane, 14-1 Track Minstrel.

5.5 TAPESTRY HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies : £1,383 : 7f)

1 00-0243 Nagin (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 9-7 ... L. Piggott 7
2 2110 Dazzling Light (H. J. Joel), N. Murless, 9-3 ... G. Lewis 12
3 112-004 Honey Pot (Mrs McCalmont), P. Walwyn, 8-13 .. P. Eddery 1
5 03-0014 School Bell (Sir M. Sobell), W. Hern, 8-3 ... J. Mercer 6
6 2-01012 Miss Filbert (H. Bonlton), D. Keith, 8-0 ... J. Reid 5 1
8 280-020 Madrisa (Ld Vestey), F. Maxwell, 8-0 ... E. Johnson 10
10 02-0000 Miss Mosaco (J. Pearce), Doug Smith, 8-0 .. T. McKeown 11
12 211-203 Wong Way Girl (G. Curzon), R. Akehurst, 7-10 .. R. Fox 5
14 104-001 Cloud Nine (D) (Mrs Cohen), J. Bethell, 7-9 .. W. Carson 3
16 102-003 Annemary (C. Hurt), Mrs R. Lomax, 7-7 .. C. Rodrigues 2
20 024111 Purple Princess (D) (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 7-4 D. Cullen 8
25 0-300 Gentle Melody (R. Francis), G. Harwood, 7-0 ... K. Smith 9
100-30 Purple Princess, 4-1 Dazzling Light, 5-1 Miss Filbert, 13-2 Honey Pot, 8-1 School Bell, 10-1 Madrisa, 12-1 Wong Way Girl, Cloud Nine, Nagin, 16-1 others.

Goodwood selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Delta Song. 2.30 RIBOBOY is specially recommended. 3.5 Jukebox Jury. 3.35 Crash Course. 4.5 No Alimony. 4.35 Pagos Boy. 5.5 Purple Princess.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.5 Jukebox Jury. 3.35 Crash Course. 4.5 Stamen. 5.5 Purple Princess.

Redcar programme

[Television (IBA): 2.35, 3.10, 3.40 and 4.10 races]

2.0 TRANSFER LIST STAKES (3-y-o : £487 : 1m)

1 00-000 Bandley (C. Spence), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 ... — 8
5 000-04 Hot Sand (Sir H. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid), G. Balding, 9-0 M. Nicholson 3
7 120100 [illegible]
10 00- El Lardo (P. Poston), Poston 8-11 ... W. Cronshaw 2
11 [illegible] 8-11 ... J. Lynch 7
12 0-00002 Goldmine (R. Peacock), Peacock, 8-11 ... A. Barclay 1
15 0400-00 Greeninface (R. Hepburn), R. Peacock, 8-11 .. J. Seagrave 10
17 0-02103 Peggy Jet (Mrs Fawcett), E. Carr, 8-11 ... B. Connorton 5
19 Salambos (Miss Hirst), M. W. Easterby, 8-11 .. J. Bullah (7) 3
20 0-03040 Supreme Honey (W. Perrall), W. Gray, 8-11 ... E. Apter 6
21 003010 Wild Derry (D) (M. Callander), J. Etherington, 8-11 R. Barker (7) 11
11-4 Legal Play, 4-1 Wild Derry, 9-2 Peggy Jet, 11-2 Hot Sand, 7-1 Goldmine, 10-1 Supreme Honey, 12-1 Salambos, 20-1 others.

2.35 BIG JACK PLATE (2-y-o fillies : £483 : 7f)

1 00 Alison Sarah (Mrs Banks), J. Mulhall, 8-11 ... — 6
2 Anna's Princess (Mrs Ingram), M. H. Easterby, 8-11 .. J. Skilling 10
3 0u0 Breezy Girl (J. Lumb), Miss S. Hall, 8-11 .. D. Gillespie (5) 1
4 Bustle Up (Mrs Heaton), L. Weymes, 8-11 G. Cadwaladr 13
6 00 Cave's Pride (Mrs Underwood), W. F. Murray, 8-11 T. O'Ryan (5) 3
8 03 Dolle Case (W. Stoker), W. Gray, 8-11 ... E. Apter 19
9 0 Floribel (Mrs Langton), P. Rohan, 8-11 .. E. Bromilow 2
10 00 Gay Eleanor (J. Thompson), M. H. Easterby, 8-11 P. Kelleher 18
13 Happy Families (H. Morris), M. Prescott, 8-11 G. Duffield 16
15 200 Hyperion Girl (B. Peacock), W. Wharton, 8-11 W. Bentley 8
16 3 Luela (Mrs Murless), N. Murless, 8-11 ... A. Barclay 15
17 Miss Markova (N. Hopkins), J. Calvert, 8-11 S. Freeman (7) 7
18 00 Morella (Mrs Attwood), P. Rohan, 8-11 ... B. Henry 4
21 0 Petit Eclair (Mrs Jones), Doug Smith, 8-11 .. J. Seagrave 11
24 0 Scarlet Thread (G. Rickman), J. Ormston, 8-11 J. Seagrave 11
25 0 Scene (R. Hollingsworth), J. Oxley, 8-11 ... J. Lynch 14
28 04000 Weigh-In-First (A. Malden), S. Nesbitt, 8-11 .. P. Madden 13
29 0 Wilsome (Mrs Hodges), D. Holmes, 8-11 .. J. Woodward (7) 17
30 0 Yagoda (Miss Shinner), J. W. Watts, 8-11 ... J. Lowe 5
11-8 Luela, 7-2 Dollie Case, 6-1 Happy Families, 8-1 Hyperion Girl, 10-1 Petit Eclair, 12-1 Yagoda, Bustle Up, 20-1 others.

3.10 FIRST DIVISION BORO HANDICAP (£1,213 : 7f)

3 3-00004 Marennes Blue (A. Mann), G. Balding, 4-8-8 .. J. Matthias 3 3
5 231131 Kenco (D) (Mrs Haigh), W. Haigh, 6-8-3 ... G. Duffield 5
6 0120-00 Regal Tack (Mrs Hodges), D. Holmes, 3-8-3 ... J. Seagrave 4
7 12-2020 Young Pretender (D) (Lord Petersham), H. Williams 3-8-3 J. Lynch 2
8 0-01201 Whirlow Green (D) (J. Colvert), J. Winter, 3-8-0 M. Kettle 1
9 0-00122 Hot Shot (C) (W. C. Watts), Watts, 3-7-13 T. O'Ryan (5) 6
2-1 Whirlow Green, 3-1 Young Pretender, 7-2 Kenco, 4-1 Hot Shot, 8-1 Marennes Blue, 14-1 Regal Tack.

3.40 HAROLD SHEPHERDSON PLATE (£414 : 1¼m)

3 003240- Crown Bird (Exors of late J. Heron), C. Bell, 4-9-3 T. O'Ryan (5) 2
8 020-00u Chan (Charlotte Lady Reay), W. A. Stephenson, 3-8-11 A. Barclay 1
9 00-0032 *Doctor Win (L. Marginson), M. W. Easterby, 3-8-11 .. — 11
11 000000- Fair Person (J. Adams), H. Blackshaw, 3-8-11 ... 6
13 0-0000 Golden Autumn (Lady Durham), G. P-Gordon, 3-8-11 G. Duffield 5
14 00-0040 Kabuto (J. Kashiyama), F. Carr, 3-8-11 ... L. Parkes 12
15 404302 Provident (E. Smith), Hbt. Jones, 3-8-11 ... P. Kelleher 13
16 22400-0 Red Marshall (J. Henderson), M. W. Easterby, 3-8-11 J. Skilling 10
17 00004-0 Robb Rian (I. Axe), J. Hardy, 3-8-11 .... G. Cadwaladr 1
19 Tony Stephen (E. Marshall), J. Mulhall, 3-8-11 J. Seagrave 8
23 0000-00 Daromede (E. Farrington), S. Nesbitt, 3-8-8 ... G. More 3
26 00 Pancake Day (Lord Crawshaw), W. Wharton, 3-8-8 W. Bentley 4
31 4-030 Wernuae (R. McAlpine), J. Hindley, 3-8-8 ... J. Lynch 9
2-1 Provident, 11-4 Wernuae, 5-1 Crown Bird, 6-1 Kabuto, 10-1 Red Marshall, Golden Autumn, 20-1 others.

4.10 AYRESOME PARK PLATE : (2-y-o : £414 : 6f)

2 2 Corderay (D. Cecil), P. Cole, 8-5 ... J. Lynch 6
3 Casino Grande (D. Wickett), J. Etherington, 8-2 .. C. Dwyer 1
7 0002 Raggen (Mrs Bell), Hbt. Jones, 8-2 ... P. Kelleher 11
8 0 Bridstow (J. Dunlop), Dunlop, 7-13 ... D. Gillespie 5 10
11 04324 Grey Sail (A. Mendham), J. Calvert, 7-13 ... S. Freeman (7) 9
17 00 Marnie's Boy (Mrs Morley), P. Metcalfe, 7-13 T. O'Ryan (5) 8
18 Marshal (Mrs Brotherton), M. W. Easterby, 7-13 J. Skilling 8
19 020 The Schemer (F. Dods), H. Blackshaw, 7-13 ... G. Duffield 2
21 040 Canvey Island (P. Poston), Poston, 7-10 J. McLaughlin (7) 3
22 0 *Carits (R. Murray), E. Carr, 7-10 ... 4
23 000 Crag Top (A. Widdas), M. Naughton, 7-10 ... J. Lowe 7
9-4 Corderay, 11-4 Raggen, 9-2 Grey Sail, Bridstow, 8-1 The Schemer, 12-1 Marshal, 20-1 others.

4.40 UNDER TWENTY-THREE HANDICAP (£489 : 1¼m)

1 221113 Franc Flinders (D) (T. Lucas), P. Rohan, 4-9-7 N. Tropp 6
3 043304 Mescalero (G. Steinberg), G. Toft, 5-8-5 ... P. d'Arcy 11
6 0-02111 Court Circus (D) (R. Muddle), B. Hanbury, 5-8-2 R. Muddle 9
9 440-000 Acidity (D) (Gp Capt H. Hanmer), P. Rohan, 5-7-12 S. Horton 10
12 00320-0 Wooddition (D) (R. Moller), H. Wragg, 8-7-10 P. Patterson 3
13 0300-03 Gleaming Flight (H. Hutchison), J. Ormston, 5-7-9 .S. Hives 7
16 00-0000 Floor Shot (D) (Mrs J. Scott), Hbt. Jones, 3-7-8 D. Weaver (7) 2
17 3 Conceded (Air-Marshal Sir J. Baldwin), W. Wharton, 6-7-8 W. Wharton 8
19 00-0021 Wroxham (D) (E. Cousins), Cousins, 4-7-7 ... R. Barker 4
21 000400 Anhydrous (M. Burke), E. Collingwood, 4-7-7 P. Ramblott (7) 5
23 40-4010 Alf's Carino (G. Pacitto), J. Calvert, 4-7-7 ... S. Freeman 1
5-1 Court Circus, 7-2 Franc Flinders, 5-1 Mescalero, 15-2 Wroxham, 8-1 Alf's Carino, Wooddition, 10-1 Conceded, 14-1 Gleaming Flight, 20-1 others.
*Doubtful runner

Redcar selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Hot Sand. 2.35 LUELA is specially recommended. 3.10 Whirlow Green. 3.40 Provident. 4.10 Corderay. 4.40 Court Circus.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.35 Petit Eclair. 3.10 Whirlow Green. 4.40 Court Circus.

Carlisle programme

2.15 LEVY BOARD APPRENTICE (£385 : 1m)

2 112320 Sunny Jim (D) (Mrs L. Payne), K. Payne, 4-9-5 S. Eccles 4
3 000332 Free Girl (J. Thornton), J. Cousins, 5-9-2 .... G. Skeats 5 8
4 Fangbolt (G. Newsome), W. Haigh, 6-8-11 S. Cowperth-Waite 5 1
6 200000- Ryden Lad (Mrs M. Clark), L. Docker, 4-8-11 N. Balmer 5
11 200000 Brawby Lad (A. Bullen), D. Weeds, 4-8-8 ... T. Davies 7
13 300412 Willie Ormond (C) (J. Banks), N. Angus, 3-8-2 V. Dunlop 2
15 1140-00 Lily Augusta (L. Sewell), M. Prescott, 3-7-10 C. Nutter 6
2-1 Willie Ormond, 100-30 Distant Cousin, 5-1 Sunny Jim, 6-1 Lily Augusta, 8-1 Petite Royale, 10-1 Free Girl, 12-1 Brawby Lad, 16-1 others.

2.45 HONISTER PLATE (3-y-o : £311 : 1m)

1 003042 Fast Mover (J. Hardy), Hardy, 8-10 ... C. Moss 2
6 00-0300 Saychette (K. Spencer), J. Etherington, 8-7 .... L. Brown 8
8 000 If Man (R. Spencer), M. H. Easterby, 8-5 .... M. Birch 1
9 230000 Kertossel (S. Lester), K. Payne, 8-5 ... T. Lappin 5
11 3-00000 Ridgeway (M. Taylor), G. Richards, 8-3 ... T. Ives 3
12 000000 Blue Vale (Mrs R. Criggie), L. Docker, 8-0 ... J. Higgins 4
13 0-040 Frau St J. O'Connell), H. Williams, 8-0 ... C. Williams 7
14 0400-00 Misty Belle (T. Lock), J. FitzGerald, 8-0 ... G. Oldroyd 6
17 000-000 Taj Mahal (G. Reed), S. Hall, 8-0 ... O. Gray 9
7-4 Fast Mover, 3-1 Frau, 9-2 Saychette, 6-1 Kertossel, 10-1 If Man, 12-1 Taj Mahal, 14-1 Ridgeway, 20-1 others.

3.15 NEWLANDS HANDICAP (3-y-o : £501 : 6f)

1 440013 Tribulation (D) (R. Bilborough), M. Prescott, 9-0 C. Nutter 7 6
3 1000-00 Miss Golightly (L. Briggs), H. Williams, 8-10 C. Williams 10
4 0-02114 Witches Broom (D) (J. Gibbs), J. Hardy, 8-7 C. Moss 4
6 010000 Double Seven (CD) (T. Milner), H. Morris, 8-5 L. Charnock 5 3
7 002422 Rhondda Prince (S. Baker), K. Payne, 8-4 ... T. Lappin 5
9 100000 St Gay (D) (Miss D. Dalzell), J. Cousins, 7-13 ... O. Gray 1
10 0000-00 Land of Dreams (N. Collin), S. Hall, 7-13 .... S. Salmon 3 7
11 00-0000 Lady of Darien (B. Gibby), D. Weeden, 7-11 ... 9
12 2-00000 Woolakin (H. Smallman), R. Hollinshead, 7-9 K. Lewis 5 11
13 03042 Coaster (J. Brown), N. Angus, 7-8 ... G. McBride 7 8
17 040302 Mister Chicken (Mrs T. Orritt), C. Crossley, 7-4 ... 2
9-4 Tribulation, 7-2 Rhondda Prince, 4-1 Witches Broom, 6-1 Coaster, 9-1 Mister Chicken, 12-1 St Gay, 14-1 Miss Golightly, 16-1 others.

3.45 WRYNOSE PLATE (2-y-o : £311 : 6f)

2 0004 Brag (Mrs T. Turner), W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 S. Webster 5 9
3 Don Revie (J. Banks), R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... T. Ives 5
7 0 Golden Gun (G. Dawson), J. Hardy, 9-0 ... C. Moss 7
9 00 Greenville Guy (H. Manners), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 C. Tinkler 1
13 King's Caper (Mrs B. Oughtred), M. H. Easterby, 9-0 M. Birch 8
14 000040 Likely Boy (Mrs E. Dexter), R. Bastiman, 9-0 G. Oldroyd 4
17 0003 Mr Marisbridge (P. Stallion), K. Payne, 9-0 A. Cousins 3
23 000 Cora (R. Swan), R. Ward, 8-11 ... L. G. Brown 6
28 0 Lyrical Star (A. MacDowall), W. Haigh, 8-11 ... O. Gray 12
29 0 Raindike (R. Sangster), J. Berry, 8-11 .. Richard Hutchinson 11
31 00 Solaire (C. Elsey), Elsey, 8-11 ... J. Higgins 10
32 0 Zagapu (E. Hill), M. Prescott, 8-11 ... C. Eccleston 2
5-2 Brag, 100-30 Zagapu, 5-1 Mr Marisbridge, 6-1 Don Revie, 8-1 King's Caper, 10-1 Golden Gun, 12-1 Solaire, 14-1 others.

4.15 KIRKSTONE HANDICAP (£444 : 5f)

3 20000-1 Fairgold (D) (J. Shepherd), C. Elsey, 4-8-13 S. Salmon 3 1
5 043010 Golden Sleigh (D) (G. Richards), Richards, 8-8-11 M. Birch 7
7 340404 Bello Baletta (D) (R. Barzilay), K. Payne, 3-8-8 A. Cousins 4
8 000230 Red Dawn (D) (Mrs V. Rankin), C. Crossley, 5-8-7 T. Ives 2
10 000300 Hellsapoppin (D) (T. Kelso), W. Haigh, 4-8-6 P. McGoldrick 7 6
11 0-00004 Gold Pension (CD) (J. Rankine), N. Angus, 6-8-4 Richard Hutchinson 5
14 000-000 Teresa Way (J. Lomas), N. Adam, 3-7-7 .. S. Webster 5 3
3-1 Fairgold, 3-1 Golden Sleigh, 5-1 Bello Baletta, 6-1 Gold Pension, 8-1 Red Dawn, 10-1 Hellsapoppin, 12-1 Teresa Way.

4.45 HARD KNOTT HANDICAP (£463 : 1¼m)

2 340-100 October Fair (C) (Mrs J. Love), N. Angus, 7-9-6 E. Culhbert 7
3 000-441 Archetto (D) (Mrs J. Hardy), J. Hardy, 5-9-4 .. C. Moss 4
4 433303 Grey Aglow (Mrs H. Anderson), J. Etherington, 4-9-3 B. Hood 7 8
5 0000-00 Cock Hall Lass (C) (R. Titterington), Titterington, 4-8-13 D. Dutton 1
6 003004 Caleta Prince (D) (R. Jones), D. Plant, 7-8-13 ... 6
8 003003 Fair Georgina (D) (Mrs C. Pugh), R. Hollinshead, 5-8-11 P. Steed 7 3
9 000440 Long Bowman (E. McCormack), D. Weeden, 5-8-10 D. Gibson 7 7
10 000234 Starla (T. Barker), J. Fitzgerald, 5-8-5 .... G. Oldroyd 9
11 0-13402 Beechwood Lad (W. Bulmer), R. Bastiman, 3-8-4 C. Eccleston 2
9-4 Fair Georgina, 7-2 Beechwood Lad, 9-2 Grey Aglow, 6-1 Archetto, 8-1 Starla, 12-1 October Fair, 16-1 Caleta Prince, 20-1 others.

5.15 WHINLATTER PLATE (3-y-o : £311 : 1m 1f)

1 22442 Busman's Holiday (G. Hamilton), C. Bell, 9-0 G. Oldroyd 4
3 000030 Chare (R. Swan), R. Ward, 9-0 ... C. Moss 2
4 00-0032 Doctor Win (L. Marginson), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 C. Tinkler 7
8 000430 Royoco (J. Stafford), H. Williams, 9-0 ... C. Williams 6
10 020022 Carmoni Queen (Mrs R. Taylor), G. Richards, 8-11 N. Birch 8
11 Censella (Duke of Northumberland), R. Peacock, 8-11 ... 1
13 0 Ellon (W. Willox), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 .. G. Welsh 3
18 0 Terrona (Mrs W. Stephenson), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 H. Askew 5
2-1 Doctor Win, 3-1 Busman's Holiday, 5-1 Royoco, 6-1 Carmoni Queen, 8-1 Chare, 10-1 Censella, 12-1 Ellon, 16-1 Terrona.

Carlisle selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Willie Ormond. 2.45 Fast Mover. 3.15 Tribulation. 3.45 Brag. 4.15 FAIRGOLD is specially recommended. 4.45 Archetto. 5.15 Doctor Win.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Lily Augusta. 3.45 Zagapu.

Goodwood results

2.0 (2.2) FINDON STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £990: 5f)
Counterfeit Lady, b f, by Bold Lad—Forgery (Y. Yamamoto), 8-11 P. Eddery (4-5) 1
Jaroma, b f, by Prince de Galles—Janabelle (Mrs C. Small), 8-11 G. Ramshaw (12-1) 2
Videntorm, b f, by King Emperor—Am Streichin (J. Mullion), 8-11 J. Mercer (11-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Cerrum (4th), 12-1 Star Queen, 15-1 Little Dilly, 14-1 Smith's Folly, 16-1 Talgeera, 33-1 Friday Town, Ginger, Gwenjoy. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 16p, 20p, 30p. M. Stoute, at Newmarket. 1l, 1½l. 1min 00.63sec.

2.30 (2.32) RICHMOND STAKES (2-y-o: £13,561: 6f)
Stand To Reason, br c, by The Brianstan—The Advocator (Ld Ranfurly) 8-11 W. Carson (12-1) 1
Patris, b c, by Pelingo—Joyful (Capt M. Lemos), 8-11 G. Lewis (6-1) 2
Donald Young, ch c, by Mountain Call—Mistress Gwynne (H. Rexwick), 8-11 P. Eddery (11-3) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-8 fav Thieving Demon, 5-1 Early Dawn (4th), 8-1 Little Glory, 33-1 Galahad II, Peaceful Venture, Two Swallows. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 92p; places, 24p, 36p, 22p; dual forecast, £5.80. B. Hills, at Lambourn. 1½l, ½l. 1min 13.21 sec.

3.5 (3.7) GOODWOOD HANDICAP (£1,704: 2m 5f)
Dubrovnik, b c, by Ragusa—Hardiesse (H. Oppenheimer), 4-8-8 P. Waldron (5-1) 1
Cadogan Lane, br h, by Tamerlane—Astrellita (E. Kessly), 8-2 P. Eddery (7-2 fav) 2
Belle Bretonne, b f, by Celtic Ash—Belle Dame (J. Woodman), 4-7-6 ... R. Fox (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Seven The Quadrant (4th), 7-1 Philominsky, 15-2 Reine Beau, Ronelks, 14-1 Kingfisher Blue. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 51p; places, 22p, 17p, 23p; dual forecast, 78p. H. Candy, at Wantage. 2l, 7l. 4min 35.24 sec.

3.45 (3.47) SUSSEX STAKES (£18,275: 1m)
Bolkonski, ch c, by Balidar—Perennial (Count d'Alessio), 3-8-10 .. G. Dettori (1-2 fav) 1
Rose Bowl, b f, by Habitat—Roseliere (Mrs C. Engelhard), 3-8-7 ... L. Piggott (6-1) 2
Lianga, bl f, by Dancer's Image—Leven Ones (D. Wildenstein), 4-9-4 ... Y. St-Martin (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 16-1 Record Token, 18-1 Dominion (4th), 50-1 All Friends, Deerslayer, Rymer, Spanish Warrior. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 11p, 16p, 17p; dual forecast, 36p. H. Cecil, at Newmarket. Nk, sh hd. 1min 39.36sec.

4.15 (4.19) KING GEORGE STAKES (£6,040: 5f)
Auction Ring, b c, by Bold Bidder—Hooplah (S. Weinstock), 3-8-4 J. Mercer (85-40) 1
Hot Spark, ch c, by Habitat—Garvey Girl (R. Tikkoo), 3-8-8 L. Piggott (6-4 fav) 2
Bay Express, b c, by Polyfolo—Pal Sinna (P. Cooper), 4-9-4 B. Taylor (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 10-1 Dutch Gold (4th), 16-1 September Sky, 20-1 Turnkey, 40-1 Overtown, Western Way. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 40p; places 16p, 15p, 18p; dual forecast, 26p. W. Hern, at West Ilsley. ½l, sh hd. 58.95sec.

4.45 (4.47) HEYSHOTT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,720: 1½m)
Kung Fu, ch c, by Hul-A-Hul—Timeless (D. Robinson), 8-7 M. L. Thomas (11-2) 1
Carolus, br c, by King Log—Stormy Venture (Mrs D. R-Smith), 9-2 A. Murray (4-1) 2
Don Fortuno, b c, by Kalydon—Fortunella (Sir C. Clore), 8-12 W. Carson (13-8 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 Red Sun (4th), 15-2 Golden Swan. 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 67p; forecast, £3.30. M. Jarvis, at Newmarket. 1l, 5l. 3min 37.67sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Dubrovnik, Auction Ring, £0.00. TREBLE: Stand To Reason, Bolkonski, Kung Fu, £20.15. JACKPOT: £5,439.70 (paid on all six legs).

Redcar

2.0 (2.2) JOLLY SAILOR HANDICAP (£414: 6f)
Bovick, ch f, by Compensation—Singleton (D. Macpherson), 3-8-1 .... K. Leason (9-2 fav) 1
Kintore, b c, by Aberdeen—Dararole (D. Buttery), 3-8-1 J. Lowe (7-1) 2
White Emperor, ch c, by Great White Way—La Romana (P. Taylor), 3-8-6 T. Ives (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Turkey Trot, 8-1 Auto-Speed, Dunboy, 10-1 Sorbonne, 11-1 Tack Rule, 12-1 Deep Divide, 14-1 Garn, Tunstall Jane, 20-1 Isomer (4th), 33-1 Miss Chirk. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 48p; places 18p, 27p, 18p. T. Craig at Dunbar. 2½l, ½l.

2.35 (2.40) REDCAR SILVER SALVER (2-y-o: £903: 7f)
Claudio Nicolai, br c, by Diatome—Capricciolo (C. Attwood), 9-2 A. Barclay (6-1) 1
Ramadan, ch c, by Amber Rama—Gift Token (Lord Carnarvon), 8-11 ...... G. Baxter (9-2) 2
Gunner B, ch c, by Royal Gunner (USA)—Sweet Councillor (Mrs P. Barratt), 8-6 B. Connorton (11-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Editorial (4th), 6-1 Dunmurry Boy, 8-1 Captain's Wings, 11-1 Artist Boy, 50-1 Sabarak. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 89p; places, 23p, 17p, 14p; dual forecast, £2.20. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. 1½l, nk.

3.10 (3.11) REDCAR HANDICAP (£5,1[illegible]: 1¾m 160yd)
Marco Ricci, b c, by Herbager—Double Drift (G. St George), 3-7-7 .. E. Johnson (6-5 fav) 1
Dakota, br c, by Stupendous—Ardneasken (G. Reed), 4-9-8 A. Barclay (9-4) 2
Reformed Character, br h, by Reliance II—No Saint (L. Holliday), 5-9-4 .. T. Kelsey (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Petty Officer, 10-1 Candy Royal (4th). 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; forecast, 39p. B. Hills, at Lambourn. Sh hd, 5l. Beechway did not run.

3.40 (3.42) NEPTUNE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,048: 1m)
Sporting Shot, b c, by Shooting Chant—Jane Shaw (G. Thornton), 8-2 ...... C. Dwyer (33-1) 1
Snake Dance, ch f, by Double-U-Jay—Refrain (R. West), 7-5 D. McKay (10-1) 2
Polite Sourls, h f, by Chebs Lad—Langton Girl (R. Cartwright), 7-13 ...... C. Eccleston (17-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-1 fav Dream Town, 7-2 Affirmative (4th), 9-2 Sodor, 7-1 Abercata, 12-1 Red Beam. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.97; places, 53p, 36p, 39p; dual forecast, £5.63. J. Etherington, at Malton. Nk, ½l.

4.10 (4.11) MARINE PLATE (3-y-o: £414: 1¾m 160yd)
Nest Egg, ch c, by Foggy Bell—Hannah Mary (Mrs S. Hansell), 9-0 .... A. Barclay (11-10 fav) 1
Genovese, b g, by Ribero—Gold Frame (F. Jackson), 9-0 G. Cadwaladr (7-2) 2
Ahus Girl, b f, by Neicius—Ceol Abu (Mrs N. Nuttall), 8-11 J. Seagrave (9-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Sally Lime, 14-1 Yellow Vine (4th), 50-1 Young Marcus. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 13p, 18p; dual forecast, 27p. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. 4l, 1½l.

4.40 (4.44) MERMAID PLATE (2-y-o fillies: £690: 5f)
Lady Protecteress, b f, by Tower Walk—Star of Relic (Mrs S. Smart), 8-11 A. Kimberley (3-1) 1
Lyncathal, br f, by Great Nephew—Alfredo (W. Bickerstaffe), 8-11 O. Gray (10-1) 2
Mallow, ch f, by Le Dieu d'Or—Ruffino (E. Driffield), 8-11 G. Duffield (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-1 fav Forlorn Queen (4th), 6-1 Redhead, 7-1 Wellsprings Lass, 12-1 Alma Mater, Willamena, 14-1 Boano, Janiaq, 20-1 Willspoon Hollow, World of Dreams, 33-1 Diss. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 37p; places, 24p, 41p, £1.05p. J. Hindley, at Newmarket. 4l, 3l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Marco Ricci, Nest Egg, £2.60. TREBLE: Claudio Nicolai, Sporting Shot, Lady Protecteress, £120.80.

Appointments Vacant also on page 26

GENERAL VACANCIES

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Law Report July 30 1975

Court of Appeal

Stagging procedure 'deliberately dishonest'

Regina v Greenstein
Regina v Green
Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Mr Justice Nield and Mr Justice Chapman
[Judgment delivered July 29]

Two brothers who funded stagging operations in shares with "change cheques"—which issuing houses sent to applicants for the difference between the price of shares allotted and those applied for—failed in their appeals against conviction for obtaining and attempting to obtain property by deception, contrary to section 15(1) of the Theft Act, 1968. The prosecution was the first of its kind.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, dismissed appeals by Allan Greenstein, aged 35, of Forest Gate, and Monty Green, aged 46, of Ilford, from conviction at the Central Criminal Court (Judge King-Hamilton, QC) after an 11-day trial on seven counts of contravening section 15(1) and three of attempting to obtain property by deception.

Mr Green was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and Mr Greenstein to six months. Both sentences were suspended, and each was ordered to pay £750 towards the legal aid costs of his defence.

Mr Brian Neill, QC, and Mr Alastair Hill for the appellants, Mr David Jeffreys and Mr John Blair-Gould for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON said that stagging involved applying to merchant banks or issuing houses for allotment of shares or stock, on the first issue to the public, with the intention of selling the allotted shares immediately at a profit.

Stagging itself was not illegal, but the method of stagging operated by the appellants was alleged to be illegal and an offence, or an attempt to commit an offence, against section 15 of the Theft Act.

In 1971 and 1972, when many private companies were "going *public*", issues were frequently oversubscribed, so that the issuing houses had far fewer shares to allot than were applied for. Those who applied for large quantities received comparatively small allocations; those who applied for few shares got fewer still or had to ballot successfully to get any.

To curb stagging, applicants had generally to send with their applications cheques in full payment of the shares they applied for. The issuing houses decided how many shares to allot to each applicant and sent him, with the allotment letter, a "change cheque" for the difference between the amount of the applicant's cheque and the price of the shares actually allotted.

The appellants had banking accounts in credit but not enough to enable them to apply for new shares on any large scale. They recognized that the "change cheques" would put them in sufficient funds to pay for the reduced number of shares actually allotted to them and even to honour their own cheques for the full amount, and that the "change cheques" could, and in many cases would, be cleared in a short period, which could be further shortened by special arrangements.

They applied for very large amounts of new issue stocks and shares, sending cheques for very large sums and receiving allocations of much smaller amounts accompanied by change cheques for smaller but still substantial sums.

The basis of the scheme was the change cheque. The appellants admitted not having arranged to overdraw with their banks. If they had applied for shares in an *undersubscribed* issue there would have been no change cheque and their cheques would have "bounced".

They drew cheques on more than one bank account and used more than one address. Mr Green used different names.

For more than 18 months the scheme worked well for both appellants. Even so in 14 out of 136 cases the inflated cheque could not be met on first presentation because the change cheque had not been cleared. Both were warned by various bank managers that their head offices did not approve of the method of stagging and it must stop. Both stopped their operations.

The prosecution selected 11 transactions to charge as offences against section 15. The specimen charges alleged that the appellants dishonestly obtained or attempted to obtain, a letter of acceptance in respect of shares and a change cheque belonging to an issuing house with the intention of permanently depriving the issuing house of the letter and cheque by deception. The deception charged was that the original cheque then was a good and valid order for the payment of the amount on its face and that the appellant then had authority to draw a cheque for that amount on the paying bank, and the cheque would be paid on first presentation. The issuing houses were deceived.

The question for the jury was not whether the appellants had obtained the property of the issuing houses by deception but whether the deception by which they had obtained it was criminal.

Was it not merely irregular or a breach of contract but a dishonest deception and in particular in substantially the respects alleged in the counts of the indictment? The jury answered "yes" on every count but one.

Their Lordships agreed with the judge and Crown counsel that it was basically an uncomplicated case of passing "dud" cheques which "bounced". Many did not, but some of those which were the subject of the indictment did. Those which did not "bounce" did not because they were met out of funds belonging to and paid by the persons in whose favour the appellants' cheques were drawn in the belief that they would be met out of funds which did not come from those persons themselves.

Once the jury realized that the only funds out of which the greater part of the appellants' cheques could be paid were funds then not in existence but funds supplied by the issuing houses themselves because they thought mistakenly, that there were much larger funds in the appellants' accounts from other sources, the jury were entitled, if not bound, to infer that the appellants' deception was deliberately dishonest.

The cheques involved in three counts were met in full when first presented, no such undertaking having been given by the appellants. By their verdicts of guilty on those counts after the judge's direction the jury must have found that the appellants were reckless whether the Bank of Scotland (to whom the appellants' cheques were sent) would present their cheques or not. Nothing in the evidence prevented them from so finding.

Mr Neill did, however, raise a new point on Mr Justice Buckley's definition of deception approved in *Re London Sempert* ([1974] AC 370), there could be no deception unless a person was induced to believe that a thing was true which was false in fact and as in fact those cheques were not honoured on first presentation they were valid orders authorized by the appellants' banks and that was, therefore, no actual deception—honest or dishonest.

Mr Justice Buckley, however, did not have in mind a case where the thing in which a person was induced to believe was a hidden state of affairs which came about by a lucky chance or by the act of the very person who was induced by the deception to do it.

A cheque was not a valid order for payment, nor, in the absence of permission by the paying bank to overdraw, was it drawn with that bank's authority unless there were funds in the drawer's account to meet it or would be in the ordinary course of events when it was first presented. The appellants' cheques were not valid orders, nor drawn with the authority of the paying banks unless payment was made of the change cheques out of the funds of those who drew them before the appellants' cheques were first presented for payment. The convictions were upheld and the appeal dismissed.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; DPP.

Queen's Bench Division

No duty on family to support parents

Regina v West London Supplementary Benefits Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Clarke
Before Mr Justice Milmo, Mr *Justice Waller and Mr Justice* Wien

An undertaking given by a son-in-law to maintain his mother-in-law, given in order to secure her entry into this country, was to be disregarded when she claimed a benefit under the Supplementary Benefits Act, 1966. There was no obligation under the Act for a son-in-law to maintain his mother-in-law, or for a son to maintain his mother.

The Divisional Court so held when granting an application by Mrs Rosamond Daisy Clarke, a retired teacher, aged 72, for an order of certiorari to quash the decision of the West London Supplementary Benefits Appeal Tribunal dismissing her appeal from a decision of the Supplementary Benefits Commission that she was not entitled to any benefit under the Act.

Lord Gifford for the applicant; Mr Robert Owen for the Department of Health and Social Security.

MR JUSTICE WIEN said that the applicant, a citizen of India, lost her husband in 1971. Her daughter and son-in-law, who lived in High Wycombe, both requested her to come to England and she came in 1972 after much persuasion on their part. She was issued with an entry permit at Madras, after providing evidence to the British High Commission that her daughter and son-in-law were willing and able to provide for her maintenance and accommodate her in their home.

Things went reasonably well until last February, when, owing to a family quarrel, the son-in-law removed the applicant's belongings from the house and ordered her to leave.

The son-in-law's undertaking was irrelevant to the case. It was clearly a genuine undertaking.

The applicant then went to live, temporarily, with her son and his family at Hounslow. She tried to get in touch with her son-in-law, who she believed had the means to maintain her, but he put the telephone down every time she called him.

After receiving benefits for some weeks she was told that she was not entitled to any. The decision of the Supplementary Benefits Commission was upheld by the appeal tribunal.

The commission assessed the benefits under the Supplementary Benefits Act, 1966, at £10.60 a week. They took the view, however, that it was reasonable to expect the undertaking which secured the applicant's entry into the country to be honoured and her family, *even if* she no longer resided with her original sponsor, that there was no evidence to suggest that the family's circumstances had deteriorated to the extent that they could not fulfil the undertaking; and that accordingly the promised maintenance had been *valued at* an amount at least equivalent to the supplementary benefit which would otherwise have been payable. The commission's opinion was that the family as a whole had to decide how the maintenance should be provided.

His Lordship entirely agreed. Mr Owen also disagreed and conceded that the decision was not sustainable. It was difficult to reconcile the tribunal's findings of fact which dealt with the son's resources with the reasons which dealt with the son-in-law's undertaking to maintain and the lack of evidence of any change in his circumstances. It was wrongly thought that the resources of the family as a whole were to be taken into account.

The son-in-law could hardly be expected to give evidence to the tribunal when he was on bad terms with the applicant. The tribunal had the applicant's evidence. The tribunal failed to consider whether the son-in-law was in fact maintaining the applicant. There was clear evidence that she was not being maintained, for one week in any event, and there was clearly an error of law on the face of the record.

On a reading of the relevant sections of the 1966 Act—see sections 4 and 5 and schedule 2—it was clear that there was no obligation there for a son-in-law or a son to support a mother-in-law or a mother as the case might be.

The applicant was entitled to the benefit. It was not necessary but reasonable to interfere with the tribunal's decision. Certiorari would go to quash the decision.

Mr Justice Waller and Mr Justice Milmo agreed.

Solicitors, Mr H. E. G. Hocking, *Solicitor*, Department of Health and Social Security.

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Gap in Rent Act protection

Farrell v Alexander

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Scarman.

A gap in the Rent Acts permits an arrangement by which the contractual tenant of premises protected by the Acts can receive a substantial sum of money from a person taking over the premises without the offence of taking an illegal premium being committed. It can be closed only by Parliament, and Parliament should close it as quickly as possible.

The Court of Appeal so held, the Master of the Rolls dissenting, in dismissing an appeal by Dr Colette Farrell and her daughter, Miss Suzanne Farrell, from Judge (Gor Lloyd at Wandsworth County Court, who had held that a transaction by which they paid to Mrs Jacintha Alexander, the lessee of a flat in Randolph Crescent, Little Venice, £4,000 for the "fixtures, fittings and other equipment", and were thereafter granted a new lease by the landlords, was a lawful transaction and that no part of it was recoverable as an illegal premium under the Rent Act, 1968.

The facts, taken from Lord Justice Lawton's judgment with which Lord Justice Scarman agreed, were that in 1973 Mrs Alexander agreed through estate agents to assign the remaining 41 years of her 74-year lease of the unfurnished flat granted by the landlords, the Church Commissioners, to Dr Farrell and Miss Farrell for £4,000, to include fixtures, carpets and curtains, subject to contract. The Farrells paid £400 as a deposit to the agents as stakeholders. Both parties instructed their solicitors. The Farrells' solicitors, knowing that such a transaction would constitute an illegal premium on the assignment of a protected tenancy under sections 1(1)(a) and 86 of the Rent Act, 1968, told them that if they paid the £4,000 they might get the greater part of it back.

When preparing the completion documents Mrs Alexander's solicitors ran into a snag, since her lease from her landlords required her, if she wished to assign her interest in the flat, first to offer to make an absolute surrender to them. She approached the Church Commissioners, who told her they would exercise their rights to accept a surrender, but that they would consider accepting the Farrells as tenants subject to suitability. After interviewing the Farrells and taking up their references the commissioners granted them a new nine-year lease at a slightly higher rent. The commissioners did not require them to pay any premium.

Mrs Alexander, however, wanted the agreed £4,000 and was not prepared to surrender her lease until she was sure of getting it.

The parties' solicitors decided that the transaction should be effected by a contract between the Farrells and Mrs Alexander by which the latter should surrender her lease to the commissioners immediately before they granted the Farrells a new lease, and on such grant the Farrells were to pay Mrs Alexander £4,000 "for the carpets curtains chattels and fittings in the premises". It was signed on March 30, 1973. On the same day completion of the new lease took place at the commissioners' offices, all three parties being represented by solicitors. Finally the Farrells' solicitor handed to the commissioners' solicitor a letter approving the draft lease and a cheque for a quarter's rent. Mrs Alexander's solicitor then handed over her lease to the commissioners.

After the commissioners' solicitor had left the room the Farrells' solicitor handed Mrs Alexander's solicitor a banker's draft for £3,600. A receipt sent a few days later for £4,000 purported to be for the purchase of "the fixtures, fittings, chattels and other equipment" in the flat "as at March 30, 1973". A few days later the commissioners executed a new lease in the terms agreed with the Farrells' solicitors. There was no evidence that they knew anything about the payment of the £4,000.

As soon as the transaction was completed the Farrells had the chattels and fittings valued at 1,002. They claimed from Mrs Alexander repayment of £2,998 on the ground that that sum was an illegal premium. The claim was rejected by her solicitors who stated: "The old lease was surrendered to the landlords and the new lease granted by the landlords without payment of consideration and the agreed price for the furniture, fixtures and fittings passed between different parties."

On those facts the county court judge held that the completed transaction was not an assignment even if Mrs Alexander thought it was, but was a surrender of the lease by her and the grant of a new lease by the commissioners to the Farrells; and that the facts of the case could not be distinguished from those in *Zinnierman v Grossman* ([1972] 1 QB 167)—a Court of Appeal decision in 1971 where the judgment of the court was given by Lord Justice Widgery.

Mr Walter Blum for the Farrells; Mr Michael Barnes for Mrs Alexander.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, said that in outward appearances nothing was paid for the new tenancy, but £4,000 was paid for the furniture and fittings; but as they were only worth £1,002, the balance must have been paid for the grant of the new tenancy. But it was not paid to the landlords. If it had it would have been plainly illegal under section 85 of the Rent Act, 1968, and the excess could be recovered under section 88. But the balance was paid to the ongoing tenant, not to the landlords.

It was said that, that being so, the transaction was perfectly lawful. That would be a remarkable result which, if correct, opened up a great gap in the Rent Acts. It meant that sitting tenants could exploit the housing shortage to their own great advantage—but the landlords could not. Nor could statutory tenants. But contractual tenants could do so, if they got the cooperation of the landlords. And who could say what they would pay—under the counter—for that cooperation. The Church Commissioners were willing to cooperate without being paid. But other landlords might want a share in the money, so long as nobody knew about it.

The scheme devised by the lawyers here seemed to his Lordship plainly in contravention of, in particular, the 1968 Act, sections 85 to 89 (prohibition of premiums) of which all used the words "any person"—to include, in his Lordship's view, a tenant as well as a landlord. When, as in the present case, the outgoing tenant or her agents obtained money by that device it was plainly illegal under sections 85 and 89, and the excess sum (over and above the real value of the furniture and fittings) could be recovered by the incoming tenant under sections 88 and 90.

The only two cases on a surrender and new lease were *Remmington v Larchin* ([1921] 3 KB 404), where the judges held that "a person" in section 8 of the 1920 Rent Act meant "a landlord" and not "a tenant". But in the 1949 Rent Control Act "a person" was forbidden to take a premium on the assignment of a tenancy; and there "a person" included a tenant. In his Lordship's view *Remmington's* case was no authority in interpreting section 85.

The second was *Zimmerman's* case where the court seemed to have held that a tenant could lawfully demand a premium on a surrender and a new lease. But the court—wrongly, his Lordship thought—regarded *Remmington* as binding on them.

His Lordship took a different view. In *Zimmerman* the court had not been referred to the stream of recent authority which said emphatically that by re-enacting a section in the same words Parliament did not thereby approve every wrong decision the courts had given on those words. As he read *Zimmerman*, his Lordship thought that the court, left to themselves, would have held that "any person" in section 85 meant any person and only decided differently because they thought that they were bound by *Remmington*. *Zimmerman* was not an authority on the meaning of the Act, but only on the doctrine of judicial precedent, and as such was erroneous.

The words of the 1968 Act were plain. They covered the present case. When there was a conflict between a plain statute and a previous decision the statute must prevail. *Remmington* and *Zimmerman* were wrongly decided—so much so that his Lordship did not think they were binding on the court. He had often said that the Court of Apneal should not be absolutely bound by its previous decisions, any more than was the House of Lords. It was said that when the Court of Appeal was satisfied that a previous decision of its own was wrong it should not overrule it but should apply it and leave it to the House of Lords to overrule it.

But what would that mean in the present case? The Farrells did not qualify for legal aid. They must go to the expense themselves of an appeal to the House of Lords to get the decision revoked. His Lordship did not think it right to compel them to do that when the result was a foregone conclusion. He would let them save their money and reverse it here and now. His Lordship would allow the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, for dismissing the appeal, said that Mr Blum, for the Farrells, said, first, that the transaction should be treated as an assignment because the surrender and grant of a new lease was nothing more than a legal cloak to hide its real nature; secondly, that Mrs Alexander should be deemed to be the landlords' agent in requiring a premium; and third, that *Zimmerman* was a decision given per incuriam, was wrongly decided, and should not be followed.

Mr Barnes, for Mrs Alexander, said that the transaction took effect in law as a surrender and grant and nothing else; that on the evidence it could not be said that the Church Commissioners had put Mrs Alexander in their place for finding a new tenant; and that *Zimmerman* was a unanimous decision of the court and binding, and only the House of Lords could say it had been wrongly decided.

Mr Blum's first contention was untenable. A sham transaction could only come about if those interested wanted it to be a sham. There were three parties to the relevant transaction. The commissioners were not taking part in a sham.

On the evidence, when the transaction took on its legal garb there was no assignment and Mrs Alexander did not receive any part of the £4,000 in connexion with the assignment of a protected tenancy; nor did the commissioners make her their agent.

The facts were indistinguishable from those in *Zimmerman* which in turn were indistinguishable from those in *Remmington*. Why should not those earlier cases be followed? The only suggestion was that the law had developed between 1921 and 1972 and *Zimmerman* had been decided per incuriam.

But on a detailed analysis of Lord Justice Widgery's judgment and the help of the note book of the reporter for the *Law Reports* it was clear that the court in *Zimmerman* had had before it all the relevant statutory provisions and had been alerted to the arguments which could be founded on those provisions. In accordance with *Young v Bristol Aeroplane Co Ltd* ([1944] 1 KB 718, 729) setting out the circumstances in which the Court of Appeal could disregard its own earlier decisions, his Lordship considered that, whether right or wrong, *Zimmerman* was not a decision per incuriam and was binding on the court.

In view of the importance which the Master of the Rolls had attached to the change in wording from "a person" in the 1965 Act to "any person" in the 1968 Act, the 1968 Act was a consolidating Act. The Consolidation of Enactments (Procedure) Act, 1949, which enabled "corrections and minor improvements" to be made in Bills consolidating enactments, defined "corrections and minor improvements" in section 2.

If the change in wording had the effect which the Master of the Rolls considered it had, one consequence would be that tenants who were not "persons" under the 1965 Act and therefore immune from criminal prosecution would have become liable to prosecution under the 1968 Act. His Lordship did not consider such a change either a "correction" or a "minor improvement".

The present appeal, like *Zimmerman*, had revealed a gap which Parliament had left (whether wittingly or unwittingly his Lordship knew not) in its attempts to prevent the exploitation of those in need of houses or flats. Many would think the gap should be closed as quickly as possible. His Lordship would close it at once if he could; but he could only do so by stretching the law. Adapting Shakespeare's words he might be doing a great right but would be doing a little wrong; and as Portia said: "'Twill be recorded for a precedent; And many an error, by the same example, Will rush into the state: it cannot be." *Merchant of Venice* Act IV scene 1.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE SCARMAN, concurring in dismissing the appeal, said that to say that Lord Justice Widgery's careful judgment was per incuriam—a phrase which his Lordship translated as "Homer nods"—smacked of absurdity. Though he doubted whether the court in *Zimmerman* was under any necessity to follow *Remmington*—certainly a binding precedent until 1949 when for the first time Parliament made illegal the requirement of a premium on the assignment of a tenancy—their reasons for doing so might well be sound.

His Lordship was not prepared to say that *Zimmerman* was a decision reached per incuriam. But he had immense sympathy with the Master of the Rolls's approach. He declined to accept his Lordship's lead only because in the long term he thought it damaging to the law—though it would do justice in the present case. To some it would appear that justice was being denied by a timid, conservative adherence to judicial precedent. They would be wrong. Consistency was necessary to certainty—one of the great objectives of law. The Court of Appeal, as [illegible] was responsible for its stability, its consistency, its predictability.

The task of law reform, which called for wide-ranging techniques of consultation and discussion which could not be compressed into the forensic medium, was for others. The courts could not be blamed in a case like the present. If there were blame, it rested elsewhere. Parliament had had since 1922 the opportunity to change the law but had not taken it, and could not be thought to have taken the opportunity in the 1968 Act since to do so in that Act would involve a neglect by Parliament itself of the 1949 Consolidation Act. Parliament must use very plain words to justify such a view of its intentions being accepted by the courts.

His Lordship happened to think that the Court of Appeal took a wrong turning in *Remmington* in 1921. But only the legislature, or the House of Lords in its judicial capacity could put the courts on what his Lordship believed to be the right road.

Leave was granted to appeal to the House of Lords.

Solicitors: Braby & Waller; Theodore Goddard & Co.

P-c right to order driver to disobey law

Johnson v Phillips

A constable in the purported exercise of his power to control traffic on a public road has the right under the common law to instruct a car driver to disobey a traffic regulation, such as going the wrong way along a one-way street, provided that he was acting in the execution of his duty to protect life and property, the Divisional Court decided.

The court dismissed an appeal by case stated, by Peter Johnson, against his conviction by Birmingham justices on a charge that he did wilfully obstruct Constable Kevin Phillips in the execution of his duty in Cannon Street, Birmingham, contrary to section 51(3) of the Police Act, 1964.

MR JUSTICE WIEN, who was sitting with the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Milmo, said that police officers, in the course of their duties, were called to an incident in Cannon Street, a narrow one-way street, where there was an ambulance. The appellant, who stopped his car some 10ft behind the ambulance, was told by Constable Phillips to reverse his car down the street because he was obstructing the removal of injured persons and other ambulances were expected. The appellant refused, saying that it was a one-way street. He was arrested.

It could be said that in the circumstances of the case life was, or might reasonably be, endangered. The constable was not acting capriciously or for personal motives. He was controlling traffic in a situation that could well be described as an emergency. The law protected the liberty of the subject, but it must be recognized that in certain circumstances, which had to be carefully considered by the courts, a constable might oblige persons to disobey a traffic regulation, and not only in those cases that were explicitly dealt with by Parliament.

A constable would be entitled—and indeed would be under a duty—to give such instructions if it were reasonably necessary for the protection of life or property. It was not necessary for present purposes to decide whether there might or might not be other circumstances in which such an instruction might be justified. Each case depended on its facts and a constable's powers were not unlimited.

Automatic compensation for road victims

Snelling v Whitehead

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Clifford John Snelling, now aged 11, of Wallington, Surrey, by his father and next friend, from the Court of Appeal which had set aside an award by Mr Justice Forbes of £48,340 damages for personal injuries suffered when he was seven by being thrown from his bicycle when riding it down a minor road and colliding with a car driven by Mr Walter James Gordon Whitehead, of Epsom Downs, along a major road.

The judge had found that Mr Whitehead was negligent in failing to see what he ought in reasonable prudence to have seen. The Court of Appeal considered that no negligence on his part had been proved.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that so far as his parents knew, the boy was in bed or watching television, but about 7 pm he took the bicycle out for a ride. He had collided with Mr Whitehead's car at a cross roads. His injuries included brain damage. His life had been ruined.

The case was one which was merely distressing to all who had been concerned with it and one which should attract automatic compensation regardless of any question of fault. But no such system had yet been introduced in this country, and the courts, including their Lordships' House, had no power to depart from the law as it stood. That required that compensation might only be obtained in an action for damages, and further required, as a condition of the award of damages against the defendant a finding of fault or negligence on his part. Having regard to the boy's age at the time, it was conceded that no question of contributory negligence arose, and it was equally not disputed that any degree of fault on the part of the car driver, if established, was sufficient for the boy to recover. But if no blame could be imputed to the driver the action, based on negligence, must inevitably fail.

The Court of Appeal felt obliged to conclude that no negligence on Mr Whitehead's part had been proved. His Lordship could not fault their conclusion. The appeal raised no question of law and, on the facts it must be dismissed.

Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Kilbrandon and Lord Salmon concurred.

Shopping/Prudence Glynn



Outward bound. Ted Tinling, 65-year-old doyen of sportswear designers, to Philadelphia. Inward bound. Marlene Hagge, to play in the Colgate golf tournament at Sunningdale. Rain/shine golf suit from the Penfold range by Anne Klein of New York.

Photograph of Ted Tinling by Desmond O'Neill

☐ This is a page of coincidences. As England loses her only—the only?—designer famous for sports clothes to the United States, America is going to give England a taste of what it can do for the active woman. On Sunday, Ted Tinling, the gentle giant of Wimbledon, emigrates to Philadelphia. He has been in tennis for 50 years, as umpire, ball-boy, and designer to the greatest names. He gave Suzanne Lenglen shorts for her re-incarnation, he it was who put those two bands of lace round Gussie Moran's pants which caused such a frisson on the sacred Centre Court ("I'm a sort of Amelia Bloomer", he said to me, "only two feet higher up.")

He has campaigned endlessly to get colour into tennis clothes because white on green is so dull for the TV spectator, and of course he dresses Madame Superstar herself, Billie Jean King. Alas, he finds the professional, financial and weather climate more attractive over the Atlantic, so English tennis will lose one of its most striking figures and all of us who know Ted will miss a most funny, delightful and percentive man.

Crossing Ted in mid-Atlantic will be some of the players coming over for the Colgate European Open Women's Championship which takes place at Sunningdale Golf Club from August 6th-9th (admission for the first three days £1, £1.50 on the final day) Colgate, who have lashed out from toothpaste into owning Penfold golf things as well as Helena Rubinstein and doubtless other things have commissioned a range of sportswear from the Anne Klein studio in New York. You can see the sort of look worn by one of the competitors, Marlene Hagge. But since Anne Klein herself died tragically young last year, the designer of this range is in fact Chuck Howard, who designed the sports shirtwaister for Vogue Patterns which we had made up in Charles Hammond's glazed chintz. . . .

☐ It is as it happens a natural and not a recently adopted thrift which encourages me to advocate the use of furnishing fabrics to home dressmakers, but the two come neatly together under the topical umbrella of inflation-beating economy and this minute chic in the patterns we have had made up for the page today. Glazed chintz is the coming material, and do not count it just as a summer idea: with fabric prices soaring cotton, quilted, padded and worn in layers for warmth is going to be an all round the year material from now on in any reasonably temperate climate. Being destined to enfold your windows and not yourself, the chintzes we have used are of a practical width so that they can be cut from the minimum yardage.

One word of advice: wit is an essential of fashion, and I do not mean trying to be funny in your clothes, I mean that if you are going to use a very obviously sofa orientated material for a dress, it should be a very unsofa type of garment, if you see what I mean. Hence we have chosen a golfing shirtwaister for our boudoir flowers and ribbons and shorts for the traditional pastoral print.





☐ Left: A very loose fitting, blouseon coatdress, designed by Chuck Howard for Vogue's American designer range of patterns. Made in a "Ribbon and Trail Trellis" print, glazed chintz, exclusive to Charles Hammond Ltd. In colourways, cream ground with orange flowers, chocolate with pink and yellow with cream flowers. Width 135cm at £4.50 a metre and available from Charles Hammond Ltd, 165 Sloane Street, London, SW1.

Vogue Pattern 1210 at £1.50. Misses sizes 8-16 requires 2.40 and 2.50 metres of fabric.

Elasticated belt from a selection at Columns, 43 New Bond Street, London, W1 at £4.95.

☐ Right: Straight legged bermuda shorts with shaped patch pockets and turn-ups. Made from Butterick Pattern 4289, in a traditional glazed chintz by Sanderson Fabrics. In colours blue and green on a cream ground, and brown and green. Width 122/127 cm at approx £2.75 a metre, with ref:—EGAF507. Available from Barkers, Kensington High Street, London W8, Peter Jones, Sloane Street, SW1, Benlalls, Kingston & Ealing Broadway, W5, Decorate Lovett, Wolverhampton, Fisher's, Gloucestershire.

Butterick Pattern 4289 at 50p. Misses sizes 8-16 requires 1.40 and 1.50 metres of fabric.

Worn with a linen knit sun top, designed by Ulla Heathcote exclusively for Crocodile. In colours oatmeal, pink, pale blue, cream and green, at £10.50. Available from Crocodile, 60 Fulham Road, London, SW6, 98 New Bond Street, W1, 58 Beauchamp Place and 176 Kensington High Street, W8.

☐ As from today look out for the Vogue October counter catalogue. They are introducing two exciting designers to their books, Sonia Rykiel and Karl Largerfeld for Chloe. Both with an eye for femininity.

Photographs by Lorenz Zalecky

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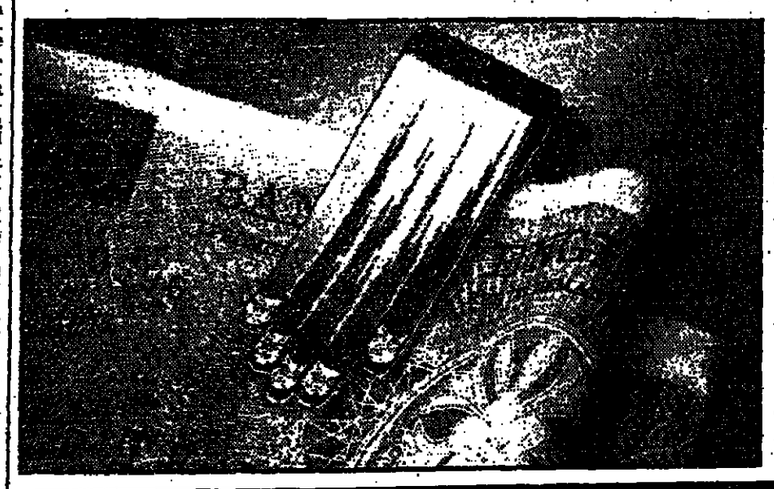
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☐ Coincidences again. The design selected to be made as a prize for the jockey who rode the winner of The King George VI and the Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot last Saturday was by an Italian, Mario Rosa. Appropriately in view of the stakes involved—a first prize of £81,910—the jewel was in the form of a money clip; Fingers stippled in different coloured enamel and nailed with diamonds clutch your cash in the most elegant way. Although the jockey, Pat Eddery is not Italian, Grundy's owner, who come to think of it would have been an even more appropriate recipient of the piece is Dr Carlo Virtadini.

For those going to Italy, Mario Rosa's address is Via Arsenale 25, Turin 10121. Another extremely successful Italian jeweller is Princess Helietta Caracciolo whose small, delicate gold wire necklaces and crystal pendants were on all the best necks during the couture collections. The princess's address is Via di Villa Albani 8, Rome 00198. Closer home, the Crafts Advisory Committee has an exhibition at 12, Waterloo Place, of photographs and objects, the objects including some by Malcolm Appleby.

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After 27 years of freedom, reaction is growing against India's oppressive measures

Has Mrs Gandhi gone too far?

While many Indians are wondering whether they are about to enter a prolonged term of left-wing or right-wing authoritarian rule, the more deep-thinking of political pundits are beginning to harbour fears that the sudden demise of the country's democratic values might, in the long term, lead to an abrupt collision between the centre and India's diverse regional provinces. And their fears are certainly justified.

For the past 27 years Indians from all corners of the country —from fair-skinned Aryans in Kashmir in the North to the Tamil dark-skinned speaking Dravidians in the South—have been welded together by two alien links. One has been the English language and the other has been the country's heritage from the late Pandit Nehru—a viable system of parliamentary democracy.

The pros and cons of India's system of parliamentary democracy have been the subject of debate since its inception. It has been argued, with justification, that the liberties and rights that go with democracy have not touched 80 per cent of the people, that freedom of speech means nothing to a wretched peasant squatting in *a hovel in a Calcutta slum*, that the independence of the judiciary has no significance for landless labourers who could never afford to defend themselves in court, that a starving child is more interested in one meal a day than fundamental rights.

It is undoubtedly true that India's political system has not provided the average man with quick economic justice, it has had many other flaws, and yet it has provided the country with its most valuable attribute: it has slowly but surely eased divisive trends in the country during the past two decades, providing each diverse regional and ethnic group with a sense of participation in the central theme of one India.

The stark fact that the regional integrity of India is inextricably entwined with the fate of the country's democratic institutions was more than aptly illustrated in the late sixties when the 38 million Dravidians in Tamilnadu, with their historic antipathy towards the northern Aryans, were still upholding the slogan of secession.

And then in 1967, through the process of democracy and elections, the Congress Party—essentially a North Indian party in the eyes of the southerners —was ousted in Tamilnadu and the regional Dravidian Progressive Federation was thrust into office in its home state. At the same time it captured an influential block of seats in the central Parliament and in the intervening years as the Tamils developed a feeling of participation in the economic and political affairs in Delhi, the slogan of secession receded.

To revert to the argument that the checks and balances of parliamentary democracy are stumbling blocks on the road to economic justice and advancement: many Indians, including Marxist, Socialist and Liberal economists believe that democracy is a luxury for a few and a spell of authoritarian rule would bring quick economic justice to the vast majority of poverty-stricken Indians. The argument might hold true if India was a homogeneous society. But it is not and by very virtue that a dictator, be he left wing, benevolent, military or right-wing, must be aligned by birth to any particular region, he must automatically become suspect in the eyes of other ethnic communities.

Turning back to the hypothetical parallel nearer home: it would be difficult enough maintaining a unified Europe under a system of parliamentary democracy but almost impossible, let's say, under authoritarian rule of a French or German dictator.

The Indians have their own example across their border with Pakistan. For ten years Pakistan prospered economically under the dictatorial rule of the late Ayub Khan. The country was held up as an example to the developing world. The period was heralded as the decade of economic development.

But in the eyes of Bengalis—one thousand miles away across India—and the minority provinces of Baluchistan, Sind and the North West Frontier in West Pakistan, the country's ironfisted ruler became identified, wrongly or rightly, with the interests of the Punjabi military clique and the Punjab. As the economic graph shot up dramatically during the sixties the lid was clamped down on political dissent. Ayub failed to provide a viable system to give articulate regional leaders a feeling of participation in the central affairs of Pakistan, and as the years wore on regional feelings began to boil under the surface of what appeared to be a well ordered country. The Bengalis were alienated and the minority provinces began to unite against the Punjab.

When the dam burst Pakistan lost Bengal, half its economy and the very peasants who were supposed to reap the benefits of economic advance were the first to feel the brunt of that bloody regional conflagration—*both in the eastern and western* parts of the country.

Pakistan had only five regional forces to contend with. The mind boggles at the thought of a build-up of regional tension in India if Mrs Gandhi's star declines and there is no viable system for a smooth transfer of power to maintain the sense of participation.

In any event the entire fabric of the system has been ripped apart in the space of four weeks and Mrs Gandhi's actions in that period show without doubt, as she has admitted publicly, that there can be no going back.

She has, with the two-thirds majority which she commands in Parliament, remained within the legal framework of the constitution. But she has without doubt destroyed the spirit and unwritten traditions behind the document. Both left-wing and right-wing political critics have been incarcerated, the free Press, one of the safety valves in India, has been brutally suppressed, the right to recourse to justice in courts has been removed, the opposition speeches in Parliament have been muzzled, details of her appeal against corrupt electoral irregularities in the Supreme Court have been suppressed, the independence of the judiciary has been esmasculated and as a portent for the future Mrs Gandhi has suspended provincial elections in Kerala where the ruling Congress-Communist coalition is threatened by a resurgence of support for the Marxists.

In the classical pattern of the advent of dictatorial rule in other parts of Asia, Mrs Gandhi has (similar to the path followed by Ayub Khan and his successor Yahya Khan) expelled inquisitive foreign journalists, bent the constitution and the law to her own convenience and announced sweeping measures to eliminate corruption and hoarding. She has promised new economic measures under a curious new slogan "property-less democracy" and has threatened to eliminate other fundamental rights.

Under the threat of her draconian measures the administration is functioning smoothly, prices have dropped for the time being and labour unrest has receded. She has also announced plans to redistribute land to the landless peasants and alter the constitution to remove one of the hurdles in the way of her long-promised policy of socialism—the fundamental right to own property.

The tragedy is, and it's an indictment on the 27 years of monolithic Congress rule, that many of these commendable objectives could have been achieved without destroying India's political institutions.

Her recent actions follow the pattern of events in 1969 when the Congress Party split after the then deputy prime minister Morarji Desai challenged Mrs Gandhi's leadership. At the time Mrs Gandhi hurriedly nationalized banks as a stop-gap measure to brand Mr Desai as "a right-wing reactionary". All the evidence shows again that she invoked the emergency measures when her leadership was threatened within the party after the electoral debacle in Gujrat and the Allahbad High Court found her guilty of corrupt electoral practices. It would appear as though she is now using her promise of economic reform to blur the real issue: the law and the system are being bent to establish an autocratic regime.

Prices may have dropped, corrupt officials and smugglers *may have been arrested and* peasants may have been offered land. But these are all stop-gap measures when measured against the larger picture of India's future without its system of checks and balances After 27 years of utter freedom it's also difficult to foresee how Mrs Gandhi can keep the lid screwed down on the articulate urban Indian.

For the main part the country has accepted its fate quietly and with a degree of resignation—for the time being. But the repercussions are slowly beginning to show themselves. Reflecting the dormant regional feelings in Madras, the Tamils were the first to defy emergency rule. Ignoring the censors during the initial stage of the emergency Tamil newspapers blatantly, with the blessing of the local administration, depicted the Prime Minister as another Adolf Hitler, huge rallies were called in Madras in defiance of the censorship regulations and the ruling Dravidian Progressive Federation issued a scathing resolution condemning Mrs Gandhi as a dictator.

In the short term Mrs Gandhi can be expected to remain firmly in the saddle if the economic situation does not deteriorate. With its economics oriented solely towards agriculture the situation will *depend upon the monsoon and* the results of the current summer crop.

In terms of foreign policy the country can be expected to move closer towards the Soviet Union while very gently treading on the toes of the United States, its major source of aid.

But it is the long-term prospects of the upheaval that have given many thinking Indians cause for concern. They are aware that historically India consisted of feuding rival states until alien rule amalgamated the country under a central government. Whatever might happen in the immediate future Mrs Gandhi will have to step down one day and even some of her closest admirers are apprehensive that she will leave no viable system behind which could permanently embrace all the country's regional groupings in the somewhat stable India of today.

Peter Hazelhurst

Why Mr Varley cannot win over today's Triumph decision

This afternoon Mr Eric Varley is expected to announce his decision on the future of Norton Villiers Triumph. He is deserving of sympathy on two counts. Whichever way his decision goes he will be denounced for his pains: whether for pouring more money down a drain which has already swallowed up £10m of the taxpayer's cash, or for concluding that "enough is *enough*", *and thereby* rendering redundant thousands of employees who had been encouraged to believe that their jobs were guaranteed by the state. Yet he is the luckless legatee of decisions taken by his predecessors.

Now that state entrepreneurship is all the rage it may be instructive to review the NVT saga. For if ever there was a copybook example of the state as entrepreneur, this is it.

The story starts with the 1972 Industry Act. Essentially this was the vehicle for the revival of investment grants and the rescue of the shipyards on the Upper Clyde. But it also contained a section authorizing the Department of Trade and Industry to pump money into businesses anywhere in the country, and not just in the "assisted areas", provided that this was deemed to be "in the national interest", and provided *also that the money could not* be found anywhere else.

At the time ministers gave Parliament to understand that this assistance was to be reserved for the sort of dream chances which the City was too short-sighted to back. It cannot be said that the collection of three run-down motor-cycle plants, in the heart of what was then one of the most prosperous areas of the country, was precisely the sort of venture the Commons had been led to expect. However MPs were told that here was a business which exported "90 per cent of its output to a rapidly expanding overseas market", and hence that something dreadful would happen to the balance of payments if it were not rescued with the aid of £4.87m of the taxpayers' money.

Understandably, no doubt, the Commons was not told that while the United States (the "rapidly expanding overseas market" in question) had increased its purchase of imported "superbikes" — the NVT speciality—by 500 per cent in the previous five years, the British sales had risen from 34,000 to 36,000: the rest had gone to the Japanese. In any case NVT soon found that it had no "superbikes" for the United States market at all. This was because the man picked by the DTI to run its "rationalization", Mr Denis Poore, the chief executive of Manganese Bronze, whose Wolverhampton motor cycle subsidiary had been merged with the two BSA plants at Meriden and Small Heath, had rapidly decided to close down Meriden, and the Meriden workers had staged a sit-in and refused to allow any Triumph motorbikes to leave the factory.

But the Meriden labour force had another argument on its side. Meriden was a highly marginal constituency represented at the time of the rescue by a junior Government Minister. The Meriden men were entitled to regard the whole operation as a piece of political patronage. They were not alone in that view. Yet here were they being put on the dole!

So they smartly set up a cooperative, and when the Labour Government was formed six months later the new Secretary of Industry Mr Wedgwood *Benn, wasted no time in promising* them another £5m from the long-suffering taxpayer. Mr Poore promptly trumped this by warning that a three-factory operation was not viable, and that if the state backed the cooperative, then the jobs at Small Heath and Wolverhampton could be at risk.

The unions at these two plants took the hint, and when Mr Wedgwood Benn went down to Small Heath to seek their support for his backing of the cooperative, he was sent back to Whitehall with a flea in his ear. Eventually peace was patched up, and in March of this year Meriden duly got its £5m to produce Triumph bikes which NVT was to market. The American market promptly collapsed.

There is one consolation of sorts. The Leader of the Commons has on this occasion shown interest in a debate. That will be a change. When the 1972 Industry Act was carried through the Commons MPs were promised unrivalled opportunities for parliamentary scrutiny of what was being done with their constituents' cash. In the event the successive injections of money have never been debated at any stage.

One of the concessions extracted by critics on its own back benches from the Conservative Government at the time of the passage of the 1972 Industry Act was a provision by which prior parliamentary sanction was required before sums in excess of £5m were provided for any one instance of state venture capitalism under the Act. So there was something wonderfully judicious about the figure of £4.872m chosen for the original "loan": evidently the civil servants felt that £4.9m would have been a little too obvious. Yet even when the "loan" was made there were widespread—and, as it turned out, all too accurate forecasts —that this came nowhere near what was going to be needed even to keep NVT afloat.

But the great thing was that the risk of a parliamentary debate, during which a number of embarrassing questions might have been asked, was avoided.

One year later Mr Wedgwood Benn had fewer qualms: he went straight to £5m for the cooperative. Yet there was no debate.

There has been an uncanny symmetry about the whole operation. The Meriden constituency was duly lost to Labour in the February 1974 election: and it was the collapse of the very export market on which all the Government's hopes were pinned that produced the "can of worms" which Mr Varley now has to disentangle.

Perhaps it might be as well if Lord Ryder stayed away from the peers' gallery when Mr Varley makes his announcement. It might give him bad dreams. Or would it? After all, it is not his money that will be sustaining the National Enterprise Board.

John Bruce-Gardyne

The author was formerly Conservative MP for South Angus.

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Ronald Butt

The one factor that could split Labour

First Mr Prentice, next perhaps Mr Tomney or Mr Sandelson and after that how more acute as the loss of membership diminishes and inevitably the pressures from the left are mirrored within the party in the House of Commons itself. Will the left indefinitely stomach the Government's new economic discipline? *And if it does not,* which way will the majority of the party go?

We now seem more or less to have it from Mr Michael Foot's own lips that if the Government's "draft" Bill to attach sanctions to the new incomes policy had been brought to Parliament for passing into law—perhaps even if it had been published—he would (might) have resigned.

Had he done so, then the Labour Party would finally have been challenged by the devilish choice which Mr Wilson has fought for years to evade: the nation's interest or the party's unity? But the Bill has not been published, the dilemma has again been deferred and Mr Foot has not resigned.

However, it has been widely assumed that if the Bill is introduced later as a response to any serious onslaught on the Government's present incomes policy, Mr Foot will resign then. So, of course, he may: though since it seems doubtful whether Mr Foot himself knows what he would do, how can anyone else? And if he did resign, could Mr Benn or Mrs Castle (non-resigners though they are by nature) stay behind: conversely, if Mr Benn suddenly screwed himself up to go, could Mr Foot stay? Obviously the possibility of a Cabinet break on the Bill cannot be entirely ruled out—and yet I do not think it is likely.

It really does not follow that because Mr Foot would (might) have resigned if the Bill had been published now (when with some semblance of reason it could have been said to be unnecessary and provocative) he will resign if the Bill is published later. It would have been one thing to go on a matter of basic principle at the very mention of such a Bill, and quite another to go having connived at the threat of such a Bill *as a sanction supporting* the present policy.

And in a situation when the Bill might be needed to reassure foreign opinion, and could be presented as an alternative to more deflation, would Mr Foot, who has been learning the responsibilities of office the hard way, really take the step which would break the Labour Party in two? I doubt it—and indeed I doubt *whether if the Labour Party* does split it will be over the incomes policy at all.

Sufficient support

There is to start with, the fact that the Government is hoping not to publish the Bill *at all, trusting to the deflation*ary climate to give sufficient support to the incomes policy without it. But the more important point is that as golden summer gives way to the harsher portents of winter, it will be deflation and unemployment, not the price for their work that those happy enough to have jobs can try to exact, that will strike at the heart of Labour sentiment and unity.

It is argued by some economists that the conventional unemployment figures overstate the true number of those genuinely out of work and for any length of time. Yet there is a general connivance on both sides of the House of Commons (saving only Sir Keith Joseph's scepticism) that the basis on which they are calculated has politically the state security system now reduces some of the social seriousness of the problem. On the other hand the unemployment figures have much higher to go yet.

Labour has always been, above all else, the party of full *employment, asserting the prin*ciple of a man's right to work long before it began to connive at the fight for high pay rates which were not justified by productivity. Full employment is a commitment which is embraced by the whole of the Labour Party, not just by the left, and it is therefore this issue which the left—and particularly the extremists who always seek the umbrella of *the majority where possible*—can best exploit.

At some stage the cry for curative reflation, or at least the rejection of further expenditure cuts (particularly those which are hitting the social services) will go up, and this will form a far more potent battle cry for the left than the technicalities of an incomes policy Bill which, in overseas terms, is a talisman and, in domestic terms, is largely a front for the deflationary policies which Mr Healey is pursuing as the main means of getting inflation under control.

It is on reflation and unemployment that at some stage the Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to find himself resisting more than the far left of the Labour Party in a struggle in which the left will nonetheless be the spearhead in its own interest. The crucial question will then be what support he gets from the Cabinet, and principally, perhaps, what support he gets from the Prime Minister personally.

In the last analysis Mr Wilson has always been on the side of moderation and a responsible economic policy. If *drama* conflict with party unity, nobody can be quite sure which he will choose. But there is a portent in his unambiguous and quite remarkably strong last-minute intervention on behalf of Mr Prentice (as there was in Mr Healey's similar support after a long and *characteristic period of* silence).

To support Mr Prentice whom he detests, not least on account of Mr Prentice's "tactless" pursuit of what he thinks to be right, must have stuck in Mr Wilson's tact-lined gullet. Yet he did it because he knows that on the essentials—the rule of law and *the recognition of inflationary* arithmetic—he and Mr Prentice are on the same side.

He must, therefore, defend him and other MPs from those whose aim is to subvert parliamentary authority and erode the independence of the Parliamentary Labour Party and eventually capture it for the left—just as they have already captured the party conference and the national executive.

How *serious the Marxist* threat in the constituencies is may be debatable and certainly the mass of Labour MPs are still moderate. But if unemployment is really painful this winter, the struggle for the heart of the Labour Party could assume a crucial importance. The battle that may come over inflation-powered unemployment may be far more politically dangerous for the Government than that over incomes policy, and Mr Wilson must succeed in rallying the moderate majority in Parliament and among Labour voters to defend Mr Healey's economic policy from premature reversal.

Bernard Levin

In search of a lost chord in Ansbach

"Then come", said my friend Count Albrecht von Tischbestellung-Ratsam, "to Ansbach, all day and talk about Mozart all night." "Done", said I, and then began to worry. Not, of course, about the Mozart: talking about Mozart is second only to listening to Mozart, which is second to nothing in this world or the next, and the Count is no less addicted than I—he even *shaves* to Mozart. (Mind you, I boil eggs to Mozart; the Overture to the *Marriage of Figaro*, in the Erich Kleiber version, takes precisely the length of time that I like my eggs done, and there are recordings of the work to suit all tastes—Klemperer, for instance, for those who like them firmer, Colin Davis for those who prefer them less well set.)

No, my trouble at Ansbach is the fact that I am coming face-to-face with the Bach Problem, which has dogged my footsteps, like some sinister Sparafucile, for years, and has now slipped ahead of me and is lying in wait on the road I have to travel. I had better state it baldly, at the risk of causing apoplexy in my Bach-loving readers, not least the Count (to whom I wrote, after hearing Giulini with the *Missa Solemnis* the other night, asking simply "Who needs Bach?" and got back the answer "You, me, everybody else, civilization and the Jacques Loussier Trio"): the truth of the matter is that I am not at all sure I like Bach, and quite certain that I do not understand him. No doubt the former fact follows from the latter, if you see what I mean, but that doesn't help, for I have never known how to go about acquiring the necessary understanding.

I wonder if I can convey my feeling about Bach when I say that to my ears almost everything he wrote sounds as though it is in the minor key, especially C minor and G minor. Now please don't tell me that the belief that the minor keys sound less melodious—*please see major*—and are good only for conveying sad sentiments, is the Pathetic Fallacy of music; nor is it any use pointing out that most of the Beethoven Fifth is in C minor. I know all that with my head; but my ears simply will not believe it. (And even a deaf man can tell that something overwhelming has happened when the last movement of the Fifth goes blazing into the radiant glory of C major.) I am perfectly well aware that the Unfinished Symphony is in the same key as the B minor Mass—to wit, B minor—but it doesn't sound that way to me, and it is no use your listing all the works from the BWV which are undoubtedly in the major; apart from things like the Brandenburg Concertos and the opening chorus of the *Christmas Oratorio*, practically all Bach sounds as though it was written to make me unhappy. (No doubt in the case of the *Crucifixus* it actually was, but that can hardly be true of, say, the *Coffee Cantata*.)

I am not sure if any of this is making any sense to you (I confess that it isn't making a whole lot to me), so let me put it in less theoretical terms. A lady I once took to hear *Pelléas et Mélisande* (a work which I do not wish to hear again as long as I live) described the music as "greenery-yallery", and even its admirers would have to admit that the description fits it, as indeed it does of most of Debussy. Well, to me most of Bach sounds greenery-yallery, even when it also and simultaneously sounds tremendous. The Count will never speak to me again, but I have to say that I feel this even about the *Et resurrexit*, whereas when listening to the Beethoven Mass I do not think any such scandalous thoughts even in the *Agnus Dei*, though as a matter of fact most of that is in B minor itself.

Or put it this way: certain *keys* undeniably have an undeniably *minor sound. The most obvious* of these (apart from the saxophone, which is not a musical instrument but a damned soul —and I hope it is that of its inventor, M Adolphe Sax—wailing in torment) are the celesta and the *cor anglais*, which I sometimes feel are so constructed that they cannot be played in the major key at all, just as a tuba and a kettle-drum cannot sound in the minor. Now although it is impossible to *describe* the noises made by a celesta and a *cor anglais*, it is possible to *recognize* them, and their particular timbre—call it remote, disturbing, cold, ghostly, lop-sided, poignant, edgy, odd-numbered, lamenting, or anything else that conveys it—is what I hear practically all the time in Bach. (Odd-numbered is the clue; the minor sounds asymetrical in my ears. Nor is this just a metaphor; the relation between music and mathematics is notoriously close.)

Obviously, like all music, it is a matter of emotional response, or lack of it. I respond—breathes there the man with soul so dead that he does not?—to the heroic strain in Beethoven, to such an extent that even that almost incredible dissonance in the first movement of the *Eroica* sounds sweet in my ears; I respond to Mozart—*except to much of his C minor and G minor*—with such a headlong descent into sheer infatuation that one day I shall break my neck over him; I respond to Wagner—well, we all know how I respond to Wagner, and anyway I promised the Editor (not that he believed me) that I would not mention Wagner again until the Covent Garden *Siegfried* in September. But to Bach I respond with reluctance.

That is the Problem of which I spoke at the outset. Like everybody else, I have such *Problems*, or blind spots, throughout the arts: I am, for instance, quite unable to see anything at all in *Goya*, I have never been able to read two consecutive pages of Conrad without coming out in spots, and I would be willing to argue that *Berlioz was not an artist* of the first rank, were I not afraid that Mr David Cairns would come and murder me in my bed. And the greatest of these is Bach.

Let me state it as a syllogism. I know that Bach was one of the greatest geniuses ever to adorn the human race, and that he wrote some of the most sublime music in all history. But he leaves me, literally, *cold. Ergo: the fault is not* in Bach. To Ansbach, then; as the gouty and the liverish used to go to Baden-Baden or Harrogate, and as they took the waters, so shall I take the Bach, in massive doses amounting to 10 concerts in six days—choral preludes, cantatas, motets, St John Passion and all. If the cure doesn't work, I shall know that I am Bach-deaf to the end of my days; if it does, untold riches lie before me.

Whatever the outcome, you shall not know of it for some time, for when you read this I shall actually be in Ansbach, and the Bach is nearly finished; now I am taking off directly for a long holiday. And as no post will be forwarded it isn't even any use your writing to me with advice on how to approach Bach, let alone with imprecations on my musical impiety. *Auf Wiedersingen!*

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● *Bernard Levin will be away for four weeks. His column resumes on September 2 and will then appear on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.*

The Times Diary

Mr Wilson has a busy, busy day

Alan Hamilton reports from the Helsinki Summit:

Harold Wilson is an old showman who makes the most of his opportunities. Having been lucky enough to be drawn first in the ballot for order of speaking, he used that as the centre-piece to day in which he was seldom out of the eye of the Helsinki public and the British television cameras.

Drawing lots for speaking was generally considered to be an improvement on the method used at the opening of the security talks here two years ago when, according to local legend, the order was determined by queueing. The Russians, well practised in queueing techniques, sent a man to claim first place before anyone else was up.

Yesterday it was Wilson's turn to start his day at the crack of dawn. At 7.45 he and James Callaghan arrived at the American ambassador's residence for breakfast with President Ford and Henry Kissinger. Wilson stepped out of the official grey Daimler smoking his first pipe of the day—a gaudy orange one. The dialogue in the first few minutes of the function, in front of the pool reporter, showed Wilson in his best I've-been-everywhere form, of which Ford is himself no mean exponent.

Ford, fresh from Poland, said he had never been to Auschwitz before. Wilson retorted speedily that he had been to Warsaw before. Ford said he had been in Bonn before Poland. "I was in Germany two days before you", said Wilson with obvious satisfaction.

Just over an hour later the British party reappeared, Wilson having put away the bright orange pipe in favour of a natty cool blue one. They returned to their hotel.

When they emerged at 11.30 Wilson was sporting the third pipe of the day, a plain brown briar. He smiled and waved at cameramen. Three steps behind came his press secretary, Joe Haines, who had forsaken his sandals, the sartorial bit of the Kingston Commonwealth Conference, for a pair of formal black shoes, in spite of the Caribbean-style temperature.

The low-key arrival of the British was in sharp contrast to some of the other delegations. Wilson was immediately followed by the contrasting figure of President Giscard d'Estaing, tall and slim, emerging from a silver Citroen flying the presidential standard and surrounded by car-loads of security men.

Pierre Trudeau, sporting a red carnation, excited a ripple of admiration from the women watching, and President Tito drew the plaudits of all for his style, emerging from his black limousine in a brilliant white suit and matching white shoes. "He's the only man here who's got anything to do with what they're all talking about", said the Reuter's man, knowingly.

Last but one came chairman Brezhnev, in a limousine so large that it almost sagged in the middle, and surrounded by 11 car-loads of KGB men, all expert leapers-out. President Ford, the last to arrive, preferred the informal British approach. He disembarked from his Lincoln out in the street, and strolled through the gardens to the hall.

The conference began with the address by President Kekkonen of Finland. Wilson reached for the translation headphones, until he realized that Kekkonen was speaking in English. Time for a quick change of pipe, back to the bright orange one.

Halfway through the speech by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim the orange pipe faltered and the plain briar reappeared. The rest of the British delegation refrained from smoking.

After a lunch for EEC heads of government hosted by the Italians, the orange pipe returned to the conference hall while Haines, still enduring *the heat in his black shoes*, distributed copies of Wilson's speech.

All went well for Wilson at the rostrum until he inexplicably began to fiddle with a bottle of mineral water. He continued in full flow as an aide appeared and placed another bottle in front of him.

This appeared to be some kind of signal for name dropping: "When I was a guest of Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin, I quoted the wise words of my old party leader Clem Attlee . . . ."

Ford and Brezhnev were both seen to be listening intently, but Kissinger shuffled papers and chatted to aides, and the Italian prime minister got up and left the hall on being handed a mysterious message. Another coup, we wondered mischievously?

Wilson ended with a sermon on the meaning of détente, ran three minutes over his allotted 20, and paused for applause, which was much greater than for Kekkonen or Waldheim. Ford clapped enthusiastically, the entire British delegation likewise, but Brezhnev was not seen to applaud at all. Wilson remained at the rostrum for a few moment, drinking one of the four bottles of mineral water now lined up before him, then left to make way for Konstantin Karamanlis.

Observers were left wondering breathlessly which pipe he was going to wear at the official conference banquet.

Several agriculturists have pointed out that I was wrong in saying on Monday that wild oats were perfectly good oats growing in the wrong place. Those are called rogue or volunteer oats. The true wild oats are nothing but weeds.

Scary

Children's ghoulish tastes are increasingly well catered for. At the National Army Museum in Chelsea some 200 are devoting their holidays to modelling battlefield dioramas, organizing the mass slaughter of model



soldiers, and testing for themselves a horrible armoury of ancient weapons.

The museum provides the hardboard, polyester, paper and *paint for the battlefield models* free, but children have to buy soldiers or bring their own. Fatalties run high. Napoleonic scenes are favourite, but many children also make chilling versions of First World War trench lines with puffs of cotton wool to represent exploding shells.

The children also have an opportunity to handle historic weapons and attend illustrated lectures and films about their use. Yesterday they were hearing about the Brown Bess flint-lock, and the way untrained troops, in their haste, would sometimes leave their ramrods down the barrel and fire that. "It might pass through three men before it stopped, but then the soldier could not load to fire again."

The London Dungeon near London Bridge station is almost on the site of a private torture chamber, old plague pits and *the Clink Prison. It is a new* commercial museum unveiled yesterday and it plunges to even greater depths of the macabre.

Here, for a steep 30p, children will be able to feast their eyes, in the near dark, on mythical demons, human sacrifices, medieval tortures, martyrdoms and public executions. For adults, the most frightening part is their entrance fee —80p.

Harping

Glad to learn of one growth industry. "Harp manufacture is booming", says Victor Salvi, who gave up his career as a harpist in 1950 to become the largest harp manufacturer in the world, producing 352 of the instruments in Italy and Switzerland last year.

And Jack Hayward, who runs the Salvi Harp Centre in Covent Garden, says: "We have already sold twice as many harps as in a comparable period last year." The number of harp students at the Royal College of Music has risen from four in 1971 to 23 today. At the Royal Academy of Music there are now nine harp students compared with three in 1971.

The popularity of the harp has fluctuated since it was first strummed in ancient Egypt. The Victorians gave it the image of a woman's *drawing-room* instrument, yet there are at least 18 professional male harpists in Britain today.

Buying your own harp is expensive—standard models cost between £1,250 and £3,000. Salvi's, though, are introducing two folk harps, Celtic style, for £250. And a tutor at the West Dean College of Crafts in Chichester has designed a 4ft 6in model you can build yourself for only £12.

British Rail economies are beginning to bite. A notice outside Blackheath Station in South London yesterday warned passengers to be careful when alighting at New Cross, because platform three had been removed.

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HOW BEST TO SPREAD THE WEALTH

The Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth should not be regarded as an impartial body. Its chairman, Lord Diamond, is a Labour peer who was a member of the Cabinet down to 1970; since assuming the chair he has avoided partisan controversy. The Commission's reports have been carried out thoroughly and honestly but show the strong influence of a Fabian point of view. It would be a mistake to accept them as a fair and impartial assessment of the distribution of income and wealth in Britain, though they do represent a formidable compilation of statistics of variable quality.

This Fabian approach is apparent throughout but one clear example can be given. In paragraph 187 of their first report the Diamond Commission list ten reasons for thinking that estate duty statistics do not give a reliable picture of the actual distribution of wealth. Some of them represent very substantial disadvantages; the cumulative effect of the ten defects, operating as they can to multiply each other, must be to invalidate any statistical approach derived mainly from estate duty.

In paragraph 188, the Commission refer further to this problem and say that "some witnesses suggest that we should reject altogether the official estimates of the size distribution of personal wealth. We do not, however, accept this view; indeed, we are of the opinion that, despite the difficulties involved, the estate multiplying method must for the moment remain the main form of approach to estimating the distribution of wealth. We accept that the data must be interpreted with extreme care." In short, they give ten reasons for thinking that their statistical approach is defective and no reason for their opinion that nevertheless their statistical approach must be used. Of course it is this statistical approach on which the extraordinarily misleading estimates of disparities of ownership of wealth have mostly been based.

They then, and this shows the honesty of their intentions, produce these statistics in five different series based on different assumptions, and producing widely different results. If one takes the obviously false assumption of series B, which is that those people who do not come into the estate duty statistics have no wealth, then there does indeed appear to be an intolerable maldistribution of wealth with the top 1 per cent of the population having 29.9 per cent of the personal wealth and the bottom 80 per cent only 10.8 per cent. No doubt this absurd figure will in fact be used for propaganda purposes.

If one takes the somewhat more realistic case E, which includes an adjustment to balance-sheet control totals plus the estimated value of occupational and state pension rights, then instead of 29.9 per cent, the top 1 per cent is shown as having 17.4 per cent of the total wealth, and instead of 10.8 per cent, the lowest 80 per cent are shown as having 40.7 per cent of the wealth.

Indeed, if one compares wealth distribution on series E assumptions with the wealth distribution that would arise from the life cycle of savings (sixty-year-olds are wealthier than twenty-year-olds because they have had forty years longer in which to make savings), it would seem that the actual pattern of wealth distribution is not intolerably out of line with the wealth distribution that differences of age and moderate differences of income would by themselves produce. Under the assumptions of paragraph 258, the top 1 per cent would have 8.25 per cent of the wealth as against the 17.4 per cent that they are shown as having in series E, and the next 4 per cent would have 16.5 per cent of the wealth as against 17.5 per cent in series E. In short the richest 1 per cent have only twice the wealth that savings, age and their past earning power would in any case be expected to give them.

We would very much doubt whether the statistics are strong enough to support that reassuring conclusion, or indeed any other. There is, however, one thing which the statistics can be relied upon to show. There is no reason to think that the statistics of distribution of wealth show any uneven bias, except for categories where deaths are few in number, of which young people and the very largest estates are two examples. It is likely, therefore, that the trends of estate duty statistics represent real trends in distribution of wealth, even though estate duty statistics do not provide a reliable guide to the current distribution of wealth.

If one believes that wealth should be well spread, these trends will appear favourable. There has been a steady decline in the share of total wealth held by the top 1 per cent and a steady increase in the share of wealth held by the bottom 80 per cent. This is reinforced by other statistics that are available to us, some of them to be found in the two reports of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, and others to be found elsewhere.

There has been a steady increase in the proportion of the population who own their own homes, which is now half the total. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of farms owned by the people who farm them. There has been a steady decline in the proportion of shares in public companies owned by individuals, and a steady increase in the proportion owned by insurance companies, pension funds and indeed charities.

In terms of the ownership of wealth, we have a society which is vastly more equal than it was fifty years ago and significantly more equal than it was fifteen years ago, and we have every reason to believe that these trends are continuing.

As a society we have been making progress towards being a property-owning democracy. We have now a choice between further development in that direction, or development in a more explicitly socialist direction, in which property is increasingly taken into the hands of the state. The biggest advance that could now be made towards more equal distribution of wealth would be to give those who occupy council property the right to own it. This could put up the ownership of housing from 49 per cent to as much as 80 per cent. The objective of more widely spread wealth is surely the right one to adopt.

KEEPING THE POOR OUT OF THE BEST SCHOOLS

It is hardly surprising, but nevertheless it is sad, that Mr Mulley has not been deflected from his intransigent intention to withdraw direct-grant status from the 173 grammar schools that at present enjoy it. Undeterred by the moving protests of parents and teachers in these schools or even by the private doubts of many Labour supporters about the timing and the wisdom of this decision, he yesterday laid before Parliament the regulations to phase out the direct-grant schools.

These schools are now faced with the stark choice of becoming independent schools or joining the maintained sector of secondary education as comprehensive schools. Moreover they must decide quickly: a declaration of intent to become fully maintained must be made by the end of the year if they are to receive the normal grant for pupils entering the schools next summer. By the end of 1976 proposals for their integration into the maintained sector will have to have been submitted if they are to receive grants for pupils admitted in 1977.

The brevity of the timetable for integration shows that the Government has no intention of allowing time for genuine negotiations between direct-grant schools and local education authorities about the part they could play within the maintained sector. In practice the direct-grant schools are being asked peremptorily to decide within *five months* whether to go independent or to accept total integration into the maintained sector on dictated terms.

Inevitably as many schools as can possibly do so will choose to go independent. The result will be a reinforcement of the independent schools, but at the high cost of depriving able working class children of the opportunity of receiving an academic education of acknowledged excellence in schools such as Manchester Grammar. Mr Mulley has said that the continuation of the direct-grant schools is incompatible with the Government's commitment to end all forms of selection in secondary education. Yet paradoxically his stubborn decision to phase out these schools could weaken the progress of the comprehensive experiment. The doubts that already exist about comprehensive schools can only be intensified by the Government's evident intention to build a monolithic system of secondary education in which diversity has no place.

If the decision to end direct-grant status is politically divisive and educationally unsound, economically it is verging on irresponsibility at a time when all claims on public expenditure must be rigorously examined. Mr St John-Stevas has claimed that Mr Mulley's decision could cost up to £100m because 90,000 extra places might have to be provided in secondary schools. The answer which he received from Miss Joan Lestor, that the phasing out of the direct grant schools could produce savings of £30m or additional costs of £12m, is hardly convincing.

If there is any possibility that the decision to withdraw direct-grant status could place an added burden on public expenditure then it should certainly be cancelled. It is strange that a Labour Secretary of State for Education and Science cannot contemplate dropping this negative measure but apparently he can contemplate cut-backs in the nursery education programme. Mr Mulley's doctrinaire stubbornness has even led him to contemplate with equanimity such a reversal of traditional socialist priorities.

The direct-grant schools, with the best of the independent schools, have always been the pinnacles of academic excellence within secondary education. Moreover through the direct-grant system they have been able to offer the same opportunities to able working class children as to children whose parents pay fees. If Mr Mulley does not think *again about his decision to phase* out these schools, this practice, imperfect perhaps, of equal opportunity will have been sacrificed to the empty rhetoric of egalitarianism. First class academic education should be confined to those who can afford it: that is the policy of the Labour Government.

WHY NOT ADMIT THE MISTAKE?

It is small-minded and unwise of Mr Benn, and of Mr Shore on Mr Benn's behalf, to reject the criticism which the Parliamentary Commissioner makes of the public assurances about Court Line given by Mr Benn just over a year ago. The criticism is not damning, not provocative of resignation. It is limited, is unaccompanied by moral censure, and concerns a matter of nice judgment. Nevertheless the Parliamentary Commissioner shows sufficiently plainly that the assurances were in one important respect misleading. Why cannot that be admitted? To err is human: politicians are human: their reputations are not served by an inability to admit mistakes.

The charge loudly brought against Mr Benn in the wake of the Court Line holiday collapse was that the confidence he expressed in the firm's travel business for 1974 when announcing the Government's rescue operation gave prospective clients a false sense of security, from which he was said to have incurred some moral responsibility for their financial losses. The Parliamentary Commissioner concludes quite simply that in the difficult circumstances at the time ministers were justifed in having confidence about the firm's holiday operations; that they were not justified in having unqualified confidence; that what Mr Benn actually said contained no qualification of his expressions of confidence; and that what he said was to that extent misleading.

The commissioner acknowledges the difficulty in which ministers may find themselves on these occasions: that heavy qualification of expressions of official confidence may bring about the collapse which it is the purpose of the rescue operation to avert. But he adheres to the view—which must be right—that ministers are not entitled, with whatever good intentions, to go further in their assurances than the evidence in their possession warrants. If Mr Benn or Mr Shore argues to the contrary in the debate next week they will deserve to be repudiated by the House.

Two details in the story which Sir Alan Marre has brought to light serve to convict Mr Benn of the error of judgment which is found against him. The draft statement which civil servants prepared for the announcement in Parliament of the rescue operation said "the board . . . have agreed to these arrangements which they believe safeguard their holiday operations". After ministerial amendment this became "the Government . . . consider that this should stabilize the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer". Thus the directors' confidence was translated into the Government's judgment, when the preliminary and necessarily cursory examination of the company's finances by the department did not warrant the translation.

Also, among the "supplementaries" which a careful Civil Service had prepared for Mr Benn was this one

> Question. Can people who have booked holidays with Court Line be sure of getting them?
> Answer. . . . Obviously I cannot give guarantees about an independent commercial operation but certainly people's prospects of getting their holidays have been greatly improved by the Government's action.

But MPs at that stage were showing more interest in employment in the shipyards than in other people's summer holidays. No one put the question, and the all-important reservation contained in the answer went unspoken.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Incomes policy and taxation

From Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann, Labour MP for Merton, Mitcham and Morden

Sir, While I agree with my friend Leslie Huckfield (July 25) that the Government's incomes policy deserves our support, I think it is dangerous to pretend that it can succeed by itself, or that action over prices, without additional fiscal measures, can enable it to do so.

For so long as public expenditure exceeds revenue by £10,000m, or thereabouts, and the public sector borrowing capacity falls so far short of requirement, inflation is bound to continue, however rigorous the incomes policy.

The argument about the budget deficit has mainly concentrated around proposals for public expenditure cuts: there is an alternative—increases in taxation. Although the disincentive effect of higher income-tax rates might, as the Chancellor pointed out this week, be self-defeating, the arguments against substantial increases in VAT are much less convincing.

An increase of VAT to 15 per cent would, allowing for some reduction in spending as a result, produce perhaps £2,000m per annum. It would affect the cost of living, and the index, but as housing, food, heating and children's clothes are zero-rated, it would be the less essential forms of consumption that would be curtailed. Some of the additional revenue can be applied in additional food subsidies if the effect on the index would be too great.

This policy would of course reduce demand and might generate unemployment in manufacturing industry. There is a case for temporary, selective import controls to concentrate demand onto the goods we can ourselves produce, and prevent unemployment in manufacturing from growing faster than the capacity of other industries to absorb those who lost their jobs.

Cutting public expenditure initially produces little or no reduction in demand, or public sector borrowing requirement, unless we are to make sharp reductions in unemployment, redundancy or social security benefits; the harm to our already debilitated public services, particularly in housing, health and public transport, would be incalculable. In the process, the Labour Party might well be wholly destroyed, for even middle-of-the road Labour MPs like myself would find major cuts impossible to support while viable alternatives exist.

Most of us, and I believe most people in the country, recognize that we cannot resolve our situation without some reduction in living standards. Let us concentrate that reduction on less essential private consumption amongst us all—rather than generate unemployment and destroy our public services.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE DOUGLAS-MANN,
House of Commons,
July 25.

Community Land Bill

From Mr Gordon Hyde

Sir, I am of course sorry that my Committee in issuing its memorandum on the Community Land Bill gave offence to the Minister (Mr John Silkin) because the copy of the memorandum sent to him did not have an additional note pointing out that some of the detailed criticism in it was the subject of proposed or actual amendments to the Bill.

I am also sorry if the action which was taken upset civil servants in the department. Like other members of the Planning Law Committee, my legal practice involves a good deal of contact with the department. The personnel employed there are fair and reasonable and deserve to be treated in the same way.

At the press conference on Monday reporters were told that the memorandum was based on the Bill as drafted (indeed, this appeared on the front of the memorandum itself) and details were given of amendments shown in the copy of the Bill published after the conclusion of the standing committee G. The reports in the press, particularly *The Times*, clearly showed that the position had been understood.

Two facts remain: first is that the offending provisions were originally included in the Bill: secondly, the Planning Law Committee of the Law Society remains fundamentally opposed to the methods being used to achieve the stated objectives.

The Minister himself is a solicitor and I notice from the reports in *The Times* today (July 30) that he refers to a high standard in connexion with The Law Society. This comment from a member of Parliament makes a most welcome change from the recent unfair and inaccurate comments of members of Parliament about our profession.

Yours sincerely,
GORDON HYDE, Chairman,
The Law Society's Standing Committee on Planning Law.
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.
July 30.

Left-handed

From Mr Jeremy Rayner

Sir, In suggesting that Australia's position below the Equator influences the occurrence of left-handness among the inhabitants Mr Peter MacKarrell might have reached the heart of the problem.

In the Southern Hemisphere the "Coriolis" forces generated by the Earth's roration act in the opposite sense from that we experience in the Northern Hemisphere; as a result both ocean tides and cyclonic winds travel in the opposite direction. There is a well-known hypothesis that water flowing out of a bath swirls in the opposite direction due to Coriolis effects. Might this not be extended to include the handedness of cricketers?

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY RAYNER,
Queen's College,
Cambridge.
July 23.

Minister's appeal to buy British cars

From Lord Brown of Machrihanish

Sir, I have just listened to the BBC programme *Nationwide*. It commented on the Secretary of State for Trade's appeal to the nation to buy British cars. It then showed a number of people who owned foreign cars being asked why they owned such cars. No such interviews took place with owners of British cars.

Inevitably those owning foreign cars said they were better and inevitably they made crudely critical remarks about British cars. I say inevitably because anybody publicly questioned about owning a foreign car has to justify it somehow.

Thus the BBC, at a crucial moment in our economic history, irresponsibly uses the power position given them by the British people to negative an appeal by a British Cabinet minister.

The programme achieved this unpatriotic end by a completely misleading attempt to portray an unprejudiced point of view.

This piece of reporting comes from the BBC which is itself grossly over sensitive to criticism of its own operations.

It really is time that the BBC stopped leaning over backwards to be fair to everything that isn't British. The corporation seems to be unaware of the damage they are doing to our nation by the daily provision of an almost exclusive diet of doom news.

Yours sincerely,
BROWN,
House of Lords.
July 29.

From Mr Kenneth Stern

Sir, Yesterday the Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Peter Shore, asked us to search our hearts before buying cars of foreign manufacture.

For almost twenty years I bought British cars, first Hillman and later Ford, changing to a new model every three years. In almost every case, and increasingly with each new model, faults developed after a short time, not necessarily of major proportions, but requiring rectification and involving considerable periods of loss of use of the vehicle.

When I needed a new car last year, I compared British and foreign models available within my price limit (£1,500), and simple economic considerations forced me to abandon my initial intention to buy British. The Japanese car which I bought offered value for money which no British model in the price range could equal. Items which are charged as extras by our manufacturers, such as radio, head rests and heated rear window, are standard equipment on my car, and in all other respects the fittings are at least as good as on similar British cars.

I have now had my Japanese car a little over a year and have driven it 16,000 miles in London and on long stretches of motorway. Apart from normal servicing it has needed no attention, its performance and comfort in driving are superior to any car I have previously owned, and its fuel consumption is remarkably economical.

When the British motor industry is able to offer similar value, performance and reliability, together with prompt delivery, I shall gladly return to their fold. Meanwhile for me, and no doubt for many others in my position, the pocket must overrule the heart.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH STERN,
555 Park West, W2.
July 29.

From Mr D. A. Montagu-Smith

Sir, The reaction to the exhortations of the Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Shore, to buy home-produced cars whenever possible, must be the same as that to the sand-bag/drawbridge mentality behind presently suggested import controls against foreign motor vehicles. Were the British motor industry capable of producing vehicles which approached the quality of available, non-British products, the problem would not exist. Until that is so, the fundamental problems—labour relations, antediluvian managerial and trade union attitudes, may be disguised, concealed or otherwise denied, but they will never be resolved.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MONTAGU-SMITH,
29 Holmesdale Road,
Highgate, N6.

Crisis in public industry

From Mr F. S. Law

Sir, I read with great interest your leader on the crisis in public industries and agree with you entirely that the Government must state clearly where it asks a public undertaking to provide a necessary, social, but unfortunately often uneconomic service.

May I suggest that boards of public services companies state clearly in future how much each such social service contributes to sustain[illegible] their undertakings

Such a statement, shown separately on the annual accounts, would help to reduce the usual criticisms levelled against the boards of such undertakings and particularly their staff.

These criticisms add to the difficulties faced by the boards of nationalized industries in attracting or keeping the best of management, and on the other hand in my view, are a contributory factor to the difficulties faced by our political masters and their civil servants to find what your leader calls "people of quality" to accept high level appointments in public undertakings.

Yours faithfully,
F. S. LAW,
61 Cadogan Square, SW1.

Post Office pensions

From Mr Raymond Nottage

Sir, In his letter on Post Office finances (July 28), Mr Martin Ballard, Director of the Book Development Council, refers to the responsibility of successive governments for the problem of the Post Office pension fund. In fact, the public has never been told whether the Post Office Corporation or the Government of the day was responsible for the ill-fated decision to establish a real pension fund on the Post Office's change of status from a government department to a public corporation.

What we do know is that the Post Office Act 1969, which engineered the change, did not require the Post Office to establish a fund at all. In law, therefore, it is an optional extra—and financially a very burdensome one. Even now, presumably, the Secretary of Post Office to give up the unequal struggle, thus saving the 15 per cent or more of the cost of wages and salaries that the policy of funding pensions liabilities is imposing.

Had Anthony Trollope served to the age of 60 he would have qualified for a pension 100 years ago on April 24 last. Would he have been worried that the pension he so greatly regretted forgoing was not backed by assets such as office blocks in Europe and North America and shares in companies trading in the Far East, as the peace of mind of postmen and telephone engineers apparently now requires? My own recollection from working in the Post Office from 1934-49 is that my contemporaries and their many predecessors found the pay-as-you-go manner in which civil service pensions were (and still are) financed to be perfectly satisfactory.

Yours, etc,
RAYMOND NOTTAGE,
Director General Royal Institute of Public Administration,
Hamilton House,
Mabledon Place, WC1.
July 28.

Plans for Emanuel School

From Mr P. Hendry

Sir, Much could be written about the quibbles and innuendoes, and the need to employ them, in Dr Briault's letter to you on July 28; but may I comment instead on a point of fact in it and express surprise that he should repeat the statement made recently in a letter to the *Educational Supplement*, and later refuted there, that ILEA members or officials have never had the opportunity to meet the whole staff of Emanuel School?

At the risk of boring your readers, may it be said again that ILEA members have been invited repeatedly to meet our whole staff? On each occasion, the reply from County Hall has been that they will only meet us to discuss the implementation of their schemes, and never the principles involved: they will discuss the methods of execution, but not the justice of the sentence. That is extraordinary, for it is difficult to see how one can discuss any scheme for comprehensivization without reference to principles—and there were once in London some principles behind the comprehensive ideal, no matter how sick the ILEA politicians have now made those principles seem.

To make the facts quite plain, may the staff and I use your columns to invite, once more, any interested ILEA member or official to meet us next term to discuss the principle and practice of their schemes for Emanuel?

Yours faithfully,
P. HENDRY, Second Master,
Emanuel School,
Battersea Rise, SW11.
July 28.

Just living

From Mr A. C. L. Mackie

Sir, Mr Danischewsky's letter (July 29) about health warnings only tells half the story. It is not just that we warn ourselves about what cigarettes and liquor, to mention only his more valid examples, can do to us. We also tell each other lies about them—that they are sexy or upper class or that to consume them is youthful or associated with, for instance, holidays and fun. Worse still, some of us believe what we are told.

As a result, the gullible among us live their lives in thrall to drink and tobacco advertisers, foreordained to a pattern of consumption which can make life nastier, more brutish and even shorter than it was for our forebears.

Countering the effects of substances that can damage health by telling the truth about them is not so much a warning process as one of asking questions more appropriate, I suggest, than Mr Danischewsky's warning for putting on birth certificates: Is there a life before death, and should we live it for ourselves or hand it over to the drink and tobacco advertisers?

Yours faithfully,
A. C. L. MACKIE, Director-General,
The Health Education Council,
78 New Oxford Street, WC1.
July 29.

Highgate Old Cemetery

From Mr John Gilroy

Sir, I would like to make a suggestion through the columns of this newspaper that Highgate Old Cemetery be reopened to visitors during some part of the day. I had never visited it before and was told by the man on the gate that because of vandalism it was impossible for him to admit me. It also appeared from what he said that there was no possible way in which bona fide visitors to the cemetery could obtain permission from any source whatsoever.

I had therefore to be content with what could be glimpsed of it through walls and hedges and it seems to me a pity and somewhat over-cautious on the part of the authorities to close completely off what must surely be one of the most beautiful places in London. Surely with adequate supervision in, say, the afternoon the public could be safely admitted, as with the new cemetery, and not be penalized in this way for the outrageous activities of the very few.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GILROY,
5 Mill Road,
Cambridge.

Structure of Civil Service

From Sir Patrick Reilly

Sir, The interesting comparison with the French Civil Service made by Mr Peter Hennessy in your issue of today (July 28) might be read as suggesting that the "scientists, engineers and economists" who dominate its top posts have come to them up a ladder of specialist professional experience. This is rarely the case.

The French Civil Service is indeed dominated by the *Grands Corps de l'Etat:* but entry into the *Grands Corps* is determined at the start of a career, by the fiercely competitive process of admission to the *Ecole Nationale d'Administration* and of the order of passing-out from it. It is the French educational system which gives the top French civil servant the appearance of being more of a specialist than his British counterpart. Very often he comes to the ENA from a "Grande Ecole", Polytechnique, "Normale" or "Sciences-Po"—or from more than one of them: and his education is likely to have had a strong bias towards mathematics, engineering, science, law or economics.

The process of selection at each stage is unashamedly competitive. If I had to find one single reason why France has done better than Britain in the last decade, I would say that it is because in French the word "élite" still has no pejorative sense.

The ablest civil servants can get to the top so young largely because there is a constant movement from the administration proper to the top jobs in business, both in the public and the private sector: and in politics. A French civil servant can stand for Parliament without resigning. If he is beaten, he goes back to the administration. If he is elected, he keeps his Civil Service pension rights and sometimes even goes back to the Civil Service after a spell in politics.

The camaraderie of the former members of the *Grandes Ecoles*, and perhaps especially of the Polytechnique and the ENA, is the French—and much more significant—equivalent of our "old school tie". It is, I believe, one main reason why relations between government in the widest sense and business are in general better in France than in Britain.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PATRICK REILLY,
Plantation House,
10-15 Mincing Lane, EC3.
July 28.

Accidents and seat belts

From Sir Roger Bannister

Sir, 7,000 people meet violent death on our roads each year and 80,000 are seriously injured. A great hue and cry is rightly aroused by many public issues which, though serious, cannot compare in numerical terms, murders or 2,000 serious drug addicts. Even the deaths in all the years of the recent troubles in Northern Ireland are in total less than one sixth of the annual road deaths.

This tragedy of lives lost on roads, many innocently, and the stunning financial cost to individuals and society including the strain on the National Health Service, is too often unrealized in the public mind.

Should we, therefore, accept fresh curbs on individual freedom and back Government legislation? Should the law mete out more realistic punishment? Should the fruit of research into accident proneness and alcoholism be translated into action? Should we learn more from international experience?

I do not know the answers, though I do know that three weeks ago my wife and I were told we owed our lives to wearing seat belts. It is surely time for a complete change of public attitude to reinforce legal medical and police action, which could reduce the immense price we pay in suffering.

Yours sincerely,
ROGER BANNISTER,
31 Edwardes Square, W8.
July 29.

Changes in the law

From Mr Bryan S. Jones

Sir, I was surprised to read Miss Frances J. Sieber's letter (July 26) pleading with his Lordship, the Master of the Rolls, to refrain from changing the law before August.

From my observations, we live in an ever-changing, dynamic society where the principles and standards of life are constantly subject to reappraisal by those in authority. The philosophy of life advocated by Miss Sieber is one of a static existence. For those of us who prefer this way of life, then the desert island is the only place to live. For those of us who prefer a dynamic and outward looking way of life, then the latter half of the 20th century gives us this opportunity to appreciate the true meaning of life.

Thank you,
Yours faithfully,
BRYAN S. JONES,
4 Craven Hill Gardens,
Bayswater, W2.

Redoubled voting

From Sir Geoffrey de Freitas
Labour MP for Kettering

Sir, When the Lords do it they do it in a big way and it sticks. Jennings's *Anecdotal History of Parliament* describes a Bill being carried in the Lords "by an odd artifice":

"Lord Grey and Lord Norris were named to be the tellers. Lord Norris, being a man subject to vapours, was not at all times attentive to what he was doing; so a very fat lord coming in, Lord Grey counted him for ten, as a jest at first, but seeing Lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with his mis-reckoning of ten. So it was reported to the House and declared that they who were for the bill were the majority, though it, indeed, went on the other side. And by this means the bill passed."

The Bill became the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY DE FREITAS,
House of Commons.
July 29.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 30: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this morning visited the Silverwood Colliery near Rotherham (Colliery Manager, Mr Peter Lawrence) and were received by the Chairman of the National Coal Board (Sir Derek Ezra).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness toured the offices and then descended to the coalface.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh later left in the Royal Train for Finningley and subsequently travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from Royal Air Force Finningley (Station Commander, Group Captain D. F. Miller) to London.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr William Heseltine and Captain Peter Fletcher were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was present this evening at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

Miss Rowena Brassey was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the *Earl of Westmorland (Lord in* Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning upon the arrival of The President of Guyana and Mrs Chung and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE

July 30: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, the Air Chief Commandant of the Women's Royal Air Force, today visited RAF Hereford.

Her Royal Highness *travelled in* an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester today visited RAF Binbrook.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Miss Jennifer Thomson were in attendance.

Marina Ogilvy, daughter of Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, is nine today.

Birthdays today

Mr G. O. B. Allen, 73; Sir *Trenchard Cox, 70; Mr Brooke* Crutchley, 68; Lord Davies of Leck, 71; Mr Norman Del Mar, 56; Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Prickett, 62; Air Marshal Sir Alick Stevens, 77; Mr Peter Thomas, QC, MP, 55; Sir Geoffrey Tory, 63.

Requiem Mass

Mr P. Anson

Cardinal Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster, concelebrated and gave an address at a Requiem Mass for Mr Peter Anson held yesterday in Westminster Cathedral. *Other clergy taking part* were:

The Bishop of Brentwood, the Auxiliary Bishop of Salford, Mgr Dennis [illegible] Father Arthur Keenan, Father [illegible] Father Anthony [illegible] Father Peter Blake, Father [illegible] and Father [illegible] in the sanctuary.

Weavers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Weavers' Company for the ensuing year:

Upper Bailiff, Mr G. Le Mare; Renter Bailiff, Mr R. F. Early; Upper Warden, Mr B. H. W. Graham-Palmer; Renter Warden, Sir L. G. Hill.

University news

Oxford

The following elections have been made:

ST CROSS COLLEGE: official fellowship and tutorship in physics, from January 1, 1976, Carole Jordan, PhD (Lond); Rhodes visiting fellowship, from October 1, Mrs Rita G. Adiyodi, PhD (Kerala); Rhodes visiting fellowship, from January 1, 1976, Margaret C. Couldwell, PhD (Cant, NZ).

Wales

Cardiff

Senior lectureships:

A. G. H. House, MA (Cantab), education.

J. H. Loosemore, BA (Wales), law.

The Rev J. Elfed Davies, BA, BD (Wales), MA (Oxon), education.

Lectureships:

Ann Harding, MA, DPhil (Oxon), teaching of modern languages.

Katharine S. Delamont, MA (Cantab), PhD (Edinburgh), sociology.

M. Levi, BA (Oxon), criminology.

R. G. Simpson, LLM (London); D. A. Burnet, BA (Oxon); P. W. H. Fennell, BA (Kent); Pauline McDonald, LLB, PhD (Liverpool), all law.

Catherine Belsey, BA (Oxon), MA, PhD (Warwick); Elizabeth J. Duthie, MA (Aberdeen), English.

P. Chidney, BSc (Econ), Wales, accounting.

Grants

£37,728 to Professor J. E. Thompson and Dr Collins from the Department of Industry (Computers, Systems and *Electronics) for an investigation into* magnetic flux and magnetic detection systems.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. S. Banay
and Miss R. A. Sharpe

The engagement is announced between Ronald, son of the late Ralph S. Banay and Mrs Gherardi and stepson of Dr Gherardo Gherardi, of Wellesley, Massachusetts, and Alexandra, third daughter of Mr and Mrs Adrian Sharpe, of Trebetherick, Cornwall.

Mr I. D. Bullock
and Miss V. J. Whyte

The engagement is announced between Ian David, elder son of Mr *and Mrs Normand Bullock, of* Barry, Glamorgan, and Valerie Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Whyte, of Pollokshields, Glasgow.

Mr A. R. de Leiburne
and Miss D. le Fleming

The engagement is announced between Adrian, son of the late *Major and Mrs R. D. de Leiburne,* and Dillys, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs le Fleming, of the Manor House, Birlingham, Worcestershire. The marriage will take place in Johannesburg, South Africa, on August 30.

Mr A. C. McGill
and Miss K. W. A. Riley

The engagement is announced between Andrew C. McGill, BSc (Hons), younger son of Mr and Mrs R. W. McGill, of 3 Kilmaron Crescent, Cupar, Fife, and Kate W. A. Riley, BSc (Hons), elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Riley, of Mill Lane Farm, Newmillerdam, Yorkshire.

Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Tolhurst, RN
and Third Officer S. J. Spencer, WRNS

The engagement is announced between John Gordon, only son of Commodore and Mrs V. G. Tolhurst, of 11 Coleman Avenue, Hove, *Sussex, and Susan Jayne,* twin daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Spencer, of 37 Eaton Mews North, *London, SW1.*

Marriage

Mr C. H. Leach
and Miss J. Frith

The marriage took place quietly in Poole on July 28, 1975, of Mr Harold Leach, of Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset, to Miss Buntie Frith, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Today's engagements

The Queen visits Lord's and sees part of the Test match between England and Australia, 3.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, attends reception for young people who have reached Gold Standard in his award, Buckingham Palace, 2.30.

Exhibition: American War of *Independence. British Library* Reference Division, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

Liberty's 1875-1975: exhibition marking the company's centenary. Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-7.30.

Organ recital: Allan Wicks, Westminster Abbey, 6.30-7.30.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, was host at a luncheon at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday in honour of Mr T. E. Westerterp, Minister of Transport and Waterways *for The Nether*lands and President of the Permanent Commission on Eurocontrol.

HM Government

Mr David Ennals, Minister of *State for Foreign and Common*wealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Lancaster House in honour of Shaikh Hisham Muhyiddin Nazer, President of the Central Planning Organization of Saudi Arabia.

To the American Ambassador

The American Ambassador, *accompanied* by Mrs Richardson, laid a foundation-stone at the Ulster American Folk Park at Camphill, Omagh, Northern Ireland, yesterday. Afterwards they were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the Northern Ireland committee formed to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence. Others present included:

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and Mrs Rees, Sir Francis Evans and the Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office.

The Ambassador had an honorary doctorate of letters conferred on him by the Duke of Abercorn, Chancellor of the New University of Ulster.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sir Hugh Greene to be chairman of the National Book Committee which was formed by writers, publishers, booksellers and library organizations to coordinate action and research related to books and magazines.

Mr John Maddox to be Director of the Nuffield Foundation *from* October 1 in succession to Dr C. Butler. Professor R. Matthews *to be a trustee.*

Latest wills

Residue shared by 16 charities

Miss Norah Foster, of Shipley, left £72,554 net (no duty shown). After personal bequests of £150 she left the residue divided in 60 parts, variously among 16 charities.

Mr Cyril Mildwater, of Worthing, left £24,788 net (no duty shown). After small bequests he left the *residue equally among four chari*ties for the blind.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):

Brown, Mr Ralph Richmond, of Stone-in-Oxney (duty paid, £31,738) £121,339

Dale, Mr Ernest Reginald, of Congleton, intestate .. £119,406

Hill, Eleanor Beatrice, Hindle, of [illegible] .. £126,558

Macadam, Sir Ivison Stevenson, *of Westminster, founder president* and trustee of the National Union of Students £13,010

Smith, Colonel Francis Longden, of Skipton £128,166

Smith, Mr Robert Alan, of Pytchley, company director .. £181,865



The Queen, wearing white overalls and a helmet, talking with Mr Peter Lawrence, the general manager, when she visited the coalface at Silverwood Colliery, near Rotherham, yesterday.

'Cinch-strap' rodeo still going ahead

By David Leigh

The Royal Agricultural Society showground organizers at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, decided yesterday not to ban an American style rodeo next weekend, after seeking an assurance that there would be no illegal cruelty to horses.

Disclosures in *The Times* that *Western Rodeos Ltd was putting* on displays of "bucking broncos" which caused horses suffering, the society consulted the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "Everybody there seems reasonably happy if the promoters make attempts to comply *with the regulations*", a society official said at Stoneleigh.

Mr Michael Caulfield, who said he had taken over the financing of the weekend performance from Western Rodeos, promised yesterday that there would be no cruelty.

"The only damage to horses at last week's performance at Ardingly was one or two rope burns", he said. "I was concerned myself because I did not know whether the show was *illegal.*"

A deputation from horse welfare organizations is to meet senior Home Office officials today to protest at conditions under which ordinary British riding horses are made to perform in rodeos. They will give evidence gathered by *The Times and by a* veterinary surgeon on the way horses are made to buck by using cinch-straps round their hindquarters.

The Protection of Animals Act, 1934, prohibits cruelty to make horses buck in rodeos. The RSPCA, which is still studying reports of last week's Sussex *rodeo, says it is opposed to rodeos* in Britain, but has not enough evidence to prosecute.

Looking at the night sky in the month of August

By Our Astronomical Correspondent

Mercury is in superior conjunction on the 1st and remains rather *close to the Sun until the end of* the month.

Venus is drawing rapidly in towards the Sun and will reach inferior conjunction on the 27th.

Mars is passing from Aries into Taurus and only just fails to appear on the monthly map. Moon near it on the 1st and very close to it in the early morning of the 30th.

Jupiter rises *soon* after 22h and will be visible for the rest of the night. Stationary on the 15th, *when its easterly motion among* the stars will be replaced by westerly. Moon near it on the 26th.

Saturn is a morning star and should be observable in the east before dawn later in the month, when it will rise more than 2 hours before the Sun, magnitude 0.4.

Uranus is an evening star setting about two hours after the Sun.

Neptune is also an evening star, appearing on our map but setting before midnight.

The Moon: new, 7d12h; first quarter, 14d02h; full, 21d20h; last quarter, 29d23h.

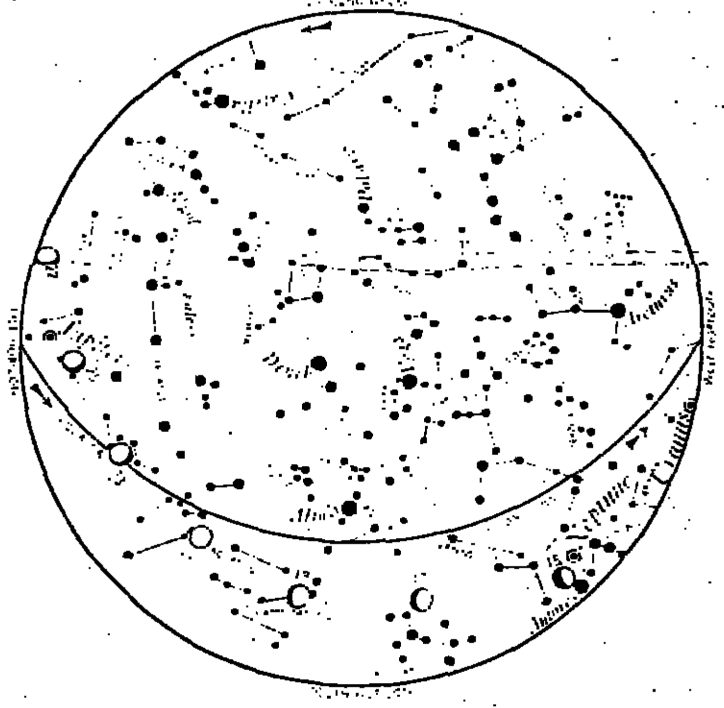
Algol is becoming observable again, in the north-east. This is an eclipsing variable star. At intervals of about 69 hours it will be found to be at magnitude 3.47 instead of its usual 2.20. The fall in brightness and the rise to normality each take about five hours. The only minimum for evening watchers this month is about 22½h on the 14th; less conveniently, 1½h on the night 11th-12th.

The Perseid meteors should be in evidence during the first half of the month, as the Earth is in the vicinity of this stream of particles from July 25 to August 18. The maximum is expected at midnight on the 12th. The radiant *from which the trails of these* "shooting stars" appear to diverge, between Perseus and Cassiopeia [illegible] above the horizon and the Moon will have set. A very favourable night, but of course there should be meteors to be seen for a number of preceding nights too.

We are now entering the season of watery constellations, with *Cygnus, the swan, high in the* southern aspect, in a flying attitude with its neck outstretched in a south-westerly direction. Incidentally, the star in the head (bottom right on our map) is a beautiful coloured double suitable *for small telescopes. Near by we* have the pretty little group of Delphinus, the dolphin. Farther south lies Capricornus, the sea-goat.

Following it from the east is Aquarius, the water-carrier. The *figure is that of a man pouring* water out of a pot, and it was associated with the rising of the Nile.

Next towards the east are the fishes, Pisces, moon 23 being in one of them and the J of Jupiter near the other, with a *long string* joining them. This constellation will be better seen next month with more of the "water group".



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23hr (11 pm) at the beginning, 22hr (10 pm) in the middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month, local Mean Time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24hr notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Oxford class list: Philosophy, politics and economics

The following class list has been issued at Oxford University:

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25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, July 31, 1950

From Our Agricultural Correspondent

Rabbits have been multiplying to such an extent that they are doing serious damage to crops this season, and it is welcome news that the Ministry of Agriculture means to see that the rabbit problem is tackled more effectively.

Rabbits have *greatly* increased because of mild weather last winter, which encouraged them to go on breeding, and the poor financial return obtained by catching rabbits. The market has been overloaded with Australian rabbits and *these* have had a depressing effect on the price for fresh rabbits. Instead of a price of 8d or 9d a lb, farmers have had to take as little as 3d a lb, and in some cases they have not been able to sell their rabbits at all. ... *When the selling price drops* to little more than 6d a head the cost in wages is not recouped and too many rabbits are left alive.

OBITUARY

JAMES BLISH

A dedication to science fiction

James Blish, the *well known* science fiction writer, died yesterday in Henley-on-Thames, after a long illness. He *began* his professional life writing for the pulp magazines, turning his hand to anything, even to stories of sports he had never seen ("I still don't know what they actually *do* in basketball", he said recently).

His *first* science fiction story was published in 1940, since when he produced a growing number of novels and stories of a highly personal excellence. Among them are *Fallen Star, Titan's Daughter, A Torrent of Faces* (one of the most imaginative and enchanting of over-population novels, written over a 20-year period with Norman Knight), his celebrated *A Case of Conscience*, the two linked eschatological novels, *Black Easter* and *The Day After Judgement*, and the novels comprising the *Cities in Flight* sequence, currently enjoying fresh popularity in new paperback editions. Blish would also wish his lovingly researched and prolix *Doctor Mirabilis*, a fictionalized life of Roger *Bacon*, to be remembered.

Born in New Jersey in 1921, Jim Blish was a graduate of Rutgers and Columbia Universities, with a solid scientific background. His dedication to the SF field—and dedication was very much a feature of his life, whether to friends or work—manifested itself in the time-consuming jobs he undertook, including editing an ill-fated magazine, *Vanguard*, and reviewing under the name of William Atheling Jr; two volumes of his criticism have been published.

He published poetry, and essays on James Branch Cabell, and he also wrote many of the widely successful Star Trek paperbacks, claiming against the derision of friends that they helped to introduce younger readers to SF. Blish was his own man. Like C. S. Lewis, *whom Blish greatly admired*, he had a rare belief that the republic of letters was all one.

Long an anglophile—and responding in particular to the success of his novels published over here by Faber and Faber since 1957—Blish and his wife moved to England, with their cats, in 1968. Since then they lived near Henley-on-Thames, both bravely fighting the illness which slowly beat him.

Blish was, in Hardy's phrase, a crusted character; yet talking to him, with the immense reservoir of science, literature, music, and various esoteric subjects on which he could draw, often with dry humour, was never less than a pleasure. He leaves behind him unfinished works on James Joyce (on whose writings he was a respected expert), witchcraft, and the operas of Richard Strauss.

He was twice married, first to Virginia Kidd, the American literary agent, by whom he had a son and a daughter, and, secondly, to Judy Ann Lawrence, the artist and writer.

TRAFFORD SMITH

Sir Eugene Melville writes:

May I, as a friend and colleague, add this tribute to the obituary notice you published on July 18.

Trafford Smith was among the last batch of recruits to the Colonial Office who, when they *joined in the late 1930s*, could not have foreseen the quick break in the tradition of a *Colonial Empire spread* in red all over the map of the world. He was also among the first *of an increasing recruitment* into Whitehall which exploded the myth that the Civil Service was the preserve of the public schools. This fitted him well to play an effective part in the postwar transition from Colonial rule to independence. He was an innovator not a *traditionalist*. He put people before institutions. He had enthusiasm but none of that *arrogance which* seeks to impose ideas on others. He had a jaunty sense of humour which kept him human and stopped him taking himself or events too seriously.

After a spell in the South Pacific at the beginning of the war, Trafford returned to London and in 1944 joined, as Secretary of the Soulbury Commission on Constitutional Reform in Ceylon, in the first important move of a British colony into independence. He *was subsequently posted to New* York on United Nations business which in 1948 included *membership of the United* Kingdom Delegation at the Special General Assembly on Palestine. Then he had six challenging years as the last Lieutenant-Governor of Malta *before returning* to London to what had then become the Commonwealth Office. His last *three years* in the public service were as Ambassador to Burma.

Trafford's friends will remember his happy family life with Isabel and the two *daughters* he adored, and his passion for [illegible] music and working with his hands—he himself installed the whole central-heating system in his house in Highgate. But what they will remember most is the courage, indeed the cheerfulness with which he faced acci*dent and illness* in the few years he had of retirement. He never let go, even when he had to live on a kidney machine. He kept up his Clerkship to the Wells Trust and in the last *weeks before* he died he had been to see his old Colonial Office friends at their annual *Corona Club party* and his Cambridge friends at a Trinity College reunion supper. This above all ensures him a lasting place in the affectionate memory of all who knew him.

AIR CDRE WALKER

Air Commodore S. G. Walker CB, OBE, has died at the age of 63.

Sidney George Walker entered the RAF Equipment Branch in 1935 and served in Aden and as an Arabic Interpreter in Baghdad before the Second World War. During the war he served successively at the British Air Commission in the USA and at the HQ of the 2nd Tactical Air Force.

He commanded RAF Hartlebury from 1953 to 1955, was Deputy Director of Organization (Aircraft) at the Air Ministry from 1955 to 1958 and spent a year at the Imperial Defence College.

He returned to the Ministry in 1960 and finished his RAF career as Director of Movements (RAF) in the Ministry of Defence (Air), retiring in 1965.

MR J. H. C. DRAIN, VC

Mr Job Henry Charles Drain, VC, has died at the age of 79. It was as a Driver with the 37th Battery, Royal Field Artillery that Mr Drain was awarded the medal at Le Cateau during the critical early phases of the German advance on the Western Front in August 1914.

On what General Sir John French was to call in despatches the "most critical day of all", August 26 1914, Driver Drain was among volunteers who limbered up and saved British fieldguns from falling into enemy hands in the face of withering fire from German troops who had advanced to within 100 yards of the batteries.

GENERAL SIR JAMES STEELE

E.K.G.S. writes:

Your obituary notice did not do justice to an outstanding soldier. After a fighting reputation with the Royal Ulster Rifles on the Western Front throughout the Great War and as a Brigade Commander at Dunkirk it was as a staff officer that he found his metier.

In 1943 he went from being DCGS in the *Middle East* to become Director of Staff Duties at the War Office. There, where the war organization was stretched to deal with the conflicting claims of Italy, Burma and preparations for and later support of Overlord, he taught his staff the true meaning of ser*vice and efficiency.*

He had a special flair as chairman of a conference. He *always worked thoughtfully* on the subject beforehand and then however diverse and *strongly held the views, and* difficult the solution, he ensured a coherent and relevant discus*sion and steered the members* to a wise decision. Those same qualities emerged when he com*manded in Austria and when, as* Adjutant General, he gave shape to the post war army.

"Daddy" Steele was truly a father to those who served him. He demanded high standards and he got them by guidance, by kindness and by good humour. He will be remembered.

Mr Geoffrey William Kirk, CMG, has died at the age of 67. He was Ambassador to El Salvador from 1960 to 1967. He was made CMG in 1959.

Science report

Climate: Southern hemisphere warming

Although the northern hemisphere seems to have been cooling since the middle of this century the *region around* New Zealand, and perhaps the whole southern hemisphere, has experienced a warming trend. That discovery, reported in *Nature* by Dr M. J. Salinger and Dr J. M. Gunn, of Otago University, runs *counter to the widely publicized* view that the entire planet may be heading for a new ice age.

Data on climatic change are scarce from the southern hemisphere, simply because there is little land and few people in the south. But New Zealand is almost an ideal platform for observing the circulation of the *atmosphere*. The long, thin country extends over a broad belt of latitude, from 34° to 47° S, and the observations now reported include those from a station on Campbell Island, a further 5° to the south. Because there is no continental mass near New Zealand the circulation pattern observed from the islands is *essentially the basic hemispherical* circulation, and changes in that can be conveniently monitored.

The records show that during the first part of this century New Zealand experienced a climatic decline, and that the weather experienced then was the worst recorded in the country, especially in terms *of low temperatures. Since 1935* an amelioration has progressed until today the area is "enjoying its warmest spell since temperature measurements began".

Changes in the northern hemisphere have been almost exactly the opposite, with a warming in the early decades of this century followed by a cooling which apparently continues today. In the north, the present trend has been related to a shift of climatic zones towards the equator, which may also be responsible for recent droughts in parts of Africa and India. According to Dr Salinger and *Dr Gunn*, a similar equatorward shift coincided with the deterioration of New Zealand *climate between 1900 and 1935.*

In that shift, the subtropical ridge of high pressure migrated northward, and southern westerlies over New Zealand were strengthened; since about 1935 those trends have returned towards *the* previous situation as the climate has improved. Evidence from Antarctica, Australia and South America *suggests that these* changes affected the whole hemisphere, not just New Zealand.

New Zealanders do not draw any further conclusions from their discovery, but one implication is clear. Hitherto, it has been tacitly assumed by many climatologists that as climatic zones in the north are squeezed towards the equator (for some unknown reason) their southern counterparts move in the same way. In other words the idea was that a southern shift and climatic deterioration in the north should coincide with a northward shift and climatic deterioration in the south. But now the picture looks different.

In the light of the new evidence it seems that a southern shift of climatic zones, if it occurs at all, extends across the globe causing better weather in the south and a decline in the north; with a northward shift, the reverse pattern occurs. The suggestion that the equator does not always provide a natural division of circulation changes into roughly symmetrical hemispheres is bound to cause considerable rethinking of many theories of climatic change.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Nature*, July 31 (256, 396, 1975).

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Post Office in clash with cable manufacturers over request to see the books

By Malcolm Brown

The Post Office is understood to be encountering difficulties in gaining access to the books of certain of the cable manufacturers who until earlier this year operated unregistered restrictive trading agreements in Post Office contracts.

In what appears to be developing into a battle of wills between the corporation and the manufacturers, the Post Office has over the past few months effectively frozen new cable orders. Detailed legal advice has been sought and it is possible that legal action for access to the records could be taken if there is no resolution to the problem.

One interpretation being put on the impasse last night was that it was not a question of unwillingness by the manufacturers to open their books, but of the circumstances under which the relevant information should be disclosed.

The manufacturers are not keen that the corporation should act as both judge and jury in its own case. There is also an awareness that action over three of the pacts is still pending before the Restrictive Practices Court.

At least one of the manufacturers involved, Standard Telephone and Cables, yesterday categorically denied that it had refused access. Mr Kenneth Corfield, deputy chairman and managing director of STC, said: "We have not done any such thing. I am quite sure that this is not the case."

Mr Corfield said he possessed a letter from STC's chairman to the Post Office offering full cooperation and requesting a meeting.

The four companies which *The Times* disclosed in March were operating unregistered agreements, are: STC, British Insulated Callender's Cables, Pirelli General and Telephone Cables, an affiliate of the General Electric Company.

This latest move comes at a time when the Post Office is facing a major financial crisis and is seeking postal and telephone tariff increases. The Corporation's annual report for 1974-75, published yesterday, discloses that it made a record loss of £306.7m, more than twice the previous record loss of £128.1m in 1973-74.

One of the most disturbing features of the loss—which has been translated into a book profit of £360,000 by Government compensation of £367.02m—is that more than half of it, £194.55m, is accountable to telecommunications.

The corporation is now involved in consultations with the main manufacturers of telephones, exchange equipment and other telecommunications products to discuss future orders. It is now clear that over the next two or three years there will be some significant cutbacks in ordering, and that some manufacturers will face not merely a slowdown in the growth of orders, but an actual drop from the ordering levels of previous years.

It is expected that the capital investment programme for the corporation as a whole will be about £1,000m this year. About half of this will be funded from internal resources, but between £500m and £550m will have to be borrowed, some from the National Loans Fund, the rest from foreign sources.

The accounts are again qualified by the joint auditors, Touche Ross & Co and Coopers & Lybrand.

Margaret Stone writes: One bright spot in the Post Office's report is the profitability of National Giro, two years ahead of schedule. The profit of £64,000, after all expenses and interest, represents a turnround from a loss of £5.6m the previous year.

In addition Giro contributed £7.7m of profits to the Post Office's profit and loss account in respect of its use of bank counters, etc.

Giro's move into the black stems from its "aggressive marketing", particularly in pursuit of corporate clients, "strict cost control and favourable movements in the money market". Turnover rose by 60 per cent to £20,800m, balances by 32 per cent to £147m, while the level of transactions increased by 5 per cent to £163m.

Xerox agrees to end market monopoly

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 30

The Federal Trade Commission today finally closed its lawsuit against the Xerox Corporation over monopoly practices by announcing its acceptance of a highly detailed consent decree by the company.

Mr C. Peter McColough, the Xerox chairman, said the company was pleased that the case has been settled. The order would not produce any change in the company's relationship with Rank Xerox of Britain, he stressed.

Settlement of this major case forces Xerox to offer licences on all of its patents and radically change its pricing policies. The settlement could produce important changes in the international market for business machines and stimulate competition in the copier-duplicator markets.

Detailed terms of the agreement are spelled out in a 69-page document compiled by the FTC and written in complex legal language.

One of the main points is that Xerox is forced to agree to grant licences to anybody on any of its patents. This will enable any person to manufacture office copiers and all equipment needed for these machines—ranging from photosensitive elements to special paper and developer.

Xerox and its affiliates, including Rank Xerox, have agreed that they will not sue any licensee or customers or suppliers of licensees, for patent infringements or royalties with respect to any office copier or piece of equipment needed for a copier. Thus the scope given to Xerox to obtain any form of payment or royalty on the licences it gives competitors is made subject to extremely severe restrictions.

The authorities have forced Xerox to make available for the next five years all its technical know-how to anyone who wants it, so that any company would be enabled to repair and service all Xerox equipment. This part of the agreement ends Xerox's exclusive rights to service equipment it has sold.

Subject to some limitations, the FTC compelled Xerox to desist for the next 10 years, directly or indirectly acquiring from anyone outside the company or its affiliates, exclusive rights of any kind that could be used in the development of office copier products.

Nor can the company or its affiliates acquire in the next 10 years any concern involved in making copier equipment or form any type of joint venture with such a concern. And Xerox cannot make any contracts with any of its United States employees that would prevent them from working a rival company.

To add insult to injury, the consent decree requires Xerox to place a notice on machinery delivered to customers stating that while Xerox makes toner and developer for the machine "other suppliers may also provide toner and developer for this machine".

To ensure that the company in no way limits the choice of machinery by customers it must for the next 10 years ensure that it does not take orders for any new machinery more than three months before it is reasonably certain that the new machinery will be commercially available.

Xerox must also publish annually its new patents and developments.

One of the key provisions of the order is the flat prohibition of Xerox for the next five years of any system that binds its customers, such as making the pricing of one copier model dependent on the sale or lease of another copier model.

This will effectively end Xerox's machine utilization plan that made it almost impossible for rival companies to take away existing Xerox customers.

The whole purpose of the consent decree, which has been almost totally achieved with Xerox's acceptance of the FTC orders," is, to quote the commission's lawyers, "to eliminate the fundamental sources of Xerox's dominance of the multi-billion dollar office copier industry".

The provisions dealing with patents, knowhow and marketing should help achieve this aim. But the major factor will be the ability or willingness of any rival company to put together the vast amount of capital essential for any significant challenge to Xerox's dominating market position.

This is one aspect the commission did not deal with, but had Xerox fought the commission then the problem could have been solved in a court trial, where it is conceivable that Xerox would have been split up into several separate companies.

This, after all, was the Government's aim in the anti-trust case now before the courts concerning International Business Machines.

Go-ahead in October for 20pc increase in gas prices

By Patricia Tisdall

Official confirmation of a 20 per cent average rise in gas prices was given by Sir Arthur Hetherington, chairman of the British Gas Corporation, yesterday. The increase which takes effect from Octo[ber] comes after heavy losses in the year ending in March totalling £44.2m.

The Corporation blames government restraint on prices charged to domestic customers for much of its financial difficulties. But another big contributor to the losses, a government subcommittee on nationalized industry was told, are long-term contracts with private industry to supply gas at fixed prices.

These may now become the object of a full scale government investigation to see if escalation or break clauses can be inserted, to bring prices in line with up to date tariffs.

Sir Arthur refused to comment about the duration of private industry contracts yesterday. However, answers given by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, to the Commons committee revealed that they could be costing British Gas around £180m a year.

A contract with ICI, signed in 1969 and which would run until 1984 was fixed at £20m a year. A competitor charged today's prices would have to pay about £110m a year for the same supply.

"In fact ICI is now benefitting to the extent of £90m a year as this is the extent to which they pay below the rate which a competitor is currently accepted as a fair rate", Mr Benn told the committee. The total potential extra yield from all other unrevised contracts could amount to another £90m a year.

He said he was fully aware that long-term contracts were something which the Government might have to think about and which the committee might wish to advise on. Escalation or break clauses might go beyond management responsibility and be something in which Parliament and the minister responsible should take an interest.

Meanwhile, the Gas Corporation estimates that the proposed new increase will yield extra revenue of about £120m in the current financial year and should bring it to financial break even point by next March.

In addition it says, the increase will enable gas prices to be pegged for at least 12 months provided the Government's anti-inflation policy is successful.

The increases will be spread over different categories of user, falling heaviest on those who use most gas. According to Mr James Buckley, the Corporation's member for marketing, they will range from 1 per cent or 2 per cent for the very small users in some regions to 28 per cent for the very large domestic users.

Small customers, those who only use up to 25 therms a quarter will not have to pay increases of more than 5p per week. Middle category domestic users will have to pay between 8p and 14p per week extra while for large scale domestic users it will mean an additional 80p to 90p per week.

The Corporation has been urging an increase in domestic gas prices for over a year. It says that the rise of 12 per cent allowed in January was too little and too late to catch up with accelerating costs.

Pound at its lowest rate against dollar

By Tim Congdon

The pound closed at its lowest ever level against the dollar yesterday. Its closing rate of $2.1635 was 120 points down on the day and 115 points down on its previous low of $2.1750, recorded at the close on January 21, 1974.

But sterling performed quite well against Continental currencies. The trade-weighted depreciation rate rose from 25.6 per cent to 25.8 per cent, but all of the movement was accounted for by the decline against the dollar.

Against other currencies the pound was mostly unchanged and it is still over 2 per cent up from the highest depreciation rate of 28·9 per cent on June 30.

The lowest rate against the dollar yesterday was $2·1610, which was touched briefly in the afternoon. This is still above the lowest rate at which trading has ever occurred which was around $2·1500, also in January, 1974.

Selling of the pound was heavy and was regarded as part of a general advance in the dollar. The dollar's strength is attributed to the big improvement in America's trade position and to high interest rates in the United States.

But dealers said that it was normal for the pound and the dollar to move together, and the market was not following this pattern yesterday.

Italy launching £2,400m reflation programme to meet the emergency

From John Earle
Rome, July 30

Signor Ugo la Malfa, Italy's Deputy Prime Minister, today presented to parliament an emergency package of reflationary measures designed to inject 3,500,000m lire (about £2,400m) quickly into the faltering Italian economy.

Addressing the Chamber of Deputies finance commission, he said the collaboration of everyone was needed to "avoid in the immediate future the threat of a collapse which hangs over our economy."

Necessary funds would be found on the market and would not come out of the 1976 budget forecasts which, as approved by the Cabinet yesterday, shows an unprecedented deficit of 11,515,600m lire, about 31 per cent of total expenditure of 36,874,200m lire.

The emergency package makes allocations, or speeds up procedures for spending allocations already made to promote housing, hospital building, port works, agriculture, municipal underground railways, airports and shipbuilding. The sum of 1,000,000m lire is earmarked for further development in the Mezzogiorno.

Additional concessional financing is made to promote exports and the capital investment plans of small companies.

In the past year the wheel has come full circle. In July last year the government approved a package of deflationary measures designed to take 3,000,000m lire out of the economy.

Emphasizing the seriousness of the outlook, a government statement said the package was an extreme effort to reconcile financial possibilities with the necessity of combating the recession.

This was an effort the government was able to make "but to go beyond the limits of the budget and of the urgent measures would represent a grave risk for the future of the country, for which it is to be hoped that no political or social force would wish to assume the responsibility".

The budget forecasts are based on the assumption that gross national income will grow by 3 per cent in 1976 and the cost of living by about 12 per cent. One positive feature is that a 25 per cent increase in taxation revenue is expected.

Commenting on the budget, Signor Emilio Colombo, Treasury Minister, said the deficit was admittedly high. On the other hand the level of indebtedness was at the limit of the possible.

Signor Carli to resign on August 19

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, July 30

Signor Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy since 1960, will resign on August 19. His successor will be Signor Paolo Baffi, director general of the Bank.

A communiqué issued after a meeting of the governing council of the Bank said Signor Baffi's place as director general will be taken by Signor Rinaldo Ossola, at present deputy director general of the Bank. Signor Ossola will be succeeded by Signor Mario Ercolani.

During the past 15 years Signor Carli has become one of the best known Central Bank governors and has been closely identified with the successful defence of the lira.

Signor Carli's departure inevitably raises the question of whether there will be repercussions on the lira, which has been sinking in value in recent days in view of Italy's worsening economic crisis.

On the positive side, Signor Carli has ensured that the new management remains in the officials, without yielding to attempts by the political parties to gain a foothold.

Signor Carli's decision to resign represents a setback for the government, following a meeting on June 24 at which Signor Aldo Moro, the Prime Minister, asked him to stay on.

Business Diary, page 19

Japan prepares to boost economy

Tokyo, July 30.—Japan is preparing to stimulate the economy because government actions taken so far have proved unsatisfactory.

The new stimulants are likely to include a half-point cut in the Bank of Japan's official discount rate next month and additional government expenditures on public works and housing.

The fiscal measures are expected to be part of a supplementary budget to be submitted in an extraordinary session of the Diet.

The new moves will roughly coincide with "parallel" reflationary programmes announced by the political leaders of West Germany and France during the weekend.

Japan's economy, as measured by industrial production and shipments, has been recovering steadily from a low reached early in the first quarter of 1975.

The capital goods industry has not yet participated in the upswing, however. Continued cutbacks in consumer spending, threatens to drag down the economy's stronger segments, thwarting a full-scale recovery.

Even Mr Teiichiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, is coming round to the view that further pump priming may be necessary.

Steel union accepts cutback plan

By Paul Routledge

Leaders of the biggest steel union last night voted overwhelmingly in favour of implementing the wage bill cutback and redundancy package, worked out early yesterday between the British Steel Corporation and the TUC steel industry committee.

The national executive of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation decided reluctantly that in the light of the worsening trade position of the industry, it was vital to accept some compulsory sackings and a relaxation of the guaranteed working week.

It is likely to result in 10,000 fewer jobs in the industry at the end of the current financial year. Men with less than one year's service will begin to be made redundant on a works basis in about two weeks' time, and workers over 60 years old will be asked if they want voluntary redundancy.

At works level, management and unions will identify jobs "surplus to requirements" and after negotiation—or consultation only in some cases—there will be further redundancies.

British Steel will continue to decide on plant loading and employees will be expected to work with greater flexibility and adaptability, taking work wherever it is available.

In order to make this refinement of the May 19 six-point plan stick, joint guidelines for its operations will be drawn up by BSC and the steel unions to be put into operation by branch officials.

This is intended to realize the full £105m saving in the annual wages bill under the new scheme; progress on the earlier plan has produced only about £60m savings.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the ISTC, said last night: "We are accepting a large degree of hardship. We cannot give much more than this without some sort of revolution. I do not see any reason for the corporation to come back to us if they use this agreement properly."

The steel union leader expected that the new agreement with BSC would produce an extra £45m savings. "I feel that we have gone as far as we can possibly go, and if we are pushed any further it will not be with the cooperation of the trade unions because in my view the members will react strongly."

Peter Hill writes: Senior executives of the British Steel Corporation, led by its chairman, Sir Monty Finniston, yesterday met Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry to review the undertaking's problems.

It was the first formal meeting between the BSC and Mr Varley since he took over at the Department of Industry. Although he described it as a "very routine meeting" when he left after four hours of talks, Mr Varley can have been left in no doubt of the gravity of the situation.

The meeting came after a day of talks between the BSC and steel trade unions to review progress on the joint agreement to reduce the Corporation's labour cost overheads.

Law Report, page 13
Scrap dealers cut; Chrome deal explained, page 18

Eva Industries

Results for Year Ended 31 March 1975	1975 £000's	1974 £000's
Turnover	11,589	8,297
Profit before Tax	1,356	894
Earnings per Ordinary Share	10·3p	8·5p
Dividend per Ordinary Share	3·8425p	2·80125p

Highlights from the statement by the chairman, Roy Astley, to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting in Manchester.

- A record profit for the year was achieved with a pre-tax consolidated profit for the year of £1,356,000 (1973/74 £894,000).
- The value of sales exported from the United Kingdom has again increased substantially, reaching £2.454 million (1973/74 £1.442 million). This increase of 77 per cent follows an increase of over 50 per cent in the previous year. In this overseas context it is interesting that 1974/75 overseas and export turnover represented 28 per cent of all consolidated turnover. This gives the group some edge against a possible slow down in the United Kingdom economy.
- Due to the substantial depreciation of the cruzeiro against sterling over the year, a conversion of the Brazilian accounts into sterling, as has been the practice in recent years, would not provide meaningful comparisons with previous years and is not attempted.
- Despite the necessity to finance turnover which has increased from £8.3 million to £11.6 million the consolidated group overdraft has been reduced by nearly £250,000 at 31 March 1975.
- Shareholders may recall that in the 1974 Accounts your directors stated their opinion that in regard to land and buildings the balance sheet value was some £1.0 million understated at current values. A full professional valuation on an existing use basis has now been carried out and has shown a surplus of £1.7 million at 31 March 1975. The new valuation has now been included in our financial accounts.
- In reviewing our order book compared with this time in 1974, there is overall little difference in monetary value although our export orders are particularly strong. It would, therefore, be foolish to affirm that there is the same degree of buoyancy which obtained last year and all companies are monitoring the situation closely.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Eva Industries Limited, Crabtree Lane, Clayton, Manchester M11 4GX.

Leyland loan stockholders '10 times better off'

Loan stockholders in British Leyland are being treated better than holders of Ordinary shares in the company under the proposed Scheme of Arrangement, Mr Michael Butterfield claimed in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Butterfield, acting for dissident shareholders grouped into the British Leyland Shareholders Association, told Mr Justice Templeman that the loan stock holders would be 10 times better off than Ordinary shareholders. He said that this was a new development and that the shareholders class meetings, which overwhelmingly approved the Scheme, should therefore be reconvened.

State blamed by Bath and Portland for cash problems

By Margaret Walters

Motorway construction industry problems were highlighted yesterday by Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman of the Bath and Portland Group, in his statement accompanying the interim figures.

He told shareholders that the refusal of the Department of the Environment to make any significant interim payment on legal claims—amounting to an estimated £5m by the end of the year as a result of delayed, varied or extra work—has involved the group in cash flow problems.

It had also restricted its capacity to take on new business, curtailed capital investment and affected the level of redundancies it has had to declare.

Two motorway contracts with an original value of £15m have already incurred extra costs of some £4m, exclusive of inflation, but the claims cannot be finalized until completion later this year.

But he referred to the "tremendous help" given by the Export Credits Guarantee Department and the group's bankers in the £47m Iranian contract recently obtained by the group.

Pre-tax profits for the six months to the end of April were down from £800,000 to £780,000.

Ellerman Lines takeover of Cameron agreed

After discussions lasting some 10 weeks, agreement has been reached between the Ellerman Lines shipping group for the takeover of J. W. Cameron, the brewery group based in Hartlepool. The offer, which has the recommendation of the full Cameron board, values the company at about £14m.

The terms are 125p cash for every Cameron share, with cash also being offered for the two classes of preference shares.

Ellerman, which has 29.5 per cent of the equity, acquired during the 1930s, has been assured of the support of Bass Charrington, which holds another 11 per cent and various Cameron family stakes amounting to about 28 per cent. Cameron shares closed 4p higher at 124p ahead of the announcement.

Financial Editor, page 19

Fall in overtime

Statistics published by the Department of Employment show that overtime working in May fell to the lowest level since 1962. Overtime averaging 8¼ hours was worked by 29·7 per cent of operatives in the manufacturing industries during the week ended May 17.

MEPC shares slip on rumours from Australia

Property shares—recently a very weak market on fears of falling rents and resurring liquidity problems—yesterday slipped further on a spate of rumours that MEPC is in trouble over its developments in Australia, where the property market is in a parlous condition.

However, a spokesman for the group, one of Britain's biggest property developers, pointed out that MEPC's involvement in Australia fell considerably short of the £75m it is said to have lost in that country; and he also pointed out that "well over half" of its investment there relates to good properties which have already been developed and let.

He agreed that the problems in relation to the Exchange Centre development remain although there has been no significant change in the situation since the interim report came out two months ago.

The write-off on Middle Harbour Investments—the associate company to which a provisional liquidator has been appointed—is not expected significantly to exceed the £2m for which provision was made at the interim stage. Overall MEPC is "not unhopeful" of the state of the Australian economy.

Poor response to Smiths' £8.7m rights issue

By Christopher Wilkins

Smiths Industries £8.7m rights issue has received an even worse response from shareholders than the recent BOC International rights issue which was left to the underwriters to the tune of 57 per cent.

Shareholders in Smiths have taken up only 3·48 million shares, equivalent to 36·3 per cent of those on offer at 95p each. The remaining 63·7 per cent have been allotted to the underwriters.

At the time the one-for-four rights issue was announced early this month, Smiths' shares stood at 125p in the stock market, but the company said it was anticipating a downturn in trading conditions and the shares have since fallen further than the stock market average.

Dearer whisky exports

A recommendation for an increase of 50p a case of 12 bottles in the export price of Scotch whisky was issued yesterday by the Scotch Whisky Association. Export sales of Scotch Whisky are valued at well over £300m a year at current prices.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 122.39 −1.30
The FT index: 288.5 −3.3

Rises

Baker Perkins	5p to 35p	Highams	1p to 23p
BTR	5p to 122p	Mowlem J.	2p to 44p
Brook St Bur	3p to 34p	Minorco	7p to 272p
Cameron J. W.	4p to 124p	Paterson Zoch	20p to 320p
Capper Neill	6p to 43p	Reliance Grp	65p to 575p
Dorman Smith	5p to 110p	St Piran	1p to 15p
Glass Glover	1p to 21p	Warren J.	3p to 70p

Falls

Barclays Bk	5p to 245p	Furness Withy	10p to 224p
Beecham Grp	6p to 270p	Hammerson	10p to 315p
BP	5p to 478p	Mears Bros	1p to 13p
Clayton Dewan	4p to 48p	MEPC	6p to 73p
De La Rue	18p to 142p	Stand'd & Chart	10p to 445p
EMI	4p to 167p	Union Corp	10p to 510p
Eng Prop	3½p to 43½p	Welkom	10p to 410p

Sterling closed 120 pts down at $2·1625. The "effective devaluation" rate was 25.8 per cent.
Gold lost 75 cents to $167 an ounce.
SDR-$ was 1.19571 on Wednesday while SDR-£ was 0.550005.
Commodities: Reuter's commodity index was at 1151.2 (previous, 1149.1).
Reports pages 21 and 23

Equities were weak again but bear closers reduced early losses in leading shares.

Gilt-edged securities turned down.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.72	1.67
Austria Sch	40.00	38.00
Belgium Fr	88.50	85.75
Canada $	2.38	2.33
Denmark Kr	13.10	12.70
Finland Mkk	8.25	8.00
France Fr	9.65	9.35
Germany DM	5.70	5.50
Greece Dr	70.75	68.50
Hongkong $	11.25	10.85
Italy Lr	1530.00	1475.00
Japan Yn	670.00	645.00
Netherlands Gld	5.85	5.65
Norway Kr	11.95	11.60
Portugal Esc	57.50	55.50
S Africa Rd	1.85	1.77
Spain Pes	128.75	123.75
Sweden Kr	9.50	9.20
Switzerland Fr	5.95	5.75
US $	2.22	2.17
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.00	37.00

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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BSC to use fewer scrap suppliers

By Peter Hill

An important rationalization of its scrap purchasing policy is to be carried out by the British Steel Corporation. Britain's scrap processing industry has been told that BSC will seek to reduce the number of companies supplying scrap directly to corporation works from around 300 to about 90.

This policy forms part of BSC's attempts to get to grips with the increasingly acute financial crisis which it now faces —although rationalization of scrap supply arrangements has been under discussion between the corporation and the British Scrap Federation for more than two years.

The aim is to streamline the corporation's administrative procedures and thereby achieve important cost savings.

Last autumn, in a somewhat heavy-handed approach, the BSC sparked off a row within the scrap industry by introducing a two-tier pricing structure *which provided a very small* number of big scrap supplying companies with more favourable prices.

The bitterness which this caused within the scrap industry has only recently been dissipated following lengthy discussions between corporation executives and BSF officials.

About 300 scrap processors at present supply scrap direct to BSC plants, and last year they delivered close on six million tonnes.

Under the first phase of the rationalization programme, starting at the beginning of September, this number will be gradually reduced to about 200, and it is understood that the second phase will be implemented from March next year.

Initially, companies supplying *less than 300 tonnes a week* will be cut and under the second phase those supplying less than 500 tonnes weekly will be axed.

Scrap Federation officials were guarded yesterday on the ultimate number of suppliers envisaged—between 10 and 20 has been mentioned in the past —but it is reliably understood that the corporation is considering a figure around 90, or what a BSC official described last night as a "*manageable* handful of suppliers".

Mr Douglas Freeman, president of the BSF, *said yesterday*: "Most the merchants concerned are likely to be those *who have supplied* comparatively small tonnages over the past two years.

"This will cause some disappointment to scrap merchants, but most appear to have readjusted to the changing pattern of trade resulting from Common Market entry."

Scrap industry leaders are confident that the BSC is not seeking to give preferential treatment to a limited number of big suppliers.

Leyland to set up 350 car parts DIY shops

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland plans to *equal Halford's 350 strong* chain of high street stores catering for the DIY motorist by subsidizing the construction and fitting of an equal number of purpose-built "motorists' shops" on the premises of its distributors and dealers.

Mr John Egan, the new managing director of BL's parts division, said yesterday: "Since we began just over eight months ago we have opened 130 Unipart shops. We are *opening* them at the rate of five a week. Our target is to equal Halford's *network by September 1976.*"

He declined to indicate the extent of BL's subsidy to dealers but enquiries suggest that the motor group is putting up about £1 for every £10 invested by the dealer. In addition, dealers are able to get the shop fitting carried out at a substantial discount by a firm of contractors working exclusively for BL.

Mr Egan said: "The scheme has now reached the stage where it is beginning to take off. Already we are attracting a lot of attention from our *British and foreign competitors* who are very impressed by the extra business we are bringing to our dealers—business which the whole of the motor trade has been losing to the high street supermarket. With new *car sales depressed it is even* more important that the trade should make the fullest use of the excellent profits provided by their parts operation."

Each of the shops is designed to attract motorists being forced by rising trade prices to do their own minor repairs and servicing.

The shops stock mainly fast moving parts such as plugs, points, filters, fanbelts, gaskets, brake and clutch *linings* not only for BL cars but for nine out of 10 cars produced in Britain.

May energy consumption down by 6 pc

Britain consumed six per cent less energy during May than in the *same month* last year, according to the latest figures issued by the Department of *Energy. Oil and oil product* consumption were down by almost 10 per cent.

The figures show that in the first quarter of this year the energy consumption of the iron and steel industry declined *more than in any other sector* of industry compared with the 1973 period. No comparison is available with 1974 because of the three day week restrictions then in force.

However, domestic consump*tion increased during the same* period, although this is wholly attributable to the increase in gas consumption. Gas now accounts for 45 per cent of domestic energy consumption, the largest share yet achieved by the fuel. In the first quarter of this year gas sales increased overall by more than seven per cent with domestic gas sales rising by 18 per cent.

Electricity supplied in May was about one per cent lower than in May last year and supplies in the first quarter of this year compared with the first *quarter in* 1973 fell by a similar margin.

Hard hit US car firms need to raise prices

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 30

Latest figures from leading United States car manufacturers underline the fact that the *industry is still facing immense* difficulties and that despite poor sales the major companies will almost certainly have to raise prices soon.

Mr Thomas Murphy, the head of General Motors, noted that "the industry is moving towards better times", but commenting on the figures for the first half of 1975, Mr Lee Iacocca, president of Ford, said they reflect "a depressed industry".

General Motors and Chrysler announced their second quarter results yesterday and Ford will release its figures tomorrow. American Motors *will publish* its accounts next Wednesday.

The top executives of these companies are striving to put a brave face on the dismal figures, with Mr Lynn Townsend, chairman of Chrysler, for example, stating that the coming months will see "a consistent improvement in the car market". But analysts *remain* pessimistic about the profits outlook for these giant companies.

General Motors reported a net profit for the second quarter of $333m (£151m), which is 8 per cent up on the same period last year, but for the first half the net profit was down 9 per cent from the depressed 1974 total at $391.8m

Chrysler reported a $58.7m loss in the second quarter, taking its loss for the year so far to $152.8m. The loss would have been far greater had it not have been for some changes in accounting practices and drawings on a *special reserve* fund to cover vast losses in Britain and Argentina.

Ford is likely to show a small profit for the second quarter after a first quarter loss. But Mr Iacocca, like Mr Murphy of General Motors, says the company has not yet managed to digest fully sharp production cost increases in the past year. He adds prices have failed to reflect $250 per car of increased costs since January.

At American Motors the success of a new small car, known as the Pacer, has helped *the company to achieve* what Mr Roy Chapin, its chairman, terms "a substantial turnaround". Profits are expected for the quarter ending on June 30 and the present quarter, following losses in the previous six months.

Mr Varley explains chrome deal

By Our Political Staff

Left wing attacks on the decision to allow British Steel Corporation to invest in a chrome producing plant in South Africa, were answered yesterday by Mr Eric Varley, *Secretary of State for Energy.*

Mr Varley disclosed in a parliamentary written reply, *that the Corporation* had consulted ministers in 1974 about a proposal to invest some of their funds now blocked in South Africa in a new company being formed there to produce ferrochrome in South African chrome ore.

BSC, he said, was then advised to seek alternative arrangements for ensuring their *supply of ferrochrome.* The Corporation subsequently reported that they had been unable to find secure alternative sources or make alternative arrangements.

Mr Varley said they then submitted a revised proposal to take a 10 per cent interest in *the new South African* company at a cost of £1.6m which would come from BSC's blocked funds there. This investment would secure a long-term supply to BSC of about 10,000 tonnes per annum of ferrochrome.

He said: "I obtained confirmation that the proposal fell within the Government's policy on trade with and investment in South Africa as set out in the *Statement of December 4, 1974* by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. I then decided that I could not stand in the way of the project."

Mr Varley explained that BSC were investing about £160m [illegible] stainless steel. For this expansion they needed an assured long-term supply of ferrochrome. South Africa and the USSR were the major producers of the chrome ore from which ferrochrome is made and some 67 per cent of world reserves are in South Africa.

Record chemical exports give £401m trade surplus

Britain's chemical industry achieved a record £1,000m export sales in the first half of this year but the industry issued a warning yesterday that be*cause of international economic* outlook this probably represented a peak for some time ahead.

According to the Chemical Industries Association, sales to overseas markets rose by more half of this year compared with the corresponding period last year, to a total of £1,090.4m. Commodities involved include fertilizers, plastics, paints, dyestuffs and medicines.

Over the same period imports fell back by 7.5 per cent to £689.3m and this produced a favourable trade surplus of £401.1m.

But the *association said this* new record was likely to represent the peak for some time in *view of the adverse* effect on world trade in chemicals brought about by the world's international economic problems.

Mr Marvin Trowbridge, the organization's director-general, United Kingdom chemical industry, which employed only about 5 per cent of United Kingdom industry's labour force, had contributed more than 22 per cent of the country's total export surplus of all manufactured goods.

Construction orders in May totalled £457m

New orders worth a total of £457m were placed with British construction contractors during May, according to provisional *figures issued by the Depart*ment of the Environment.

Seasonally adjusted and expressed at constant 1970 prices total new orders received in the three months March to May were 12 per cent down on the previous quarter and 4 per cent down on 1974. The private housing sector in the March to May period were 4 per cent down on the three previous months but 31 per cent up on the corresponding period in 1974. Private housing orders were up by 5 per cent and 14 per cent respectively.

Plea goes to Mr Wilson to save 600 jobs

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Leaders of one of the country's largest textile industry trade unions have called on the Prime Minister to intervene in the impending closure of two spinning mills with the loss of *600 jobs and have suggested* that the Government should set up a textile purchasing agency.

The appeal has been made in a letter to Mr Wilson by Mr Joe King and Mr Fred Hague, joint general secretaries of the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union.

It is the latest attempt by union leaders to prevent the loss of further jobs in the cotton and allied textile industry, and particularly in the spinning and weaving sectors of the industry which has suffered badly in the downturn in demand.

The unions have not been encouraged by the Government's recently announced package of assistance for the hard-pressed textile industry since most of the measures are seen as being long-term aids with little in the *way of measures to alleviate the* short-term problems.

So far this year 12 mills have closed in Lancashire with the loss of 3,000 jobs while many more workers are on short time. In the next few weeks the Empress Mill in Wigan operated by Courtaulds is due to close, together with another *mill at Rochdale, making 600* workers idle.

Opec plans Vienna meeting

Beirut, July 30.—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to hold an emergency meeting in Vienna on September 4, according to the Saudi press agency. The agenda was not specified, but Opec members are demanding a review of the current freeze on oil prices by the end of September.—AP-Dow Jones.

World Bank approves low-interest fund

Washington, July 30.—The World Bank last night approved a new loan fund to help finance development projects at low *interest in the poorer countries.*

The bank's directors authorized an interest subsidy fund, at present totalling $117m (nearly £54m) in pledges from member nations, to help aid recipients to pay the bank's current interest rate of 8.5 per cent.

The subsidy fund will cover 4 per cent of the interest on bank loans, and bring the interest owed on loans to the *poorer nations to 4.5 per cent.*

A World Bank affiliate, the International Development Association, now makes loans to developing nations for a 0.75 per cent service fee, but IDA is short of money.

The $117m will cover loans estimated at about $500m.

Nations which have announced willingness to contribute to the fund—in some cases subject to legislative approval —*are Britain, Canada,* Denmark, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The statement said the new loan fund would give the World Bank added flexibility in meeting *the needs of developing* countries.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Judge's complaints against insurance industry unfair

From Mr E. F. Bigland

Sir, *The criticisms* of the insurance industry made by Mr Justice Templeman in his ruling on the Court case in connexion with Nation Life received wide publicity in the press on July 26.

Mr Justice Templeman referred to the responsibility which he apparently considers falls on the insurance industry for the supervision of members and their conduct. He should well know, having, as he says, been a member of the Tribunal of Inquiry into the V & G collapse, *that the law* of the country very clearly lays the responsibility for supervision of the insurance industry in the hands of the Government, operated through the Department of Trade.

The Dot alone has responsibility for authorizing insurance companies to operate. It *alone has the right* to confidential information necessary to detect errors or improprieties in the operation of an insurance company, and the power to halt its operations. The insurance industry itself does not have *such powers, but has consis*tently cooperated closely with the Government in framing its regulatory *legislation.*

The present Secretary of State for Trade has recently referred in particular to the assistance he has received in the drafting of the Insurance Companies Act of 1974. This gives the Department even wider powers than it previously enjoyed and which it does not hesitate to use.

There is also the Policyholders Protection Bill which is at present before the House of Commons. This is the result of over a year's consultation between the Department and the industry. Its purpose is to provide an extra safeguard *for private policyholders if* despite the vigilence of the Dot, their interests are threatened by a *company failure.*

In these circumstances many might feel that Mr Justice Templeman's criticisms were not justified.

Yours faithfully,
E. F. BIGLAND,
Chairman,
British Insurance Association,
Queen Street,
London, EC4.

More help is needed for textiles

From Mrs D Slack

Sir,—Although it might be prudent to await detailed comment on the statement made yesterday by the Secretary of State for Industry on the Government's decision to provide £20m under Section 8 of *the Industry Act 1972,* it is important that the reasoning behind this grant being given to the clothing industry, initially, through help for *modernization and reequipment* should be made clear. It seems such a roundabout and *ineffective way of helping the* textile industry.

The problems of textiles— *particularly of cotton and allied* textiles—are different from those of the clothing industry. Mr Varley's statement that "this is a medium to long-term measure which will help the whole textile industry" needs *examination.*

1. The clothing industry has suffered most in those sections which are already well equipped, notably in men's and boys' outerwear, women's and girls' outerwear and overalls, shirts and underwear. The section which has actually increased its labour force and its output most significantly over the last ten years is the dress, lingerie and infants' wear, an area still characterized by small-scale units and by out-workers. It tends to be flexible and sensitive to new fashions and change in *demand.*

2. The challenge to the United Kingdom clothing industry comes frequently from EEC countries and other European countries, notably Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Finland, untouched by the Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement and any number of agreements the European Commission might negotiate with Hongkong, Taiwan or other low-wage countries will not help that situation.

3. Problems of the United Kingdom cotton and allied textiles industry are of a different nature *socially* not only technologically (most people would agree that re-equipment over the past 15 years following the 1959 Cotton Industry Reorganisation Act has been considerable; intensive working of often splendid new machinery is a different matter). The textile industry needs *immediate* and direct help if more closures and unemployment are not to come this winter.

4. In a survey undertaken for the TLO by the late Miss Rachel Naylor and myself on labour displacement in the United Kingdom textile and clothing industries we were struck by the unequal effects of contraction in the two industries. The social consequences of contraction in the former industry were clearly serious and caused great domestic upset; in clothing it appeared that transition to other jobs was easy, labour turnover was high and the basic problem in many sections of the industry was *shortage* of labour.

Financial help to the clothing industry is one thing (and a highly acceptable one); putting it forward as a medium or long-term help to textiles is quite another matter.

Yours faithfully,
DOROTHY E. SLACK,
Department of Management Sciences,
University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, P.O. Box 88,
Manchester M60 1QD.
July 24

Warning pips and STD

From Mr R. Martin,

Sir Mr S. R. Campion (July 16) *suggests that the* Post Office should introduce time signals on STD calls similar to *the warning pips* given on calls connected by the operator.

When STD was planned in *the late 1950s we concluded that the cost of such a* facility could not be justified in terms of convenience to customers.

STD calls are charged on a very different basis from calls connected by the operator. Operator calls are timed to the *nearest minute, with a three*minute minimum. The three-minute time signal therefore is given at a significant point in the charging process. On the other hand, STD calls are charged by the unit and the time bought by one unit varies from 180 down to 10 seconds for inland calls and is even *less for international* calls. Time pips at 10-second intervals would be very distracting and irritating.

Mr Campion is quite right on his point about the procedure to adopt if a wrong number is obtained. A customer should immediately call the operator and explain what has happened. He will then be given an immediate credit which will be set against his account. At present our computerized billing system, designed and introduced several years ago, is not sufficiently flexible to permit credits of this kind to be shown separately but plans are now well advanced for the introduction in 1977 of a more sophisticated system which will show these credits.

Yours sincerely,
R. MARTIN,
Post Office Telecommunications Headquarters,
2-12, Gresham Street,
London, EC2V 7AG.

10pc saving in hypermarkets

From Mr I. Porter

Sir, Mr Chappel, in his letter dated July 15, states that the savings made by a shopper at out of town hypermarkets is 5 per cent. This may be so on certain individual items, *but* our experience at Tesco shows that the average purchase in the hypermarket is £10 on which the shopper is *making* a saving of £1, i e 10 per cent.

Add to this the convenience of store to car trollies, free car parking and well laid out stores making for easier selection, and I *am sure most shoppers* would agree that they are much better off.

Personal contact in shopping has not disappeared as Mr Chappel asserts, nor does the lack of it contribute to the neurosis of modern living. Tesco are very conscious of the feeling that very large stores can tend *to be "dehumanized"*, that is why they have brought back the personal touch of having assisted service at some of the counters such as cooked meats, bacon, cheese, and the delicatessen.

If pushing and struggling with heavily loaded baskets in crowded town centres, on to crowded public transport or distant car parks is not part of the neurosis of modern living, then I suggest Mr Chappel questions some of the local housewives.

Out of town hypermarkets are designed to bring two basic conditions to the housewife— lower prices and easier shopping—and I know few housewives who will not settle for that.

L. PORTER,
Chairman,
Tesco Stores (Holdings) Ltd.,
Tesco House, P.O. Box 18,
Delamare Road, Cheshunt,
Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.

A smudge on the White Paper

From Mr G. A. Ware

Sir, The previous Government published the White Paper: *A Programme for Controlling Inflation: The First Stage—* the cost of the publication 8p.

The present Government's White Paper: *The Attack on Inflation* costs 25p.

An inflation rate of 310 per cent. Politician, heal thyself!

Yours faithfully,
G. A. WARE,
110, Norman Crescent,
Pinner, Middlesex.

Johnson Matthey report £17·14m pre-tax profit



✳ SUBSTANTIAL REINVESTMENT PROGRAMME
✳ MAXIMUM PERMITTED DIVIDEND
✳ RELOCATIONS AIMED AT INCREASED EFFICIENCY

Extracts from the report by Lord Robens to the Annual General Meeting on 30th July 1975

For the year to 31st March 1975, the group's pre-tax profits were £17.14 million, including our share of the profits in associated companies.

The directors recommend a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 5.226 pence per share, making a total for the year of 10.226 pence. This is the maximum permitted by current legislation.

The year began at a high level of activity that gave way after a few months to the recession that now grips the world.

A pause in the price advance of the precious metals still further improved our liquidity.

The year ended with inflation and under-utilised capacity as our main worries.

Outlook The improving profits of our last three years have been substantial steps in our planned progress. Current business conditions dictate a delay in accomplishing our plans but not their abandonment.

It is inescapable that profits will be reduced while the present recession lasts and we see no signs of an early or quick resumption of the tempo of 1974.

Nevertheless it is our intention to go ahead with a substantial rate of reinvestment in the UK and in other countries where we are already active; investment in people, in non-productive installations designed to preserve the environment and to safeguard the health of our people, and investment in better production facilities, both machinery and their housing.

Because we shall have enhanced our capability in the bad times we shall be the better placed to take advantage of the improved conditions that will follow.

Year ended 31st March 1975

Group pre-tax profits	£17.14 million
Taxation	£8.77 million
Ordinary share dividend	10.226p
Retained	£5.98 million

Copies of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts are available from the Company Secretary

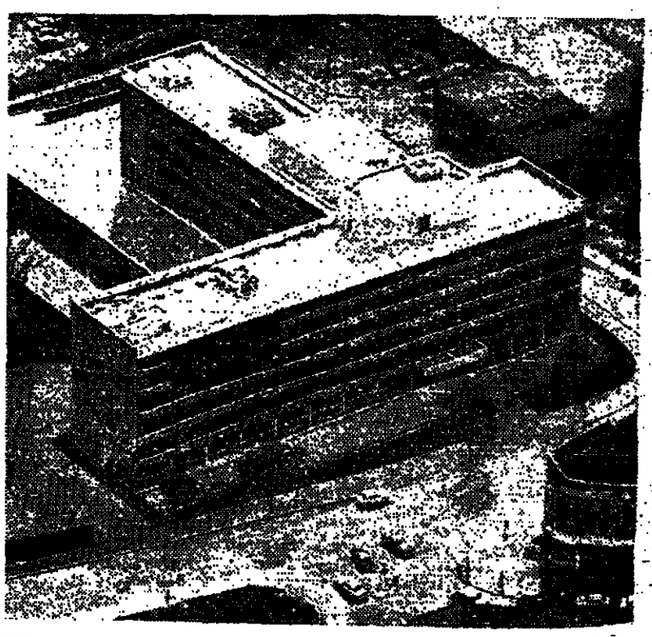
5 years' comparison of results

	1975 £'000	1974 £'000	1973 £'000	1972 £'000	1971 £'000
Profit of the group before taxation	17,139	15,200	10,942	5,083	6,256
Profit of the group after taxation	8,370	7,231	6,291	2,915	4,099
Total distribution to shareholders	1,745	1,605	1,490	1,308	1,293
Retained	5,979	5,569	4,404	713	1,882
Capital employed	88,159	72,561	55,293	46,121	45,778

Relocations in progress

The move of our group administrative offices to the Southgate, North London site shown below is part of a major relocation plan.

The advancing sophistication of research techniques has been catered for by the acquisition of a modern laboratory complex at Sonning Common, near Reading, as the new group research centre. Johnson Matthey Bankers move shortly to a new, spacious building in the City of London; new offices are under construction for Johnson Matthey Chemicals alongside the refinery at Royston. Additions have been made to the Wembley factory, and to the Brimsdown refinery.



JM JOHNSON, MATTHEY & CO., LIMITED 78 Hatton Garden London EC1P 1AE

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Need for a real return for the investor

A fine collation of material the Diamond Report on "Income from companies and its distribution" may be, but the question as far as investors are concerned must centre on the impact it has on determining the Government's future policies on dividends. And here one can only say that although the report was not asked to make any recommendations, the evidence it produces does not in itself point as conclusively in the direction of the abolition of controls as some investors might wish.

Certainly, the report puts across, and puts across well, a number of important points. It suggests, for instance, that the need for risk capital could well be on the increase over the next few years now that many companies will not wish to increase their gearing level further.

In addition, it suggests that the return on new equity investment will need to be competitive and that many investors are becoming increasingly concerned about the way in which dividend income is being held well below the going rate of inflation. For not only is the possibility of a real return essential if future pensions are to have any meaningful purchasing power, but, as the report brings home clearly, there are also surprisingly high numbers of existing pensioners and people in lower income brackets in receipt of investment income.

The major problem in the deliberations on the future of general dividend controls is, however, that the Government has already taken the important step of allowing companies wishing to raise fresh capital to pay dividends that in some cases are very considerably in excess of the normal ceiling. What needs to be argued now is that a removal of all dividend controls would lead to a higher rating for the market in general and that this in itself would encourage more companies to raise capital. As we well know, however, direct controls on dividends are not the only controls to which dividends are subject. They are also being curbed indirectly by other forms of control on corporate finance and the high level of inflation.



Sir Arthur Norman, chairman of De La Rue: expectations of "reasonably steady" results this year.

De La Rue

Problems with Formica

De La Rue's first quarter profits suffer by comparison with an exceptionally good first quarter last year, when trading profits reached £2.1m against £0.12m this time (it is an improved performance by security printing associates that accounts for the £0.77m pre-tax figure). Just as Formica boosted last year's first quarter it has heavily dragged down this year's.

Overseas companies' sales of Formica went very badly wrong, particularly in France and Germany, as underlined by a £544,000 swing in minorities to a £130,000 credit. The story here is of falling volume and rising costs (particularly labour costs) and the policy now is to take advantage of demand where it still exists by more aggressive marketing and cost cutting. It seems unlikely that the situation can be pulled round to any noticeable extent until at least the third quarter, however.

Against this the United Kingdom Formica operation has remained in profit, on the back of residual momentum in the building and furnishing trades, and Security Express results have held up. Export sales are up from £3.9m to £6.2m though a good £1.5m of the increase comes from the Crosfield acquisition, whose profits do not appear until the second half. Crosfield is one of the factors behind doubled interest charges in the first quarter.

At this stage 1975-76 earnings are a guessing game though cover for even a maintained dividend must be in question as must the ability of cash flow to cover some £5m of committed or authorized capital spending (mainly on security printing) this year.

Some short-term borrowing has been converted to medium term but working capital will need to be pruned back fairly sharply to prevent the short-term position deteriorating again. Down 18p to 142p yesterday, the only prop the shares have is the historic yield of 11¼ per cent and that looks none too solid.

1st Quarter: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £21.5m
Sales £27m (£23.2m)
Pre-tax profits £0.77m (£2.53m)

BTR rights

Doubling the dividend

BTR shareholders are having the best of all possible worlds with the £5.7m rights issue announced yesterday at 90p on a one-for-five basis. Not only are interim pre-tax profits expected to jump by a half to £6m (a third at the net level because of minority interests, particularly in the buoyant South African subsidiaries) but the dividend is also being doubled to 10p a share gross.

This leaves the existing shares at 122p yielding a prospective 8.2 per cent and the new 11.1 per cent. That Hill Samuel and Cazenove were able to complete underwriting without the slightest difficulty comes as little surprise.

At the moment, shareholders' funds account for 60 per cent of funds employed. Although interest charges will fall, perhaps more attention should be paid to the group's expansion programme, which is largely orientated towards overseas activities—already accounting for 60 per cent of profits—thus providing another prop to the rating.

Access

A cash substitute

Turnover of Access at the half-year stage was 108 per cent up on the previous year, so the end-1973 switch to more stringent credit controls, bringing with it a minimum £6 or 15 per cent monthly repayment of outstanding balances, is clearly not a problem any more. The weeding out of non-users has broadly offset the increase in new customers with the result that the total of cardholders has remained unchanged at around three million, but holders have been using their cards 17 per cent more frequently and their average expenditure is up by a third.

All of this ought to be heartening news, given that Access has been running 1½ to two years behind its original target of profitability within about three years of launch. Alas, not so. Far from being deterred by tougher repayment requirements, those cardholders who have been stepping up their use of the service so impressively have also been making sure they paid off their outstanding balances within the 25 days allowed as free credit.

Average current balances, for example, are only 17 per cent higher at £81, and Access says the amount of credit advanced on which it is earning interest is very little higher than it was a year ago. The average repayment period remains a modest four months which means that, allowing for the free credit period, the true rate of interest Access is earning on its book is a relatively lowly 14 per cent.

In short, cardholders—very sensibly—are using their cards less for the extended credit facilities which equate to profit for Access than as a cash substitute. Access puts this down in part to a general flight from cash and in part to a desire to avoid long-term repayment commitments at a time of uncertainty. Its hope, however, is that the more people make use of their cards now, the more likely they are ultimately to use the credit facilities as well when conditions are ripe.

Ellerman/Cameron

A case for waiting

Perhaps the extremely generous terms offered by Whitbread for Long John International may have raised expectations as to exit p/e ratios in bid situations in the drink sector, especially as that successful offer was effectively in cash. But the agreed bid by Ellerman Lines for J. W. Cameron appears to be a little on the niggardly side, although it is rather difficult to evaluate the offer fully as no profit forecast is apparently being made.

On the basis of Cameron's year to last September, the 125p a share offer would take the company out at nearly 15 times earnings. But during its interim period to end March, following the trend seen by many of the regional brewers especially in the North where, as the chairman of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries has pointed out, the effects of recession are likely to be delayed, a 15 per cent profits improvement to £906,000 was achieved. This would lead one to surmise a possible outcome for the full year of around £2.3m and thus a p/e ratio of 12½ at the offer price.

The attractions of having Cameron under its belt are fairly compelling for Ellerman, providing a sound profits base as well as assets of 152p a share, a fifth above the value of the bid—and brewery assets are traditionally expensive. But this is a situation where it is felt that a board recommendation carries the greatest weight, since Bass Charrington's 11 per cent stake must be regarded as passive, and the outside 40 per cent equity shareholders will have to make do. Acceptance should be delayed until the last possible moment.

Business News staff discuss the first two reports of Lord Diamond's Royal Commission

Wealth distribution: doubts over pensions and savings

Advocates of major changes in Britain's tax system and social structure are likely to be disappointed by the first report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, chaired by Lord Diamond. They will search in vain for a simple statement of the kind: "Britain's wealth is unevenly and unfairly distributed".

The diffidence of the commission's members reflects, at least in part, their predominantly academic background. They have not been tempted into gauche and adventurous value judgments and have refrained from bombast and rhetoric.

The main impression given by the report is the enormous weight of fact, backed up by a great deal of hard work and a determined attempt to assemble the evidence already available.

However, the commission's hesitation would also seem to be due to some genuine intellectual doubts. Indeed, it may not be too strong to say that there is one difficulty which did not so much worry the members as obsess them. It is mentioned repeatedly and has a profound effect on their conclusions.

The difficulty is the treatment of pension rights. Are they, or are they not, a part of wealth? If they are, the distribution of wealth in Britain is appreciably more equal than some of the conventional calculations would suggest.

The commission examines three alternative methods of estimating wealth distribution without the complication of pension rights—the "estate multiplier" method, the "investment income" approach and the "sample survey" method. The first of these has been the preferred one in this country until now because it is based on Inland Revenue data which are prepared every year.

The commission does investigate the adequacy of the "estate multiplier" method, but the changes necessitated by its investigation are comparatively small. They are mainly statistical and do not raise any fundamental problems.

"Our adjustments suggest that the degree of concentration in personal wealth holding is overstated in the Inland Revenue statistics by a small amount", the report says. "For example, the share of wealth owned by the richest 5 per cent of the adult population was reduced from 56.3 per cent in the unadjusted Inland Revenue estimates to 53.9 per cent in the adjusted distribution."

But the effect of including pension rights is dramatic and completely outweighs the statistical niceties. "If both occupational and State pension entitlements are taken into account the distribution is changed considerably. In particular", the report says, "the share of the bottom 80 per cent rises from 19.2 per cent to 40.7 per cent, with the share of the top 5 per cent declining from 50.1 per cent to 34.9 per cent."

The inclusion of pension rights involves, therefore, little less than an upheaval in interpretation. Moreover, the effect on the evolution of wealth distribution since the beginning of the century is still more spectacular.

In 1911-13 the top 1 per cent of the population owned 69 per cent of the nation's personal wealth and the next 2 to 5 per cent owned a further 18 per cent. The poorest 90 per cent of the population owned a mere 8 per cent and at this period state-provided old age pensions were at a very early stage of development.

By 1972 the picture had changed completely. If pension rights are included, the top 1 per cent owned 17.4 per cent, the next 2 to 5 per cent 17.5 per cent and the poorest 90 per cent owned 54.3 per cent. It is no exaggeration to describe a change of these dimensions as a social revolution.

The issue turns, then, on the commission's attitude towards pension rights. The answer is to emphasize the notion of "marketability".

"If a right to a State pension could be sold, the sale would put a value on it. The key idea is that of marketability, and our study of this question has led us to form the view that different approaches to the definition of personal wealth hinge essentially on varying degrees of marketability of assets", the report suggests.

Marketability is, of course, close to the related idea of liquidity and economists have long recognized that the more liquid an asset the greater its value. But they might argue that the appropriate adjustment to make for pension rights is very much open to debate. What is the right discount for illiquidity when an asset cannot be sold at all?

However, the commission has performed an important task by showing how crucial this question is.

The distribution of wealth cannot be considered apart from the community's decisions to save. Wealth, after all, is the same thing as the accumulation of past savings. This link also opens the much larger issue of the relationship between income distribution and wealth distribution, because it is a commonplace observation that the rich tend to save more than the poor.

Here, too, the commission's members found themselves faced by a real, inescapable and highly perplexing conceptual problem. They were much impressed by evidence from Mr John Flemming, of Nuffield College, Oxford, which made use of "the life-cycle hypothesis" of savings behaviour.

In its details this hypothesis is complicated, but its gist is simple. Most societies recognize the need for significant differences in incomes to account for differing levels of effort and experience and to provide incentives and some point to social aspiration.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that society accepts that a differential of five to one is desirable. (There is a separate question about whether society has a right to adjudge "fair" differentials, but this is not at issue here.) Suppose, also, that there is no inherited wealth. What inequalities in wealth distribution would one expect in this society?

The answer is that differences of the order of fifty or a hundred to one are quite likely and not particularly shocking. Most people build up their savings through their working lives so that by the time they retire they have ten or twenty times as much wealth as they had at the outset of their careers. But, if both this factor and the accepted differentials are remembered, enormous disparities emerge naturally.

It might also be suggested, although the commission does not do so, that a system of state pensions is likely to accentuate disparities. If most people save to guarantee themselves a life-style in retirement not too different from that in their working lives the incentive to save is weakest for the less well-off, because the state's old age pension brings them nearer the minimum they can tolerate than it does for the rich.

In fact, the life-cycle hypothesis does not satisfactorily explain some of the salient characteristics of wealth distribution in this country. Wealth in the hands of those in their twenties and thirties is too great to be attributed to anything except inheritance. Moreover, as the commission observes, "the role of inheritance in influencing the distribution of wealth at the top end of the scale is substantial".

However, both this problem and the ambiguous status of pension rights present some serious difficulties to those who believe that drastic action is needed to remove inequality.

The commission has shown or, rather, shown once more that inequalities in Britain are large and persistent. But it should also help social scientists and politicians to understand why inequalities have arisen—and for the implied warning against utopian egalitarianism they should be grateful.

Tim Congdon

Income from companies: the role of dividends

The Government's decision earlier this month to reduce permitted dividend increases from a maximum of 12½ per cent a year to 10 per cent did little to help the stock market. Nor did it do anything to increase investor confidence in the possible conclusions the Government might draw from the Royal Commission dealing with "Income from companies and its distribution".

But that may yet turn out to prove a hasty and unfair judgment, given that the 10 per cent ceiling forms part of a (hopefully temporary) package demanding sacrifices from all. The report itself, moreover, was neither seen by the Government ahead of its decision, nor was it commissioned to present any recommendation on its own part on dividend control—the arguments for and against being treated as no more than an appendix to the report.

That said, the main purpose of this section of the report is clearly enough set out in last year's terms of reference—namely to provide assistance "in assembling some of the factual information for a comprehensive review of the existing control of dividends which he (the Chancellor) proposed to carry out next year".

In this context the fundamental question the Chancellor will presumably be trying to answer is just how important dividends are to a healthy relationship between companies and the providers of capital, and to what extent control of dividends are undermining the health of this relationship.

His starting point in attempting to reach some kind of conclusion should centre on what the report has to say on the role of risk capital in financing companies. On this score the report states: Given the uncertainty of a company's future income, and the fact that fixed interest borrowing entails a contractual liability to make regular payments to creditors, there is a need for enterprises to obtain some part at least of their finance in a form which admits of variable remuneration.

Having established the philosophy of risk capital in corporate financing, the report looks at the statistical role that equity finance has played in the financing of industry. By far the greater part of industry's financing requirements in the period 1950-72 were met by internally generated funds—depreciation and retained profits. Over the period these funds provided more than 76 per cent of industry's financing requirement and never less than 65 per cent in any one year.

Remaining funds came from equity issues, preference issues, bank loans and long-term capital issues. The equity as a source of finance was playing its greatest role in the late fifties, providing in the period from 1955 to 1961 just under 12 per cent of corporate funds.

Since then the percentage (as opposed to the absolute amount) of funds provided through issues of equity shares has been dropping, falling to only 5 per cent between 1965 and 1969 and dipping as low as 2 per cent in the bear market of 1970.

Conversely, the proportion of funding needs met by various types of loans has been on the increase, with gearing ratio—the ratio of long-term loans and bank borrowings to shareholders' funds—rising, in the case of the larger quoted companies, from 0.19 in 1960 to 0.42 in 1972.

While it is clear that a broad recognition has emerged of the acceptability of higher gearing ratios, the report is able to tell us only a limited amount about the precise causes and impact of this changing pattern. It does, however, point to the sharp drop in equity issues after the introduction of corporation tax in 1965, this having the effect of restoring in a strengthened form the fiscal incentive to the use of retained and fixed interest finance.

As for the impact of the introduction of the imputation tax system in 1973, the report concludes that it is too early to judge its effect. In the meantime, however, it is clear that there has been a significant return to the use of equity financing in the current year on the back of the recovery in the stock market.

And the report suggests that present indications are that the trend towards higher gearing over the last decade may now have gone as far as is generally accepted to be prudent. In short, and in addition to the general wisdom of financing long-term risk projects with an element of risk capital, there could be a more basic need for equity finance over the next few years.

But do dividends play an important role in attracting this equity finance? First the report makes it clear that different categories of investor require different kinds of returns from their investment.

The investor paying a high level of tax on investment income is obviously more interested in capital gain, taxed as it is at the relatively low rate of 30 per cent. Those paying the standard rate of tax or, as in the case of pension funds, no tax at all, tend to be more interested in income.

This is particularly true where a fund has basic contractual commitments to cover and, as the report point out, this type of investor has become rapidly more important in the context of the market as a whole over recent years.

But if the growing importance of the pension funds and insurance companies is well enough known, what is possibly something of a revelation in the report is the extent to which existing pensioners, elderly people and those on below average incomes depend on investment income.

Figures for the 1972-73 tax year suggest that roughly half of the individual recipients of unearned income receipts had total pre-tax incomes of less than £2,000. Moreover, some 57.5 per cent of all dividends and taxed interest paid out to individuals in that year went to pensioners and the old.

So, although less than 10 per cent of all taxpayers were in receipt of investment income, there was clearly a not insignificant sector of the community whom dividend restraint stood to hit extremely hard, particularly against a background of a rising rate of inflation.

But even if one chose to argue that consideration of this sector of the community must rank as only one of many considerations in the dividend control debate, the report makes it clear that there was much concern among all investors on the way in which companies were not being permitted—where they had the funds in the first place—to maintain their dividend in real terms.

Dividends were the only form of personal income to fall in real terms in the years from 1972 to 1973 and, the report concludes, in the longer term the returns to equity holding must be competitive with the returns which investors can obtain on alternative investments.

"If they are not it is unlikely that the past level of savings for equity investment will be maintained."

John Whitmore

Montague L Meyer Limited

Points from the Chairman's Statement for 1974/75

1. World-wide fall in wood products prices, which we anticipated, resulted in minimal purchasing of our main raw material, softwood, and as a result our turnover fell. Our associates were also affected.

2. We have considerably strengthened our balance sheet. Stock holding reduced by £7m. and debtors by £8m.

3. Our merchant companies have traded satisfactorily. Some of our specialised companies have had excellent results.

4. In the Far East where our partners are MacMillan Jardine Limited, we have had a most successful year and considerable expansion plans are in hand.

5. Since the end of the year we have purchased 50% of Keizer Venesta Limited, sheet material distributors and owners of a number of other companies. We feel this investment will be of benefit to both of us.

6. We are so constituted today that we do not need boom times to show high profits; reasonably normal conditions are enough.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1975

	1975	1974
Turnover	£135,000,000	£142,000,000
Group profits before taxation	£7,153,000	£12,712, 000
Retained profits plus depreciation	£4,021,000	£6,591,000
Ordinary shareholders funds	£34,779,000	£32,443,000
Earnings per ordinary share	7.6p	14.6p
Dividend per ordinary share	1.9p	1.8p

Montague L Meyer Limited
Villiers House, 41-47 Strand, London WC2N 5JG
Telephone: 01-839 7766

Business Diary: Come in number two • Wheels of justice

Paolo Baffi, the new governor of the Bank of Italy, has been former governor Guido Carli's shadow for 15 years, becoming number two in the bank in 1960, the same year as that in which his chief became governor.

As befits a shadow, Baffi has rarely been quoted in the Italian or foreign press, though he has been concerned with international monetary affairs for years, from the time of the Italian peace treaty and the foundation of the EEC.

Married with two children, he is, like Carli, a northerner, born in 1911 near Pavia in Lombardy. From the Bocconi University in Milan, he joined the Bank of Italy in 1936 and has been there ever since.

In his spare time he lectures on monetary history and politics at Rome University.

There is already speculation that the management of the Bank of Italy will be more of a two-man show than under Carli, with Baffi concentrating on the internal monetary scene and the new director-general, Rinaldo Ossola handling international monetary affairs.

Ossola is well known abroad, having been chairman of the Group of Ten and closely associated with the establishment of special drawing rights. He is yet another northerner, born at Lecco on Lake Como in 1913.

The Bank of Italy has long had a tradition of teamwork and now more than ever with the promotion of Mario Ercolani to deputy director-general. The same age as Ossola, he is not a northerner, but comes from Rome.

In these times of violent currency speculation, it is Ercolani who has had on his desk the "hot line" to the central banks of other countries.



"The exchange rate's so much in her favour that we feel justified in paying our au pair practically nothing."

Leyland runner

The British Leyland extravaganza is playing to thinnish houses since it moved to the High Court, although it was standing room only when the scheme of arrangement hearing opened on Monday.

Although conducted in a more businesslike manner than the annual, extraordinary and class shareholders' meetings, this one could still run and run. Indeed, if as is possible, the hearing does not finish today, then Mr Justice Templeman will have to see about going into extra time.

The problem is that term ends tomorrow and permission has to be sought to sit into the Long Vacation. Among those that might be downcast at such a development might be Michael Butterfield, who with David Powell is appearing for the dissident British Leyland Shareholders' Association.

Butterfield has organized a yacht club race to the Azores, starting on Saturday. Incidentally, it sounds a most civilized club, for race rules stipulate there must be at least one woman on board each boat in the race.

The hearing has been helped along greatly by Mr Justice Templeman, who has steadied a number of flounderers in the morass of documents the case involves. He made himself popular early in the hearing by removing his wig, a signal that the miserable pleaders could do likewise.

The most eloquent speaker has been Brian Dillon, QC, for the company, who seems at ease with the papers. Powell and Butterfield are complemented by two individual shareholders, Noel Falconer and Joan Gibson, who each hope to lay their views before the judge.

A notable absentee has been British Leyland's chairman, Lord Stokes. On the day the hearing opened he was at Olympia, where he opened a fire-fighting exhibition.

Back-handers

The American government seems to be heading for some soul-searching over Lockheed's claim that disclosures of back-handers paid to overseas officials could jeopardize profitable foreign contracts.

The aerospace and weapons manufacturer has admitted both to the Securities and Exchange Commission and to a Senate foreign relations subcommittee that tidy sums have found their way into official pockets from commissions legitimately paid to overseas agents.

Both the SEC and the subcommittee are pressing for names and details, while Lockheed wants to disclose only the total amount involved, described as "not small."

The problem is that Lockheed is into the United States government for about $195m in loan guarantees, and anything that could damage the company's prospects abroad makes it harder for the government to get its money back.

This squabble blew up after claims that Northrop Corporation, which is said to have failed to account for payments of about £30m over the past three years to overseas agents, had modelled some of its foreign sales practices on those of Lockheed.

Lockheed, however, insists that it has not made any unlawful domestic political contributions through a "slush fund", such as Northrop is alleged to have set up.

Meanwhile, in Caracas, Venezuela, a judge is summoning for interrogation the heads of 15 oil companies, including Shell, Exxon and Texaco. The Venezuelan Federation of Public Accountants is alleging that the companies have "milked" 120m barrels of crude over and above their concessions between 1959 and 1970.

COMPANY MEETING

Caledonia Investments Limited

Sir Nicholas Cayzer Reviews Year's Results

The 46th Annual General Meeting of Caledonia Investments was held on July 30th in London. The following is the circulated statement of Sir Nicholas Cayzer, Bt., the chairman:

The results were very much as expected, having benefited from increases in the final dividend paid by The British & Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited (B & C) in August, 1974, and the interim dividend paid by that company in January, 1975.

In a difficult year, trading, before interest charges, shows a marginal increase. This is a rather better performance than the figures indicate as, prior to the close of the year, we disposed of a 50 per cent interest in our South African subsidiary, Sintered Metal Components (Pty.) Ltd., to local interests, with the result that this became an associated company. While in recent years this company has prospered, the base of management was very narrow and sales of sintered parts were confined largely to the motor industry. By association with a large engineering group the opportunity for advancement is enhanced. Both the Amber and Urquhart groups continue to make progress, though in the case of Urquhart the cost of opening up in Germany was more expensive than anticipated. Our thanks are due to the management and staffs of the companies concerned who have striven hard to improve on previous performances.

The balance sheet shows a considerable degree of liquidity arising significantly from the repayment on 31st December, 1974, of Loan Stock by B & C, which was issued by that company on the acquisition of The Scottish Lion Insurance Company Limited, and a part disposal of our holding in Bramalea Consolidated Developments Limited, a Canadian property development and investment company. Since the close of the year, we have sold the balance of our holding and I should explain that the sale was made to accommodate a new situation which has arisen in Canada and is becoming apparent in other parts of the world. I refer to the impediments being placed in the way of companies with a significant foreign shareholding acquiring land for the purpose of development. I think in cases such as Bramalea the restrictions fail to recognise the contributions which have been made over the years by the use of foreign capital in the creation of a new community. It is our intention to reinvest the money as opportunity arises but, taking into account our own loan capital and the total value of the portfolio, the degree of liquidity is not out of proportion to the whole.

Undoubtedly, we are living through a period of great difficulty and uncertainty. To keep afloat will require a re-emergence of all the good traditional commonsense of the people of this nation.

At the meeting Sir Nicholas Cayzer said there was little he could add to his statement which accompanied the Accounts. At the Annual General Meeting of The British & Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited, which had been held earlier that day, he had advised that although a downturn in profits from the level achieved in 1974 must be expected, he had no reason to think that the directors of that Company would be unable to recommend ordinary dividends for 1975 in excess of the 1974 dividends by the statutory 10 per cent maximum. In the course of his remarks he drew attention to the grave national difficulties which were faced at this time, and expressed the hope that the belated efforts of the Government to attack the evils of inflation would not be too little and too late. He re-affirmed his belief in Free Enterprise, for without a profitable private sector he saw little hope for the future.

The economic climate was bound to affect the trading potential of the subsidiaries, Urquhart Engineering and Amber Industrial Holdings, but in both cases current trading was satisfactory.

Overall, he would not expect any significant change in the ultimate profit of the group for the year to March, 1976.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Pruning, reshaping and export drive spark RFD revival

By Ashley Druker

RFD Group so arduously sought by Avon Rubber 12 months ago bounces back in the news with a record £1.43m pre-tax profit for the year to March 31 after going in the red to the tune of £350,000. By contrast Avon, just over a month ago, reported a slide into a steep loss of £746,000 with recovery hopes dim, and beset with trading woes. Avon still holds about one fifth of the RFD equity with its board representation cut last February to a sole nominee.

After its token 0.15p payment last year, RFD now pays a total of 1.82p, the maximum allowed.

Things have certainly hummed. Following 1973-74's loss of £350,000 before tax, the group has recovered to the pint where turnover, profits and dividend are at peak levels, though the results include Tranmere Textiles for a full year for the first time.

While further progress has been made by Perseverance Mill and the Dutch offshoot, the board firmly pins the chief reason for the turnround on the recovery at RFD-GQ, the largest operating subsidiary, a maker of inflatable lifesaving equipment, including marine and aircraft liferafts, escapes slides, and salvage systems. This followed hard on a drastic reshaping of the management and adoption of more realistic commercial policies, particularly in export markets.

The group now sees itself in a sound financial position, and it is now concentrating on long-term development both in Britain and abroad. In this light, trading to date this year has been going well.

Turnover climbed from £7.87m to £11.62m on which trading profits rebounded from a loss of £155,000 to a profit of £1.7m. The net profit was £845,000 compared with a loss of £331,000, while extraordinary items, of £444,000 against £43,000 represented goodwill on consolidation from the acquisition of Tranmere Textiles now written off, as well as some £143,000 for acquisition costs. The 1.82p dividend, before the extraordinary items, is covered 5.2 times, and, after, 2.5 times, while net tangible assets per ordinary share rose from 30.1p to 33.8p.

The general market improvement was heralded at half-time in January when pre-tax profits turned round from a £350,000 loss into £732,000 profit.

The London Tin meeting leaves shareholders in dark about future

By Margaret Walters

The annual shareholders' meeting of London Tin held yesterday did little to resolve the confusion over the future of the group, now caught in the stormy saga of Haw Par and the Malaysian state controlled Pernas Securities.

LT's chairman, Mr David Mitchell, could give no further information on the implementation or otherwise of the mandatory offer by Haw Par and Pernas demanded by the London Takeover Panel.

Referring to rumours that LT was contemplating a shift of domicile to Malaysia, he confirmed that any such move would require shareholders' approval. But he indicated a firm commitment to recognising the country's aspirations for fuller participation in its natural resource industry.

But Mr Ian Tamblyn, the former deputy managing director of Haw Par who was due to stand for election, was not present at the meeting, and the position of Mr Ogilvy Watson, who resigned as Haw Par's managing director and who has been an alternate on the LT board for some years, is being considered.

In answer to shareholders' questions, Mr Mitchell said that LT's net asset value per share was 163p and that a shift of domicile would put the group in a disadvantageous tax position.

Edbro not despondent despite fall in orders

By Anthony Rowley

After being virtually static in the first half, the profits of Edbro (Holdings), the commercial vehicle equipment group, rose 12½ per cent over last year as a whole, to a record figure of £1.81m before tax. Sales for the year rose 35 per cent in value to £15.4m, of which exports and overseas sales accounted for 55 per cent.

But the chairman, Mr Lawrence Tindale, warns shareholders in his preliminary statement that, though the current year opened strongly, the order intake has since fallen off "appreciably". This has led to redundancies and short time working. All markets are depressed at present and unlikely to improve before the start of 1976 at the earliest.

Nevertheless, the "longer term continues to look attractive having regard to increased capacity in our manufacturing units and greater spread in sales territories", Mr Tindale adds.

Meanwhile, though this year's profits are unlikely to match last year's, Edbro's financial position remains strong. A final dividend equivalent to 4.88p gross is recommended making a gross final for the year of 7.27p against 6.47p last year.

A mixed bag from Tricentrol

Tricentrol, the highly geared group with a stake in the Thistle North Sea oilfield, and a commercial division to generate the money needed for exploration has mixed news for shareholders. It reports that arrangements for financing development costs are going well. Bridging finance has been secured by Government Guarantee, and it is unlikely that further calls will be made on general funds. Rothschilds are advising Tricentrol on this. In North America, the group's share of Montana gas output averaged 15.8 million cubic feet a day in the first quarter to March 31 against 22.3 million, and in Canada gas and oil sales continue to be satisfactory.

But the commercial division was hit by terminal engineering losses and the Silverline Travel Group's London airport coach operation. Builders merchanting is also suffering. The pre-tax profit for the three months to March was only £170,000 against £299,000 despite a rise in turnover. And the eventual return from the North Sea remains anyone's guess.

Charterhall offer £1m for Whinsparken

Charterhall Finance, the investment and mining exploration group, has made a share offer worth just over £1m for Whinsparken Investments.

Terms are one Charterhall for every two of Whinsparken's 4m shares. Mr M. Vickers, a director and the largest shareholder in Whinsparken, has agreed to accept for his 20 per cent holding, and the board intends to recommend the terms.

The shares have been suspended for nearly 18 months.

Blow to Fisheries

Commenting on the Government's decision on fishery subsidies, Mr P. M. Tapscott, head of Associated Fisheries, said that he regretted the reduction in the subsidy for larger ships by £10 a day each. "This is the bulk of our fleet and will reduce our subsidy by 15 per cent compared with the first half of the year."

Mr Tapscott also complained that there was still no sign that the Ministry was giving urgent thought to a long-term plan for the protection of the industry.

Battle rages at Vantona

The split in the Vantona board about Spirella's bid was brought into focus yesterday by two meetings, one of them unofficial, held in Manchester.

Mr Basil Glass, the former chairman of Vantona who now claims he was "sacked" last year, called the informal meeting before the AGM. He and the managing director Dr John Blackburn support the bid, while Mr Herbert Pilkington, the present chairman, and two other directors oppose it.

Amid hectic scenes Mr Pilkington claimed Spirella would close down five Vantona factories if Vantona gained control. For his part Mr Glass wants the deal to go through. If this is not possible he wants the board reunited under a new chairman and with two new non-executive directors. He would reluctantly serve on the board, but with no pay.

At the formal meeting Mr Glass was reelected to the board on a show of hands, but Mr Pilkington insisted on a poll being taken.

Seaham-Tin Line

Holders of 70 per cent of the equity of Seaham Harbour Dock Company say they no longer regard as effective their undertakings to accept the offer from Tin Line Estates because, through no fault of TLE, no committed funds have been made available.

TLE is taking legal advice and making "strenuous efforts" to find alternative sources of money so the offer can go ahead.

RIT provisions

The report of Rothschild Investment Trust contains a further write-down of the group's RIT European Properties company.

The interim report in December included a reduction in value of £1.8m, which mainly related to the Manhattan Centre, the problem property in European's portfolio. This reduction has now been increased to £2.5m.

Meanwhile, £1m of the £1.8m write-down of the group's unquoted investments, has been restored.

Accounts rule

Inclusion of a funds statement in audited accounts is required by SSAP 10, "Statements of Source and Application of Funds", which was published yesterday by the United Kingdom accountancy bodies. Enterprises with a turnover or gross income of under £25,000 p.a. are exempted from the standard, which is effective for account periods beginning on or after January 1, 1976.

Metropole Inds

Improving on its mid-year advance Metropole Industries, mainly engaged in engineering and associated trades, boosted pre-tax profits 73 per cent to £213,000 in the year to March 31. Turnover improved by more than £650,000 to £2.83m. Corporation tax losses of £150,000 are available to be carried forward by certain group companies.

LEADERFLUSH (DOORS)
Turnover for the six months £568,000 (£464,000). Interim is 0.32p (nil).

MANCHESTER GARAGES
Interim pre-tax profits £78,000 (£76,500) on sales of £4.16m (£3.37m). Dividend 0.30p (0.25p).

PLASTIC CONSTRUCTIONS
Pre-tax profit for half year to March £179,000 (£153,000) on turnover £2.45m (£2.11m). Dividend 1.54p (1.10p). Full year should show record.

TMC GROUP
Pre-tax profits for six months £210,000 (£64,000) on turnover £3.73m (£1.05m). Dividend 6.25p (2.5p). Results not directly comparable.

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Mining

Mt Lyell down but setback is held in check

Thanks entirely to its foresight in selling copper forward in the first seven months of its year to end June on the London Metal Exchange at a profit of $A8.5m, Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company managed to contain the setback in net profits for the year to end June to a drop from $A7.24m to $A3.10m.

Losses on the mining operations of this low grade producer amounted to $A8.29m compared with a profit of $A13.3m a year earlier. Total hedging profits of $A10.6m included sundry revenue to leave pre-tax profits down from $A12.4m to $A2.46m. In addition some $A250,000 was written off against the loan account of North-West Acid after a reduction in superphosphate production.

On earnings down from 33.6c to only 14.4c a share, the final dividend has been slashed from 12½c to 2.5c to leave the total distribution down from 17½c to 5c a share as part of a move to conserve cash flow. Mount Lyell is 38 per cent beneficially owned by Consolidated Gold Fields. The shares closed unchanged at 95p.

Bellambi delay

Another Australian offshoot of Consolidated Gold Fields, the 46 per cent owned Bellambi Coal Company, is having to postpone its preliminary statement until all the coal contracts have been agreed with Japanese steel mills, which took effect from the beginning of April.

Until then selling prices were $A35.09 a metric tonne. But following the guideline set by Mr R. F. X. Connor, the Minister for Minerals and Energy, of $57, prolonged discussions left Bellambi having to accept $48.80 for the April-June quarter, to be followed by $50.50 from July 1 until next March. But against a loss equivalent to £596,000 in 1973/74, a profit is likely for the year just ended.

Bayer: Strength for the Future

The rapid growth of the world's population presents a great challenge to the chemical industry. Harvests must be safeguarded, food reserves protected. Bayer meets this challenge.

People don't only need food. They want to enjoy good health, have better clothing and their own home. Shapes and colours influence their surroundings.

Plant protection products, medicines and pigments, textile fibres and thousands of chemical compounds, these too are part of the world of Bayer. You can rely on the economic and social strength of this worldwide enterprise.

Supported by its vast potential of knowledge and research, Bayer is helping to secure a better future.



Kim should also have enough to eat tomorrow — together with millions of other children all over the world.

Financial Statements of Bayer AG and Consolidated Financial Statements of "Bayer World"
(extracts expressed in DM million)

Balance Sheets as at 31st. December 1974

Assets	Bayer AG	Bayer World	Liabilities	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Tangible fixed assets	3,349	7,672	Capital stock	1,910	1,910
Investments in affiliated companies	2,272	748	Reserves, special items having partly the character of reserves	2,325	2,504
Other financial assets	128	205	Profits received from consolidated companies, earned prior to 1973	—	66
Inventories	1,567	4,969	Minority interest	—	887
Receivables for goods sold and services rendered	1,421	2,832	Provisions for pensions	1,010	1,295
Other items	349	687	Other provisions	363	928
Liquid assets	813	1,310	Convertible debentures	591	887
Balance of consolidation	—	507	Other long-term liabilities	1,780	4,667
			Other liabilities	1,595	5,470
			Balance sheet profit	325	316
	9,899	18,930		9,899	18,930

Profit and Loss Accounts for 1974	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Sales	9,441	18,879
Materials and other expenses not shown separately	5,352	10,157
	4,089	8,722
Income from affiliated companies and other earnings	369	431
	4,458	9,153
Personnel costs, including pensions	2,757	5,699
Depreciation	665	1,338
Interest expenses	216	755
Taxes on income and property	428	740
Year's net earnings	392	621
Allocations to reserves		
Bayer AG	67	67
Consolidated companies	—	137
Minority interest in profit	—	101
Balance sheet profit	325	316

1974 in brief:

- Increased raw material prices characterised the world chemicals scene. Tremendous increase in turnover, but product sales volume no larger than in 1973.
- Exports and production abroad vital elements of Bayer's worldwide business. Share of total turnover 66%.
- Investments intensified: Bayer World DM 1797 million, 63% of which is invested in the German Federal Republic. Other concentrations: USA, Latin America and Europe.
- Profit after Tax (net profit) for Bayer AG DM 392 million, for Bayer World DM 621 million.
- Strengthening of the reserves by DM 204 million — of which Bayer AG DM 67 million.
- Resolution of the Annual General Meeting on 25th June 1975: Dividend of DM 8.50 for 1974 (1973: DM 8.—) per share of par value DM 50.—.

For fuller information about Bayer, please contact Bayer UK Limited, Department A 7, Bayer House, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1SJ, England.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft Leverkusen Germany

BAYER

INCO

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

The Directors of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited have announced that in the future any dividends payable on shares issued by the Company's Transfer Agent in London will be paid in U.S. dollars by cheques drawn in North America instead of by dividend warrants drawn in London payable in Pounds Sterling as in the past.

Also, effective with the opening of business on August 1, 1975 The Royal Trust Company of Canada, at 54 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6NQ, England, has been appointed Transfer Agent for this Company's shares in London. Transfers of shares of the Company prior to that date should be sent to the present London Transfer Agent, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited.

If additional information is needed, please contact the undersigned c/o International Nickel Limited, Thames House, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QF, England.

D. C. McGavin
Secretary

THE BRADWALL (F.M.S.) RUBBER ESTATE LIMITED

At the sixty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Company held yesterday Mr. T. B. Barlow, the Chairman said:—

The results for 1974 for Bradwell can be briefly summarised: a record trading profit of £484,854 which included £220,782 being interest and dividends.

Staffield Estate 612 acres planted was sold for £332,670 net which probably will entail a payment of £27,715 capital gains tax. Once again our balance sheet total has increased from £2,946,909 to £4,858,845 and of this the estates and fixed assets before selling Staffield stand at £2,728,908 and current assets account for £2,129,937. Your Board expect to be able to put forward a scheme in the autumn at an Extraordinary General Meeting whereby the capital will be increased and the Company's activities may be widened.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Late rally in leaders after poor day's trading

The stock market was in poor form yesterday, with gilts weakened both by rising interest rates in the United States and by a fresh fall in sterling, while equities drifted down in dismally thin trading.

Rumours of losses in the property world were allayed by a firm denial from the boardroom of MEPC, and leading shares staged a partial recovery at the end of the session. But second line stocks suffered losses, as the professional market men began to abandon faith in the prospects for the current trading Account.

Gilts lost their recent shine in a thin and uncertain market. Prices slipped back in all sections, with few signs of cheap buying to stem the decline. The weakness of sterling in the afternoon was cited as a small unsettling influence.

"Shorts" opened easier and soon lost ½ or ¾ point. Although they then held steady for most of the day and even recovered 1-16 point or so at one stage there was a further easing in the afternoon. Most stocks were ¼ point off on the day.

"Longs" opened steady, but fell back and were mostly ¼ point down on the day. Dealers said that activity was at modest levels.

The malaise in the equity market took a turn for the worse. Turnover was "abysmal"—in the words of one dealer—and this may have encouraged the revival of market fears that some small stockbrokers could be finding the going very difficult. Also unsettling the City community were hints—later denied—that MEPC had suffered property losses in Australia, and nervousness regarding the outcome of the rights issue from Smiths Industries—which disclosed in late dealings that only 36 per cent of the rights had been taken up by shareholders.

A late rally in major stocks, which lifted the *FT* index from 287.2 at 3.30 pm to a closing level of 288.5, a net 3.3 down, reflected little more than bear closing operations.

First blow of the day came from De La Rue, whose first quarter profits were below even the depressed forecasts of the past few days. Shares in De La Rue dipped to 141p on small but persistent selling.

Disappointment from the investment press with the earnings stagnation at Bats took a further 2p off the shares at 290p after 285p.

The market was nervous ahead of the annual meeting of shareholders in Beecham, and the shares eased to 270p after 269p, in spite of a confident speech from the chariman.

Chemical shares, such as ICI, 3p down at 250p, Fisons 2p off at 233p and Glaxo Holdings 5p lower at 343p reflected a Business News review of prospects for the industry.

Further profit taking hit Furness Withy (224p), while losses of several pence were suffered by such engineering leaders as Metal Box (209p), Hawker-Siddeley (252p) and Pilkington Brothers (197p).

But the late rally helped GKN, finally unchanged at 212p after 209p and Tube Investments, also unchanged at 242p.

The picture was much the same among the electricals, where GEC (117p), EMI (167p) and Thorn "A" (154p) lacked supporters. Housing and construction shares had an unhappy day. Costain dipped to 178p and Taylor Woodrow to 238p.

Early losses in the store section were reduced later, and Marks & Spencer (94p) and Boots (99p) ended only one penny down. Patterson Zochonis, upset on Tuesday by its Nigerian links, rallied to 320p. Rights issue announcements lowered Morgan Edwards, BTR and Normand Electrical.

Banks weakened while awaiting the next item of profits news—Barclays report today. In properties, MEPC dipped to 136p in spite of denials of Australian losses.

Oil shares remained depressed although BP were above the worst at 478p. A fall in London bullion prices were quickly reflected in gold shares. But Australian issues were firmer.

The weakness of trading in the Accountant just ended is emphasized by the official statistics just released. The total value of all bargains slumped from £5,223.3m in the preceding account to £3,411.4m.

In equities the decline was from £581.9m to £472.9m. The figures are exactly comparable with 10 trading days in each Account.

Equity turnover on Tuesday was worth £41.3m (11,820 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were ICI, Shell, BP, Courtaulds, GEC, Midland Bank, Land Securities, Unilever, Tate & Lyle new, Metal Box new and Marks & Spencer.

Dawson & Barfos, with interests in fruit juice products and catering equipment, moved up by 3p to 36p as the market awaited developments from the bid approach reported in May by Keyser Ullmann, the major stakeholder.

Shares in Imperial Group stood firm against the market trend at 63p, when there was some switching from Bats, whose interim figures have been coolly received.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Bath & Portland (25p) Int	1	1	19/9	—	2.47
Edbro (Hldgs) (25p) Fin	3.17	3.02	22/8	4.67	4.38
Exxon ($7) Qly	1.25*	1.25*	12.8	—	5.00*
W. Henshall (10p)	0.28	Nil	8/10	0.28	Nil
Leda Inv Int	0.84	0.84	1/9	—	2.07
Leaderflush (Doors) (10p) Int	0.32	Nil	—	—	Nil
Mt. Lyell Mining (25p) Fin	2.5	5	—	5	17.5
Man. Garages (5p) Int	0.30	0.25	29/8	—	0.75
Plastic Constn (10p) Int	1	0.73	18/9	—	2.68
R. F. D. Group (10p) Fin	0.87	0.1	12/9	1.17	0.1
TMG Group (25p) Int	6.25	2.5	15/9	—	8.75
Wholesale Fittings (20p) Fin	2.79	2.62	15/10	4.29	4.02

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. *Dollars a share.

Wiggins and Int Stores in reverse at midway

Unlike their parent, British American Tobacco (whose results were reported yesterday), neither of its subsidiaries, papermaker Wiggins Teape and International Stores, is bolstered by a high content of overseas earnings (some 50 per cent of profits for BAT, apart from operating in a comparatively recession-free industry). Interim results of both Wiggins, and International show that both went sharply into retreat in line with the trend in their separate sectors.

On turnover for the 26 weeks to March 29 up from £118.2m to £148.7m, Wiggins's pre-tax profit dropped sharply from £13.33m to £9.97m, but stated after interest almost trebled from £1.3m to £3.5m.

International, which announced in January an intended transformation of the company's "Village grocer" image into a major retailing force, reports a pre-tax profit more than halved from £2.47m to £900,000 for the six months to March 29.

Astra to take rest of Zinc Alloy

Midlands-based steel and engineering group Astra Securities has made an agreed offer for Zinc Alloy Rust-Proofing of 10p cash for each ordinary, valuing the whole of the equity at some £750,000. Astra already held about 24.4 per cent of Zinc Alloy.

The terms for each preference are 50p cash, worth a total of £7,000. Net tangible assets of Zinc Alloy at April 30 were £565,000.

COMPANY MEETING

COALITE AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS LIMITED

The fifty-eighth annual general meeting of the company was held at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 30th July, 1975.

Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Francis L. Waring

The Board

Mr A. Goodsell has decided to retire from the position as Joint Managing Director of the Parent Company and all its operating subsidiaries, also to relinquish his seat on the Boards of these companies with effect from Monday, 30th June, 1975. During nearly 49 years loyal and dedicated service, including a long period as Secretary, Mr Goodsell has made a major contribution to the success of our enterprise. He will be greatly missed and has the good wishes of all throughout the Group for a long and happy retirement.

It has been decided to revert to the arrangement of having a sole Managing Director and we are indeed fortunate that Mr J. E. Needham with his thirty years' service is available for his onerous position. He is admirably qualified in every respect and, equally important, he has the complete confidence of all his colleagues both at board and other levels.

After careful consideration, I propose to vacate the Chair on 30th September, by which time I will have completed 60 years' Coalite service. My Board colleagues have paid me the compliment of inviting me to continue as an ordinary director and to make my services additionally available when required in a consultative capacity. This I am very happy to do.

We are specially fortunate that the Deputy Chairman, Lord Ward, is available to become Chairman. His outstanding credentials are well known and I am confident that he will have the best wishes of employees and shareholders alike for a successful and happy period of office.

You will be invited at the Annual General Meeting to approve a Resolution to increase the fees of each Director, other than the Chairman of the Board, from £1,000 per annum to £2,000 per annum and the fees of the Chairman from £1,500 per to £3,000 per annum.

These have remained unchanged since 1964 and it is suggested that the proposal is very reasonable in the light of the changes that have occurred in the meantime.

Year in Brief

The optimism that was expressed in the "Outlook" section at this time last year has been fully justified by events. The results comprise records in every field.

Finance

Group turnover totalled £9,277,754 compared with £6,627,174. Exports contributed £826,000 compared with £152,000.

Profit before taxation amounted to £9,602,802 compared with £844,099. Investment income contributed £310,994 whereas, after allowing for a small investment credit, the bank overdraft at £284,443 during the preceding year. This reflects the increase in the Company's cash resources which totalled £620,988 at the year end.

Depreciation totalled £981,699 compared with £635,257 and, together with the net profit of £4,592,800, produced a cash flow of £7,674,499 compared with £3,988,189 last year. When considering the cash flow, it is desirable to emphasise that £4,683,000 was required for increased Working Capital.

Taxation outstanding at the end of the year, payable on 1st January, 1976, totalled £4,578,745. This figure is after allowing for stock relief of £541,000 which is, in effect, only a loan. Expenditure on capital additions totalled £1,083,000 during the year and there was an amount of £3,705,000 authorised and outstanding on 31st March, 1975. Since then an additional £680,000 has been authorised and other projects are under consideration.

Dividend

Following an interim dividend of 0.290 pence per share a final of 0.322 pence is proposed which, together with the appropriate tax credits, gives a gross dividend of 0.928 pence. This compares with 0.826 pence last year and is the maximum permitted by existing counter inflation legislation.

It has been announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that in future, new shares issued in lieu of cash dividends will be taxed as income. As such an arrangement is no longer attractive to shareholders, the Board has decided not to offer this option in respect of dividend payments.

Inflation Adjusted Accounts

A summary of the consolidated results and financial position adjusted for the effects of inflation has been produced for the first time together with notes giving the basis of the inflation accounts and explanation of the differences between the profit before tax in the historical accounts and the adjusted profit in the inflation accounts. The basis of preparing the inflation adjusted 'current purchasing power' accounts is to convert the historical pounds in the conventional accounts by reference to the relevant retail price indices. The exercise shows that the profit before tax of £9,603,000 in the historical accounts compares with £7,631,000 in the inflation accounts and the historical accounts profit after tax of £4,593,000 is 43% lower at £2,621,000 in the inflation accounts.

The most significant features of the inflation adjusted accounts are the increase in the effective tax charge and in the charge for depreciation. When the accounts are expressed in pounds of current purchasing power, the effective tax rate is approximately 66% whilst the depreciation charge increases by £2,148,000, an increase of 70% over the charge in the historical accounts.

The above factors emphasise the necessity of generating a high level of profit in order to provide adequate finance for future operations and to maintain the value of shareholders' equity in real terms.

General Review

We started the year with minimum stocks and reduced rates of throughput both resulting from the prolonged dispute in the coal mining industry. With trade and consumer stocks of solid fuel similarly depleted, together with a buoyant chemicals market at home and overseas, we were able to consistently sell all our production and so largely avoid stocking which is an increasingly costly exercise. This permitted us to take full advantage of the high interest return available on cash balances.

As was indicated at the half-year stage, the return on sales of oils and chemicals substantially improved during the year as the result of prices on the home market being allowed to reach more realistic levels and our being in a position to capitalize on the higher export prices available on chemicals that could be produced in excess of the requirements of home consumers. Consequentially, oils and chemicals have made a substantially greater contribution to overall profits this year. This has enabled us to maintain increases in the price of Coalite within competitive bounds, despite the serious escalation in costs.

Coalite

There are few comforts to compare with that provided by a real fire. An open fire provides radiant heat and healthy ventilation in the right proportions without undue loss of thermal efficiency, a fact which is at last receiving due recognition. Coalite continues to be the most popular all-purpose domestic solid smokeless fuel, being ideal for open fires and equally suitable for room-heaters and other closed appliances.

As was indicated at this time last year, gas is still the main competitor to solid fuel. It is disappointing that there is continued reluctance to price gas realistically relative to other domestic fuels.

We would like to take this opportunity of thanking the distributive trade for their friendly co-operation and to commend the activities of the Solid Fuel Advisory Service, of which we are constituent members.

Oils and Chemicals

In the majority of our outlets for oils and chemicals, the strong demand experienced during the preceding financial year continued until the early part of 1975. Even now our position is reasonably favourable although the exceptional prices brought about by the export boom have materially reduced.

It is disappointing that the completion of the expansion of Ortho Phenyl Phenol manufacturing capacity coincided with a reduction in demand resultant upon the recession in the textile industry. We are exploring the possibilities of exploiting our special manufacturing know-how in this field.

We continue to be the most substantial producer in Europe, and possibly the world, of intermediates for the manufacture of herbicides. As a result of a detailed investigation of potential future demand and raw material availability, we decided to embark on a major scheme of expansion in this field. This will double production capacity of the principal intermediate and substantially increase that of others. Commissioning is expected in the second quarter of 1976.

Following extended trials Coalite oils and pitches are now readily acceptable for road surfacing applications and we are taking full advantage of this important development.

In the light of continuing expansion it is increasingly necessary to protect our raw material supplies. We shall take any action, including the installation of new plant, that might be necessary to achieve this.

Siebens Oil & Gas (UK) Limited

During the year Siebens (UK) drilled two wells with the Western Pacesetter rig. The first, on Block 205/30, West of the Shetland Islands, was abandoned as a "dry hole" although traces of hydrocarbons were found.

The second well, on Block 2/10, reached a depth of 12,145 feet but, unfortunately, a mechanical fault made it necessary to suspend drilling for the time being and release the rig to another company. However, the presence of hydrocarbons was confirmed and while the quality of the oil could be assessed the well could not be flow tested. Work will be resumed in this Block when the rig is returned to the Company in the summer. Meanwhile, an important find was reported by Pan Ocean in Block 16/7. Siebens (UK) has a 10% interest in this Consortium.

Since the end of our financial year on 31st March, 1975, Siebens (UK) have taken steps to raise, by means of a Rights Issue, additional money to finance continued exploration. We propose to take up Rights at a cost of £371,511 which will increase our total stake in terms of cash to £471,511. As a result of this operation, our percentage holding will be 6.88% as against 8.26% previously.

Health and Safety

Operating as we do in the carbonising and heavy chemical areas, safety at work has been and will continue to be regarded as a matter of paramount importance. The stimulation and maintenance of the required degree of safety-consciousness at all levels necessitates continuous review of methods and procedures. We have, for some years, operated Joint Safety Committees at each Works in an endeavour to ensure that everybody is intimately involved in ensuring that positive action is continuously maintained to minimise the risk of personal harm. A revised handbook has recently been circulated to all employees re-stating Board policy on health and safety and encouraging active participation towards achieving the highest practicable standards. Where accidents do occur, they are thoroughly investigated to make sure that the same lessons do not have to be learnt twice. We are aiming for a high standard and realise that improvement is a continuing process.

We have provided a medical inspection service since 1936 and the records indicate that we have reason to be pleased with the general health of our employees.

Employee Relations

The increasing rate of inflation has unfortunate repercussions on all aspects of business, not least on relationships between management and employees. Until a few years ago we had an enviable record in the avoidance of industrial disputes. Like many other companies, however, we now experience difficulty in avoiding disruption of production due to disputes, particularly at the time of annual wage negotiations.

As this statement is being written, we are resuming normal operations after a strike lasting two weeks at the Bolsover Coalite Works and the Central Refinery and over seven weeks at the Coalite Works at Askern, Grimethorpe and Rossington in Yorkshire. Needless to say, this has caused damage and hardship. The tragedy is that it was all so unnecessary as the substantial improvement in earnings was on offer before the dispute. It is to be hoped that the current rate of inflation can be drastically reduced and that this will, in turn, lead to the return to rational wage negotiations and so stop the drain on national and personal resources which continual disputes inevitably cause.

Despite these difficulties, the year under review resulted in a very substantial recovery in profitability and you will, I know, wish me on your behalf to thank employees for their contribution.

The Future

To forecast in the present economic climate would be hazardous and foolish. It is, however, the unanimous view of your directors that our underlying financial strength and physical capacity is such that we should be able to overcome any normal difficulty.

Latest appointments

Mr Lambie is chairman of Carron

Mr John Lambie has been appointed chairman of Carron. He will continue as managing director.

Mr A. J. Oyler has become chairman of Cuprinol. His successor as chief executive is Mr W. M. Collins.

Mr A. J. Avery has been made an additional director of C. E. Heath (Underwriting).

Mr D. H. Caldicott has gone on the board of Joseph Causton and Sons.

Mr John Moore has joined the court of directors of the Bank of Iceland.

Mr G. B. Parrack, a member of the executive board of the Thomson Organisation, has been appointed a director and Mr W. M. Brown, due to his increasing commitments in the Thomson Organisation and Thomson Scottish Petroleum, has resigned from the board of E.C. (Holdings).

Mr J. Boardman Hill and Mr W. D. Nock Woodhouse join the board of British Mohair Spinners.

Mr H. R. Jenkins has been appointed a director of London and Lomond Inv Trust.

Mr W. M. Higham, deputy chairman and managing director of Highams, has been made chairman. He succeeds Mr A. E. Higham, who has retired.

Mr Paul Heaver has become financial director of Deans Farm Eggs.

Mr Barrie Mayes is now a director of Industrial Market Research. Mr Bryan Atkin, formerly an associate director, has also joined the board.

Mr A. R. (Ian) Chalk has been appointed a director of Spicers.

Mr N. Mountain has joined Francis Shaw as non-executive director.

Mr Orlando Oldham becomes a non-executive director of Hargreaves Group.

Mr A. Hay has become sales director of Catton and Co.

Mr A. F. Rawson has joined the board of Barrett Developments.

Mr A. Lloyd has been elected chairman and a director of Mason and Burns. Mr R. Jones becomes a director. Mr N. Mason, Mr C. D. Hope and Mrs N. Hope have resigned from the board.

Mr John Morgan has been made a director of Cock Russell Vintners.

Mr T. N. C. Garfit has become a director of the Oil and Chemical Plant Constructors' Association.

Mr Alan Porter has joined the board of the National Water Council as financial director.

Since the recent reorganization of TI steel tube division's principal seamless tube group, the following appointments have been announced to the board of Tubes: Mr F. Laverick, managing director; Mr M. L. Booth, sales director; Mr J. A. Fowler, commercial director; and Mr J. H. Marks, manufacturing director.

Mr Paul Quinn has been made marketing director at Gerrard Industries.

Mr Jim Yates has been made director and general manager of the newly formed industrial division of Salter Industrial Measurement. Mr Colin Trott becomes director and general manager of the newly formed commercial division. Mr Roy Todd is director responsible for the new export division.

Since the resignation of Mr G. M. Rainbird as chairman, due to ill health, Mr J. A. Owers has been elected chairman of Westernam Press. Mr W. M. R. Lee will be rejoining the company as general manager and deputy to the managing director. Mr D. Birdsall becomes director and Mr M. Simmons deputy chairman.

Mr J. R. W. Hampson becomes a director of Yorkshire Electric Transformer. Mr W. G. Thomas and Mr A. L. Wolfendale have been appointed directors of South Wales Switchgear.

Mr Brian Bigley has been appointed regional secretary of the CBI's Yorkshire and Humberside region and Mr Steve Rankin to a similar post with the Northern region.

Mr M. R. Field is now a director of Reid Walker Advertising and its subsidiary companies Savast and Score Research.

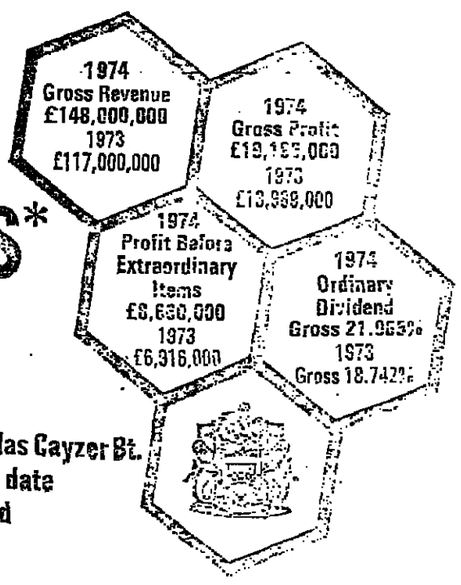
Mr Stanley Keig has been appointed a director of Isle of Man Associated Investments.

Mr R. Ellis has become a director of Brooks & Walker.

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THE BRITISH & COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED

Tendimus*





Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer Bt. Brings up to date his published report

At the Annual General Meeting held on July 30th the Chairman Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer Bt. said:

"Today I have to deal with our own affairs in the context of the grave issues which face this Country. I think that as a nation we may have lost our way.

Recently, in a book entitled "The Later Cecils", I was struck by a legendary story which concerned Lord William Cecil, a one-time Bishop of Exeter and a man whose absent-mindedness was proverbial. On one occasion he failed to find his rail ticket when asked for it by an inspector. "Don't trouble, my Lord" the official assured him "we all know who you are". The Bishop replied "That is all very well but, without a ticket, how do I know where I am supposed to be going".

As I survey the political scene I ask myself "how many tickets have been lost?"

"I believe in Free Enterprise"

I believe in free enterprise because it suffers if it fails to reach its destination: it stands for freedom and in my view can be interpreted as the national bread-winner. Nor do I think it is inconsistent with the awareness of the needs of a constantly changing society. I cannot think that many people in this Country would vote for a communist state, which is the realistic alternative. Let us not deceive ourselves, if we are not on our guard and if we do not take positive action to protect ourselves, it could come upon us like a thief in the night. Freedom means many things to many people, amongst them, freedom from want and freedom of choice. Equally, it involves self-discipline for without such discipline others will lack freedom.

In private enterprise we seek to create. We have our successes; we have our failures. If I instance this by referring to our North Sea activities, we have the success of the helicopter group, the early promise of the support ship for pipelaying, the loss incurred as a result of the failure of the concept of a ship designed to undertake repair and maintenance work on drilling rigs and other structures and, so far, the lack of any significant discovery of oil or gas by the consortium in which we have a small interest. All these activities have created work and, on balance, have made and we hope will make a useful contribution to the profits of the group. Of course, we would like to avoid the loss-makers and will make every effort so to do.

In my statement, which accompanied the accounts, I referred to our interest in leisure industries, British Island Airways and our hospital, as units which made losses in 1974. Though it is too early to draw any definite conclusion regarding maintainable occupancy levels in the hospital, you will be pleased to know that, at the present time, it is full. In the other areas there is a considerable improvement, though present estimates still indicate that, in other than B.I.A., losses will be incurred in the current year.

Shipping

Without wishing to be alarmist, it is only proper that I should draw your attention to the present climate in the shipping industry, to the clouds on the horizon and to the irresponsible action of the few who seem to wish to inflict wounds from which in the end they may be the worst sufferers.

There is no improvement in the tanker and bulk carrier markets. We have no tankers, but have already laid up two of our bulkers and others are likely to follow, as this is cheaper than continuing to operate them.

The cargo liner trades are holding up well, but with surplus tonnage around the world we cannot disregard the possibility of intrusion from outsiders prepared to quote sub-economic rates. Furthermore, Russian ships have a different criteria of profitable operation, for it seems that a positive cash flow of foreign exchange is more important than the actual cost of operating the ships and providing for their replacement, besides it is one of their strategic weapons aimed at weakening the economic position of the West. In addition, although it affects us only through our interest in O.C.L., there is the competition of the Trans-Siberian Railway in the movement of goods between Europe and the Far East.

Labour Relations

At this time of national difficulty, I think one might have expected maximum support from all connected with the industry, yet we have the tragic converse where, at Southampton, a work to rule by dockers has resulted in a diversion of mail ships to Antwerp, with a consequent loss of earnings to the dockers themselves and many others associated with the operation. If that were not enough, there is the loss of traffic and the payment of unnecessary foreign exchange. One is forced to the conclusion that the leadership – if one can call it that – which the dockers are receiving from their shop stewards, contrary to the advice of their own Union is neither in their nor their Country's best interest. In such a situation the Country suffers, the shipowner suffers, the dockers suffer – only the wreckers rejoice.

The losses have been sustained and cannot be recovered, but it is some consolation that the men have taken the decision in their own hands to return to normal working.

I regret to add that a new, and again disruptive forces at work on Merseyside.

Other than the items which I have mentioned, the major contributions to our 1974 operating profit of £13,531,000 arose from the exceptional credits of £3,000,000, an [illegible] contracts completed in earlier years and £953,000 from the distribution of [illegible]. Although further credits may arise in the ordinary course from settlements of [illegible] they will certainly not be [illegible] the magnitude of the 1974 contribution, and as I have already reported competition is intense in certain areas of the office equipment industry.

In regard to our investment income, we estimate that this will be maintained at about the 1974 level.

I am ever conscious that it is the men and women who work in the group, both afloat and ashore, who make for our success and on your behalf I would like to thank them publicly for their efforts, though our own efforts are inevitably conditioned by circumstances beyond our control. We have a belated attempt by Government to do something about inflation, but it may be too little and too late, and it remains to be seen whether they have the courage and unity to see things through. Nevertheless, it will be something if we can all begin to understand that inflation goes hand in hand with unemployment and if Government will grasp the fact that good intentions are not enough. Although in 1974 we were net investors in the tools of our activities, confidence is sadly lacking and it is ludicrous for Government spokesmen to criticise the private sector for failing to invest in industry and, at the same time, to allow the economy to teeter along from one crisis to another.

Future Prospects

In such circumstances, I feel it would be wrong to try today to given an accurate forecast of the outcome for the year. From my survey of the position, we must expect a downturn in profits from the level of some £16 million, before tax, achieved in 1974, that is, the figure excluding the exceptional credit of £3 million. Nevertheless, having expressed this view, I have no reason to think we shall not be able to increase our dividend by the statutory 10 per cent maximum, nor do I doubt for a moment the capacity of this group to achieve great things if the economic climate changes for the better.

I will sum up by repeating myself. For perhaps by constant repetition we may point the truth.

I firmly believe that it is not the will of the vast majority of the people of this Country to wish to destroy our way of life. Equally, I believe that most people recognise that prosperity does not just happen, it has to be created. The creators are not the Government. They are you and me and everyone involved in the industry of this Country and we must proclaim the fact. Free enterprise may not be perfect, and all concerned with management must keep this in the forefront of their minds; nevertheless, it has created the wherewithal to provide the standard of living which we enjoy today. There was a time when it was possible and fashionable for industrialists to opt out of politics. If opting out means acceptance of policies such as nationalisation, which appears to me to be fundamentally wrong, I prefer to stand up and be counted. I believe in free enterprise; I believe in the profit motive because I believe it spells freedom and creates opportunity and incentive for those who wish to work hard and accept responsibility, and by accepting responsibility, create the means of providing a better life for each and every one of us.

Profit must not be a dirty word. It should be a yardstick of efficiency and the hall-mark of a company worth working for: the tax arising from the profit will make its contribution to the coffers of the Government, without which many of the services provided by the State could not be paid for, and out of what is left, much will go back into industry in the shape of technological development and the maintenance of the tools of the trade.

I end as I began, we have kept our ticket: we continue on our journey with confidence and not without hope."

*TENDIMUS (the B & C motto) — We press forward

For a copy of the Report and Accounts telephone 01-283 4343 (Ext. 239) or write to the Company at Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP.

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Business to Business

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN
RAHAD IRRIGATION PROJECT
TENDER FOR CONTRACT R4—BUILDINGS

Contractors wishing to tender for the above-named works should apply in writing enclosing purchase money for the tender documents equivalent to £100 (one hundred pounds sterling) *in favour of Sir M. MacDonald & Partners*, the Project Consultant to be received by them before 31st August 1975 at either of their offices
at Demeter House, Station Road, Cambridge CB1 2RS, U.K.
or at P.O. Box 1754, Khartoum, Sudan.

The works include houses, stores and workshops, etc. with water supply for domestic purposes, local roads, surface water and domestic drainage. The works are located at four locations in the Project Area some 200 to 300 km south east of Khartoum in largely undeveloped territory east of the River Rahad.

For tendering purposes, the works are divided into three contracts which may be tendered for singly or together. The Conditions of Contract are the FIDIC Conditions of Contract (International) for Works of Civil Engineering Construction with additions and amendments including provisions for escalation of prices.

The buildings are all single storey. Foundations are in expansive cotton clay soils and are generally short bored partially reinforced piles with reinforced concrete ground beam. Superstructures are brick with corrugated iron roofing on steel or timber trusses. The numbers and categories of buildings are listed below.

		No. of Buildings according to Contract			
		R4A	R4B	R4C	
Building Description	Approx Unit Area m²	Project Head-quarters (first third)	Group III Head-quarters	Remainder Project Head-quarters	Groups I & II Head-quarters
Houses					
3-bedroom (Superior)	169	4	1	10	2
3-bedroom	136	12	6	22	12
2-bedroom	96	18	12	40	24
1-bedroom	54	76	55	136	110
Bachelor's Quarters	326	2	2	2	4
Rest House (Junior)	328	1			
Rest House (Senior)	603	1			
Office	665	1			
Office	450			1	
Office	396			1	
Office	292			1	
Office	310		1		2
Office	444		1		2
Office	244		1		2
Hospital	2370			1	
Health Centre	453		1		2
Car Shed	595			1	
Car Shed	307		1	2	2
Car Shed	203			1	
Store	240	2		2	
Store	180			1	
Petrol Store	81	1		1	
Workshop	81			1	
Workshop	600	1			
Workshop	430	1			
Workshop	160	1			
Workshop	900	1			
Workshop	496		1		2
Workshop	200		1		2

The programme for completion is planned as follows:

Contract No.		Description		Completion Date
R4/A		Project Headquarters (first third)		end May 1977
R4/B		Group III headquarters:	50%	end Dec. 1976
			100%	end May 1977
R4/C	(i)	Group I Headquarters:	50%	end Dec. 1977
			100%	end May 1978
	(ii)	Group II Headquarters:	50%	end May 1978
			100%	end Dec. 1978
	(iii)	Project Headquarters (second third)		end May 1978
		(last third)		end May 1979

Signed: IBRAHIM MOHAMMED IBRAHIM
Managing Director
Rahad Corporation

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
SOCIETE ALGERIENNE DE REALISATION DES INDUSTRIES LEGERES
ARIL—subsidiary of SONATRACH
49, rue des Fusillés, ALGIERS

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER
No. 02/75

The Société Algérienne de Réalisation des Industries Légères invites international tenders for the supply of the following equipment and machinery:

1. **Mobile service equipment**
2. ***Hoists and handling equipment***
3. **Generating sets, welding equipment and air compressors**
4. **Civil engineering and construction equipment**
5. **Various ranges of tooling**
6. ***Individual items of tooling***
7. **Electrical measuring and control equipment and surveying equipment.**

Bidders may obtain copies of the specifications from the Head office of ALRIL, 49, rue des Fusillés, ALGIERS.

Tenders should be placed in two sealed envelopes and should be marked: "Appel d'Offres—A ne pas ouvrir".

Tenders should arrive by not later than 12.00 hours on 25th August 1975. Bidders shall be bound by their offers for a period of 90 (ninety) days.

PLANT AND MACHINERY

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
DIRECTORATE OF UNIVERSITY PLANNING
SUBDIRECTORATE FOR BUILDINGS AND
EQUIPMENT

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

International tenders are invited for the supply of equipment for the computer centre at the Scientific and Technical University of Algiers for items under the reference · U.S.T.A Lot 1-8
Copies of the specifications may be obtained as from the date of publication of this international invitation to tender from Ministère de l'Enseignement Superieur et de la Recherche Scientifique—Direction de la Planification et de l'Orientation Universitaires—Sous-Direction des Constructions et des Equipements 1, Rue Altar Bachir Place du 1er Mai Algiers.
Tenders should reach the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique) by not later than 4th September 1975.
The outer envelope should be marked (NE PAS OUVRIR A O I. U.S.T.A. LOT 1-8). Bidders shall be bound by their tenders for a period of 90 days from 5th September 1975.

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and In the Matter of BRUCES BANQUET PRODUCTS (BIRMINGHAM) Ltd (in Liquidation)
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 14, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on Tuesday the 19th day of August, 1975 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1975.
D. SUNDERLAND, Liquidator.

No. 1504 of 1975
The Companies Act 1948. In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. In the matter of T. NUNN & SONS OF IPSWICH Limited of Fnightsdale Road, Ipswich.
I, IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A., of 7r New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed and certified by the Department of Trade and Industry as LIQUIDATOR of the estate of the above Company.
All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Company must deliver them to me, and all debts due to the Company must be paid to me.
Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.
I. P. PHILLIPS, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of G. BURGESS & CO. Limited NATURE OF BUSINESS. *Electrical contractors.*
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th June 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 13th August 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
D. A. WILLIAMS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FULLVIEW (SALES) Limited NATURE OF BUSINESS Retailers & Installers of Double Glazing.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th June 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 13th August 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver *and Provisional Liquidator.*

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of VOLTCREST Limited *NATURE OF BUSINESS: Promotional Scheme Advertisers.*
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 7th July 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th August 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
D. A. WILLIAMS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of GORSEMOOR PROPERTIES Limited. NATURE OF BUSINESS: Property dealers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st July 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th August 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.15 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.45 o'clock.
D. A. WILLIAMS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of REVIVAL RECORDS Limited. NATURE OF BUSINESS: Manufacturers etc of gramophone records.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 7th July 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th August 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SCREEN GRAPHICS Limited, NATURE OF BUSINESS: *Screen printers.*
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th June 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th August 1975, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of PARK INTERIORS Limited. NATURE OF BUSINESS: Designers and Manufacturers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd June, 1975.
DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS, 15th August 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 10 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of PAUL LENNON MANAGEMENT Limited. NATURE OF BUSINESS: Estate agents & managers.
WINDING UP ORDER MADE 30th June, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS, 14th August, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES, on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In *the Matter of JUMPIN JACK* Limited. NATURE OF BUSINESS: Agents for entertainment artistes.
WINDING UP ORDER MADE 23rd June, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS, 15th August, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES, on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BREADHEADS Limited. NATURE OF BUSINESS: Dealers and traders in clothing.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 7th July 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th August 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CARLO & ALFONSO Limited. Nature of Business: Cafe proprietors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 7th July, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS
CREDITORS 14th August, 1975 at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP, at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

ROYSTON INDUSTRIES Limited
Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 300 of the Companies Act, 1948, the FINAL MEETINGS of MEMBERS and CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Spicer and Pegler St. Mary Axe House, 56 60 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BJ, on Friday, 5th September, 1975, at 12 noon and 12.15 p.m. respectively.
Dated 24th July 1975.
R. G. HAWKINS, Liquidator

No. 001118 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. In the Matter of HAYTHORN PROPERTIES Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.
I, FRANK WILLIAM TAYLOR, of 11 North John Street, Liverpool 2, hereby give notice that by an Order of the High Court of Justice, dated 7th April 1975, I have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of Haythorn Properties Limited.
F. W. TAYLOR.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1975.

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
EGYPTIAN PUBLIC AUTHORITY FOR DRAINAGE PROJECTS
CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDER
No. 2 L—10 1975
FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF FOUR ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN DRAINAGE PUMPING STATIONS AND A WORKSHOP
"TENDERS ARE ACCEPTED ONLY FROM TENDERERS FROM MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AND SWITZERLAND"
Bids for the supply and erection of Four Electrically Driven Drainage Pumping Stations And A Workshop will be received at the Authority office at 3 4 Lingheiny street, Dokki, Giza, A.R.E. up to 12 o'clock noon Tuesday 9th December 1975.
Tender documents are on sale as of July 21st, 1975 at the Authority offices for L.E. 75 for a set of 5 copies and L.E. 35 for any extra copy.
Bids must be accompanied by a Provisional Deposit of 2% of tender price.
Chairman

BUSINESS NOTICES

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in centre of picturesque Somerset village. All in excellent order with completely modernised, spacious private accommodation, being offered for early, substantial lease, free of all ties. At realistic annual rent. Phone F. F. Berry at Wells 72747.

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in top multiple position. Hertfordshire area. £32,500.00 for quick sale. *No agents. Phone:* 01-263 0020.

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LIMITED COMPANIES available. I.P. Company Registrations and Co., 01-608 9985.

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TELEX and telephone answering service. Fast, economical, cost effective. 24hr. service. Phone B.R.I.S., 01-464 7631.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002451 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of GREENGAGE CONTRACTS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.
Notice is hereby given that a *PETITION for the WINDING UP* of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 21st day of July 1975 presented to the said Court by B. J. Brown (London) Limited whose registered office is situate at 55-85 Hargrave Road, London N 19. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 6th day of October 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
VICTOR MISHCON & CO., 125 High Holborn, London WC1V 6QP.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd day of October 1975.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of PARDENE CO. Limited No. 00791 of 1971.
Notice is hereby given that a FIRST AND FINAL Payment to Preferential Creditors is intended to be declared in the above-named Company and that Preferential Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 15th August 1975 after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Preferential Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of R.B.R. HEATING & PLUMBING SERVICES Limited. Nature of Business Heating engineers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th July, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th August, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 11.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.00 o'clock.
D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of DELLGRANGE Limited. Nature of Business: General Investment Company.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 7th July, 1975
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th August, 1975, at Room G20, *Atlantic House,* Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 10 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the *Matter of HEATHURST BUILDERS* Limited, Nature of Business: Builders.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th July 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th August, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 3.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 4.00 o'clock.
D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of HOLTCROFT Limited NATURE OF BUSINESS: Property dealers & developers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th July 1975.
DATE and PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th August, 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
D. A. WILLIAMS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of Milesons Sheet Metal Works Limited. NATURE OF BUSINESS: Heating & Ventilating engineers.
WINDING UP ORDER MADE 30th June, 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS, 14th August, 1975, *at Room 239, Templar House,* 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP, at 12.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.30
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver *and Provisional Liquidator.*

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967 BETSTEL FURNITURE Limited
Notice *is hereby given,* pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 45 Dover Street, London, W.1. on Monday, the 18th day of August, 1975 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1975.
By Order of the Board
J. BERMAN
Secretary

COMPANY NOTICES

AB ELECTROLUX
BONUS ISSUE 1975
Shareholders are advised that it anticipated that certificates relating to the issue will be sent from Sweden on 2nd October, 1975.
Each shareholder will be sent *one certificate for whole shares* together with any fractional scrip entitlement.
Shareholders or nominees wishing to split their entitlement should give instructions to:
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken,
Issues Department,
S-106 40 Stockholm, Sweden
by 10th September, 1975.
Bonus share certificates cannot be split into fractional scrip after they have been issued.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, 88 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3A 3DT.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT 3 PER CENT EXTERNAL DEBT OF 1902
1st AND 2nd SERIES BONDS
FOR INFORMATION ONLY
Notice is hereby given that 1,958 Bonds of 3 per cent 1st Series amounting to £39,100.00, together with 228 Bonds of the 2nd Series amounting to £4,557.20 have been BOUGHT by the Junta do Credito Publico in Lisbon for the Sinking Fund of 30th June, 1975, in accordance with the Law of the 14th May, 1902, and the Decree of the 9th August of the same year.
A list of the numbers of Bonds purchased and duly cancelled can be inspected at the Securities Office Counter of Baring Brothers & Co. Limited, 88 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3A 3DT

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL BILLS £4,000,000 due 29 October 1975 issued 30 July 1975 of £5,000,000 on offer. Average £97.403. £47,750,000 applications. £9,000,000 outstanding.

Successful businesses use this market place



01-278 9351

FINANCIAL NEWS

Issues & Loans

Senior, Headlam issues are both successful

The £2.04m rights issue by Senior Engineering Group and the more modest £50,000—before expenses—by Headlam, Sims & Coggins have both been successful.

Acceptances have been received on 19.15m shares or 89.8 per cent of Senior's new shares. The balance has been *sold and* the money distributed to entitled shareholders. The shares were issued at the par value of 10p and are currently worth about 12½p *in the market,* compared with 16½p on June 20 when the rights was announced.

At Headlam Sims, 500,000 shares were offered, and 84.41 per cent have been taken up. The balance of the shares, which were offered at 10p, goes to the underwriters.

Mgn Edwards's rights and dividend boost

Morgan Edwards, the Shrewsbury-based retail and wholesale food distributors has passed through the rights issue turnstile. The group is raising about £150,000 by issuing 468,500 shares at 32p each. This is a *discount of 13p on Tuesday's* market price.

The new shares will not rank for the final of 2.40p gross declared for the year to March 29. The dividend for the current year is to be raised by *34.81 per cent to 4.97p gross* a share, and Treasury permission has been received.

Mr R. Edwards, chairman, says in his annual report that the board still has much to do to remove losses in the cash and carry division whose sales are too low. The year has started well, but whether the trend will continue is outside the board's control.

EEC housing loan

Britain has obtained a £2.8m low interest loan from the European Community to be spent on housing *for coal* and steel workers. The European Community Commission low interest loans usually cover about 15 per cent of the cost of new housing and about 30 per cent of the cost of modernization.

Crellon's one-for-three

To finance stocks and debtors the Crellon Holdings industrial distribution group plans to raise a net £275,000 with a one-for-three rights issue at 25p a share. At the close the market *price* was unchanged at 33p. The issue has been underwritten by Singer & Friedlander.

Spain borrows $110m

Instituto Nacional de Indus*tria (INI), the Spanish* state agency, yesterday signed an agreement to borrow $110m from a syndicate of banks led by Chemical Bank. The loan is for six years, but carries a 4-year refinancing facility.

SMITH HLDGS (WHITWORTH)
Board proposes to issue 250,000 shares to Mr J. Barker (managing director) giving him about 6.5 per cent of equity.

Powell Duffryn acts on French losses

Firm action is being taken by Powell Duffryn, the energy, transport and engineering group, to return its French sub*sidiary* back to profits, Sir Alec Ogilvie told the annual meeting.

Last month it was reported that "*serious discrepancies*" had been discovered in the accounts and records of the company — Société Française d'Equipement Electrique et de Chauffage.

Sir Alec said until the audited accounts were received it would be improper for him to comment further, particularly as legal action may be *involved. But four of the pre*vious senior management had been dismissed and there was now a new team.

He confirmed that the provision made in the accounts to cover past losses by the company will be adequate.

Group profits in the first three months were lower, said Sir Alec, but this was not unexpected as the April-June period last year had produced "exceptionally good" profits *from the shipping* division. Even so, the shares lost 5p to 92p.

reduced by £8m and total current liabilities are *down by* £19m.

B & C on the Russian threat

The prospect of outsiders prepared to quote below-economic rates in the cargo liner trades was raised by Sir Nicholas Cayzer at the meeting of British and Commonwealth Shipping.

He said that for Russian shipping a positive cash flow of foreign exchange was more important than the actual cost *of operation and replacement.* This was one of the weapons aimed at weakening the economic position of the West.

Though this only affected B & C through its interest in Overseas Containers, the Trans-*Siberian* Railway was also a competitor for goods from Europe to the Far East.

Sir Nicholas said he expected profits before tax *this year to* fall below the £16m earned in the calendar 1974, but he saw no reason why the dividend should not be raised by the statutory 10 per cent.

M. L. Meyer hopeful

The second half of the current year to next March is expected to provide an improvement in profits at Montague L. Meyer, Britain's biggest timber *merchant. The group suffered* a fall in pre-tax profits from £12.7m to £7.15m.

Mr John L. Meyer, the chairman, says that stock losses are not expected. The group does not need boom conditions to *make a profit. Stocks were re*duced by £7m last year and further reductions are being achieved. Debtors have been

Beecham's bulwark

The international spread of Beecham should enable it to *make good in other markets* whatever adverse trends occur at home, Mr G. Wilkins told the annual meeting.

The Government's new policy might affect the consumer products business but "it is not unknown for *periods of* stringency to have little impact on the sort of things we produce", he assured shareholders. Cutbacks in personal spending tended to be concentrated on consumer durables.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	102¼	103¼
Airlease 8¼ 1988	85½	86½
Ashland 8 1987	90½	91½
BICC 7¼ 1987	69	75
Bristol 8¼ 1979	89	91
British Steel Corp 8¼ 1989	81	87
Burlington 7¼ 1987	90	91
Carrier 8 1987	90	91
Chevron 7 1980	97½	97½
Conoco 7 1980	97½	98
Conoco 8 1980	98¼	99¼
Cons Food 7½ 1991	85½	86½
Coventry 8¼ 1981	92	92
Coventry 8¼ 1980	89	90
Curacao Tokyo 8¼ 1988	91½	92½
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	101¼	102¼
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91	92
Dana 8 1987	90½	91½
Denmark Kingdom 7½ 1990	82½	83½
Denmark Mtge Bank 7½ 1991	79½	81½
Dundee 9¼ 1983	[illegible]	96
Escom 9¼ 1984	91	91
Escom Floating Rate 1982	98	99
First Chicago 7 1980	91	93
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	80	81
GATX 8¼ 1987	89	90
Guardian Royal 8 1987	75	76
Hambros 7¾ 1987	76	79
ICI 7¾ 1992	89	91
International Util 8¼ 1982	[illegible]	91
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	71	74
Manchester 8¼ 1981	87	88
Mexico 8¼ 1991	82	85
Michelin 7¾ 1988	87½	88½
Mitsubishi 9 1980	96	98
Motorola 8 1987	94½	95½
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	76	77
National Coal Board 8¼ 1988	81	87
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	102	103
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	90½	91½
Occidental 7¾ 1984	81	86
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	90	91
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	100½	101½
Pennwalt 8 1987	90	91
Ralston Purina 7¼ 1987	92	93
Scanraff 7¼ 1990	85½	86½
Scanraff 8¼ 1988	96	97
Shell 7¼ 1987	92	93
Singer 11 1977	101½	102½
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	102½	103½
Slough 8 1988	68	72
South Africa 8¼ 1987	75	78
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	100	101
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	98	99
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	99	100
Sybron 8 1987	90	91
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	87	88
Textron 7¾ 1987	84	85
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	92½	95½
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	96	97½
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	91¾	92¾
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	94½	95
Volvo 8 1987	90	101
Wm Glens 8¼ 1987	82	87
DM BONDS		
Anel (DM) 10 1981	104½	105
Charter (DM) 6¼ 1988 85	80	81
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1989 84	84½	85
Denmark (DM) 6¼ 1988	100½	101
Lacom (DM) 7 1975 88	75½	[illegible]
Goodyear (DM) 6¼ 1972 87	87½	[illegible]
ICI (DM) 8 1971 86	91½	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¼ 1980	102½	[illegible]
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	91½	[illegible]
New Zealand (DM) 9¼ 1982	102½	[illegible]
Sued Africa (DM) 8¼ 1970 85	92	[illegible]
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¼ 1988	100	[illegible]
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	62½	[illegible]
American Express 4¼ 1987	79	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	99	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	101	[illegible]
Beatrice Food 7¼ 1995	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden 5 1992	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden 6¼ 1991	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Hale 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carnation 4 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chevron 5 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cummins 6¼ 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Economic Labs 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairon 5 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford 5 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford 6 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould 5 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Electric 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harris 5 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell 6 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
ITT 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Ray McDermott 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revlon 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rank Org 4¼ 1995	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squibb 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco 4¼ 1988	77	[illegible]
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	102	[illegible]
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp 5 1988	71	[illegible]

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Wall Street

New York, July 30.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed mostly higher today but the advance was narrowly based.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 6.80 points to 831.66. Advancing issues only led decliners by about 825 to 570.

Volume totalled 16,150,000 shares compared with 19,000,000 yesterday.

Analysts said there was little in the news to account for the gain and that it seemed to spring from internal market dynamics following severe recent losses. Several analysts had considered the market "oversold".

The more volatile issues were *active today and moving* widely along with the general market. Among the issues, Xerox gained 1⅛ to 61⅛, Polaroid 39⅞ up 1⅛, *Eastman Kodak 96⅞ down ⅞,* IBM 194⅞ up 2⅞ and Texas Instruments 99⅞ ahead 1⅛.

Silver closes 6.3c down

New York, July 30.—**SILVER** futures closed at the day's lows on demoralized selling following several attempts at rallying prices failed to take hold. Final prices were 6.50 to 4.10 cents lower. Aug, 497.70c; Sept, 501.80c; Oct, 506.00c; Dec, 516.30c; Jan, 520.00c; March, 528.80c; May, 537.10c; July, 545.20c; Sept, 553.10c; Dec, 565.50c. Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $6.181 (previous Can $6.253).

GOLD futures lost most of their opening gains in moderate trading to close mostly 10 to 40 cents higher. *NY COMEX.* Aug, $167.90; Sept, $169.40; Oct, $170.80; Dec, $173.80; Feb, $177.00; April, $180.10; June, $183.30; Aug, $186.50; Oct, $189.40; Dec, $192.60. CHICAGO IMM. Sept, $169.60-169.80; Dec, $174.50; March, $179.80 bid-179.90; June, $184.20; Sept, $190.10; Dec, $195.30 asked.

COPPER futures closed steady between 50 and 90 points down on 1,749 lots. Aug, 58.30c; Sept, 58.60c; Oct, 59.00c; Dec, 60.20c; Jan, 60.80c; March, 62.00c; May, 63.10c; July, 64.00c; Sept, 64.90c.

SUGAR. World sugar futures fell the 1.00-cent limit on aggressive commission house selling sparked by reports of a low-priced sale of raws by Colombia today. Sept, 18.09c; Oct, 17.64c; Jan, 17.90c; March, 16.87c; May, 16.78c; July, 16.62c; Sept, 16.50c; Oct, 16.46c, all asked. Spot, 17.25c, off 0.75c.

COTTON. *Futures remained under* pressure for the best part of the session, to close about 0.84 to 0.63 cent down. Oct, 49.60c; Dec, 49.88-95c; March, 50.85c; May, 51.58/65c; Oct, 53.60c bid; Dec, 53.90c bid.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" continued closed mixed. Sept, 83.45c; Nov, 81.25c bid; Dec, 88.38c; March, 88.35-4c; May, 81.48c; July, 81.88c bid.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady 0.20 *to 1.03 cents a lb higher.* Sept, 53.48c; Dec, 54.85c; March, 53.85c; May, 51.55c; July, 51.17c; Sept, 50.82c; Dec, 50.63c. Spots, Ghana 78c nominal; Bahia 63c nominal.

WOOL. Futures remained tradeless. *Closing bids prices were unchanged* for Fine Wool and unchanged to 0.20 cent down for Crossbreds. **GREASE WOOL.** Spot 143.5c nominal. Oct, 142.0-6.0c; Dec, 146.0c bid; March, 146.0-50.0c; May, 146.0-52.5c; July, 146.0-53.5c; Oct, 146.0c bid; *Dec,* 146.0c bid.

CROSSBRED. Spot 76.5c nominal. Oct, 72.0-83.0c; Dec, 74.0-83.0c; March, 78.0-84.5c; May, 75.0c bid; July, 75.0c bid; Oct, 76.0c bid; Dec, 75.0c *bid.*

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Oil closed down the one cent a lb daily limit with Meal futures off $6 to $8 a ton. SOYABEANS.—Aug, 593¼c asked; Sept, 597c asked; Nov, 597¼c asked; Jan, 605¼c asked; March, 614c asked; May, 620c asked; July, 624c asked; Aug, 624c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Aug, $150.60; Sept, $154.50; Oct, $156.00; Dec, $145.00; Jan, $148.50; March, $149.00-9.50. SOYABEAN OIL.—Aug, 28.37c asked; Sept, 27.05c asked; Oct, 26.95c asked; Dec, 24.78c asked; Jan, 24.35c asked; March, 23.85c asked; May, 23.47c asked; July, 23.05-23.00c; Aug, 22.77-80c. SOYABEAN MEAL (New).—March, $146.00-7.00; May, $151.00-2.00; July, $150.00-6.00; Aug, $156.00-7.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT closed weak 13½ to 17½ cents lower. Sept, 365½-365c; Dec, 377½-380c; March, 389-389½c; May 392c. MAIZE closed weak 9½ to 10 cents lower. Sept, 288¼-288½c asked; Dec, 290-292½c asked; March, 287½-287¼c asked; July 293c asked. OATS closed weak 5½ to 6 cents lower. Sept, 153½c asked; Dec, 157¼c asked; March 159¼c asked; May, 159½c asked.

	July 30	July 29
Allied Chem.	37⅞	37⅞
Allied Stores	38½	39½
Allied Supermkt.	2⅞	2⅞
Allis Chalmers	11⅛	10⅞
Alcoa	44⅞	43⅞
Amax Inc	53⅛	51⅞
Amerada Hess	20⅞	20⅛
Am. Airlines	8	8
Am. Brands	38⅞	38⅞
Am. Broadcast	22⅞	21⅞
Am. Can.	29⅞	29⅞
Am. Cyan.	25⅛	24⅞
Am. El. Power	19⅞	19⅞
Am. Home	35	34⅞
Am. Motors	6⅞	6⅞
Am. Nat. Gas	35⅞	34⅞
Am. Standard	14⅞	14⅞
Am. Tel.	48⅞	48⅞
Amf. Inc.	20	19⅞
Anaconda	16⅞	16⅞
Armco Steel	28⅞	27⅞
Asarco	15	15⅞
Ashland Oil	21½	21⅞
Atl. Richfield	102½	101⅞
Avco	5⅞	5⅞
Avon Prod.	44⅞	44⅞
Babcock & Wcox	23⅞	22⅞
Bankers Tst NY	37	38⅞
Bank of Am.	42⅞	42⅞
Bank of N.Y.	35	36⅞
Beat Fds.	19⅞	18⅞
Bell & Howell	19⅞	18⅞
Bendix	38⅞	38⅞
Beth. Steel	34	33⅞
Boeing	27⅞	29
Boise Cascade	22⅞	21⅞
Borden	22⅞	22⅞
Borg Warner	17⅞	17⅞
Bristol Myers	63⅞	62⅞
BP	10⅞	10⅞
Budd	8	8
Burl. Ind.	32⅞	31½
Burlington Nthn	32⅞	31½
Burroughs	95⅞	95⅞
Campbell Soup	31⅞	31⅞
Canadian Pac.	14⅞	14⅞
Caterpillar	66⅞	65⅞
Celanese	36⅞	36⅞
Central Soya	14⅞	14
Charter N.Y.	23⅞	23⅞
Chase Manhat.	34⅞	35⅞
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	37⅞	37⅞
Chesapeake Ohio	38⅞	38⅞
Chrysler	12⅞	12⅞
Citicorp	33⅞	33⅞
Cities Serv.	45⅞	44⅞
Clark Equip	29⅞	29⅞
Coca Cola	80⅞	80⅞
Colgate	28⅞	28
C.B.S.	48	46⅞
Columbia Gas	24⅞	24
Comb Eng	48⅞	48⅞
Comw. Edison	26⅞	26⅞
Con. Edison	12⅞	12⅞
Cons Foods	18⅞	18⅞
Cons Power	17½	17⅞
Cont. Can.	24⅞	25⅞
Cont. Oil	63⅞	63⅞
Control Data	18	17⅞
Corning Glass	46½	47
C.P.C. Intnl.	45⅞	46⅞
Crane	45	44⅞
Crocker Int	22⅞	22
Crown Zeller	37⅞	37⅞
Dart Ind.	28	28⅞
Deere	40½	39⅞
Del Monte	25⅞	25⅞
Delta Air	34	33⅞
Detroit Edison	12⅞	12⅞
Disney	46⅞	45⅞
Dow Chem.	86⅞	86⅞
Dresser Ind.	64	65⅞
Duke Power	15⅞	15⅞
Du Pont	124½	123
Eastern Air	5	5
East. Kodak	96⅞	97
Eaton Corp.	28⅞	27⅞
El Paso G.	12	12
Equitable Life	18⅞	18⅞
Esmark	34	34⅞
Evans P. D.	5⅞	5⅞
Exxon Corp	87⅞	87⅞
Firestone	19⅞	19⅞
Fst. Chicago	24⅞	24⅞
Fst. Nt. Boston	28	26⅞
Fst. Penn Corp	19⅞	19⅞
Ford	38⅞	38⅞
G.A.F. Corp.	10⅞	10⅞
Gamble Skogmo	24	23⅞
Gen. Dynam.	46⅞	46⅞
Gen. Electric	47⅞	46⅞
Gen Foods	24⅞	24⅞
Gen. Instr.	11	10⅞

	July 30	July 29
Gen. Mills	56½	56
Gen. Motors	51⅞	49⅞
Gen Pub Util N.Y.	15⅞	15½
Gen. Tel. El.	23⅞	23
Gen. Tire	16	15⅞
Genesco	5⅞	5⅞
Georgia Pac	41⅞	40⅞
Getty Oil	151	153
Gillette	25⅞	25½
Goodrich	18	17⅞
Goodyear	17⅞	17⅞
Gould Inc.	24⅞	24
Grace	27½	27½
Grant W.T.	4	4
Gt. At. & Pac.	12½	11⅞
Greyhound	14⅞	13⅞
Grumman Cp.	16	16
Gulf Oil	21⅞	21⅞
Gulf Wn. Ind.	41⅞	40½
Heinz, H. J.	44⅞	43⅞
Hercules	29	29⅞
Honeywell	33⅞	32
IC Inds	14⅞	14⅞
Ingersoll	73⅞	73⅞
Inland Steel	36⅞	37⅞
I.B.M.	194⅞	192
Int. Harv.	24⅞	24
Int. Nickel	26⅞	26½
Int. Paper	53⅞	51⅞
Int. Tel. Tel.	22⅞	22⅞
Jewel Co	22⅞	22⅞
Jim Walter	40⅞	39⅞
Johns Manv.	24⅞	24⅞
Johnson & John	88½	88⅞
Kaiser Alum.	31⅞	30⅞
Kennecott	35⅞	35
Kerr McGee	96⅞	88½
Kimb. Clk.	28⅞	29⅞
Kraftco Cp.	40⅞	40⅞
Kresge S.S.	30⅞	30½
Kroger	20⅞	20⅞
Ligg. Myer	28½	28⅞
L.T.V.	13½	13⅞
Litton	7	6⅞
Lockheed	11	11
Lucky Stores	14⅞	14
Magnavox	6⅞	6⅞
Manuf Hanover	36	37⅞
Mapco	44½	44⅞
Marathon Oil	47⅞	46½
Marcor Inc.	24⅞	25
Marine Mid.	19	18⅞
Martin Mar.	17⅞	17⅞
McDonnell	14⅞	14⅞
Mead	15½	16⅞
Merck	73½	74⅞
Minn. Min.	57	56⅞
Mobil Oil	44⅞	44⅞
Monsanto	69⅞	69⅞
Morgan, J. P.	59⅞	59⅞
Motorola	47⅞	47⅞
NCR Corp	30⅞	30⅞
NL Ind	15⅞	15⅞
Nat. Bisc.	36	36⅞
Nat. Distill.	16½	16⅞
Nat. Steel	36⅞	36⅞
Norfolk West	65	63⅞
NW Bancor	41⅞	41⅞
Norton Simon	18½	18⅞
Occ. Pet.	18⅞	18⅞
Ogden	18⅞	18⅞
Olin Corp.	27⅞	27⅞
Otis Elev.	29½	29⅞
Owens Ill.	43½	43⅞
Pac. Gas. El.	20⅞	20⅞
Pan. Am.	3	3
Penn. Cent.	1⅞	1⅞
Penney J. C.	49	46⅞
Pennzoil	21	20⅞
Pepsico	62⅞	62⅞
Pet Corp	33⅞	33⅞
Pfizer	27⅞	27⅞
Phelps Dod.	34⅞	34⅞
Philip Mor.	50⅞	50⅞
Phill. Pet.	53	52⅞
Polaroid	39⅞	38⅞
P.P.G. Ind.	29½	29⅞
Proc. Gamble	91½	90⅞
Pub.Ser.El & Gas	15⅞	15⅞
Pullman	54⅞	54⅞
Rapid American	5⅞	5⅞
Raytheon	49⅞	48⅞
RCA Corp	19⅞	18⅞
Repub. Steel	30⅞	30⅞
Reynolds Ind.	54½	53⅞
Reynolds Metal	21⅞	21⅞
Rockwell Int	24	23⅞
Royal Dutch	34⅞	34⅞
Safeways	37⅞	37⅞
St. Regis	27⅞	27⅞
Santa Fe Ind	25⅞	25⅞
SCM	11⅞	11⅞
Schlumbgr.	79½	80⅞

	July 30	July 29
Scott. Paper	13⅞	[illegible]
Seaboard Coast	30⅞	[illegible]
Seagram	30⅞	[illegible]
Sears Roe.	65⅞	[illegible]
Shell Oil	54⅞	[illegible]
Shell Trans.	23⅞	[illegible]
Signal Co	17⅞	[illegible]
Singer	13½	14
Sony	11⅞	11
Sth Cal Edison	19	19
Southern Pac	27⅞	[illegible]
Southern Rly.	53½	[illegible]
Sperry Rand	42⅞	41
Squibb	32	32⅞
Std. Brands	65½	67⅞
Std. Oil Cal.	30⅞	30⅞
Std. Oil Ind.	47⅞	47
Std. Oil Ohio	71½	70⅞
Sterling Drug	17⅞	17⅞
Stevens J.P.	19⅞	19⅞
Stude Worth	35⅞	35⅞
Sunbeam Cp.	15⅞	15⅞
Sundstrand	21	21
Sun Oil	42⅞	43
Teledyne	21½	20⅞
Tenneco	23⅞	23⅞
Texaco	26⅞	26
Texas East Trans	33⅞	32⅞
Texas Inst	99⅞	98
Texas Utilities	20	19½
Textron	22½	22⅞
T.W.A.	7⅞	7½
Travelers Cp.	24½	23⅞
T.R.W. Inc	23½	23⅞
U.A.L. Inc.	24⅞	23½
Unilever Ltd.	27⅞	26⅞
Unilever N.V.	40⅞	40⅞
Unionamerica	3⅞	3⅞
Union Bancorp	10	10⅞
Union Carb.	59⅞	59⅞
Un. Oil Cal	45	44⅞
Un. Pacific Corp.	69⅞	67½
Uniroyal	8⅞	8⅞
United Brands	6½	6½
Utd Merch & Man	12½	12⅞
U.S. Industries	5⅞	5⅞
U.S. Steel	57⅞	57⅞
Utd Technol	53⅞	51
Wachovia	11	11
Warner Comm	14⅞	17½
Warner Lambert	31⅞	32⅞
Wells Fargo	18⅞	18
West'n Bancorp	22⅞	22⅞
Westghs El.	17⅞	17⅞
Weyerhaeuser	38	38⅞
Whirlpool	25⅞	25⅞
White Motor	9½	9⅞
Woolworth	15	15⅞
Xerox Cp.	61⅞	60⅞
Zenith	26⅞	26

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	10⅞	10⅞
Alcan	23½	23
Alg. Steel	27½	27⅞
Asbestos	20	20
Bell Tel.	44⅞	44⅞
Can. Sup. Oil	39⅞	39⅞
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.85	4.83
Cominco	31⅞	30½
Cons. Bat.	27	26⅞
Falconbridge	34	34
Gulf Oil	31⅞	31⅞
Hawker Can.	7.00	6.75
Hud. Bay Min	20	20
Hud. Bay Oil	39⅞	39⅞
I.A.C. Ltd.	19	19⅞
Imasco	31½	31⅞
Imp. Oil	27½	27½
Int. Pipe	13⅞	13⅞
Mass.-Fergsn.	13⅞	13⅞
Power Cp.	9	9
Price Bros.	16⅞	16⅞
Royal Trust	23⅞	23⅞
Seagram	31⅞	31⅞
Steel Co.	30⅞	30
Tex. Can.	29⅞	29⅞
Trans. Mnt. Oil	10⅞	10⅞
Walker H.	32½	32½
W.C.T.	21	21⅞

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.1635 ($2.1765); three months, $2.1416 ($2.1569); Canadian dollar, 96.96c (96.98c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was down 6.19 to 314.61. The futures index was down 4.89 to 391.04.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 831.66 (824.86); transportation, 161.36 (159.39); utilities, 79.30 (79.34); 65 stocks, 251.77 (249.70).

New York Stock Exchange index: 47.80 (47.88). Industrials, 52.57 (52.04); transportation, 31.30 (31.88); utilities, 33.09 (33.35); financial, 49.74 (50.34).

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9½%
C. Hoare & Co.	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
Shenley Trust	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6¾%, up to £25,000, 6¾%, over £25,000, 7¼%.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steadier after easing earlier in the day.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £581.50-82.00 a metric ton; three months, £601-602. Sales, 3,375 tons. Cash cathodes, £570-71; three months, £589-90. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £583-83.50; three months, £603.50-604. Settlement, £583.50. Sales, 2,650 tons. Cash cathodes, £572-72.50; three months, £591-92. Settlement, £572.50. Sales, 50 tons.

SILVER: Spot was fixed 40p up on Tuesday at 236.50. — Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 236.50p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 515.9); three months, 243.35p (525.9c); six months, 250.05p (535.9c); one-year, 265.60p (557.1c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 232.8-33.2p; three months, 239.5-39.7p; seven months, 248-48.7p. Sales, 69 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 237.5-38.0p; three months, 244.3-44.4p; seven months, 253-53.5p. Settlement, 238p. Sales, 75 lots.

TIN: Standard declined £10 for cash and £4.50 for three months. High grade was neglected.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,158-60 a metric ton; three months, £3,186-90. Sales, 350 tons. High grade, cash, £3,158-60; three months, £3,186-90. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,160-65; three months, £3,190-92. Settlement, £3,165. Sales, 650 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash, £3,160-65; three months, £3,190-92. Settlement, £3,165. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,035 a picul.

LEAD was quietly steady and featureless. Afternoon.—Cash, £172-73.50 a metric ton; three months, £179.75-80.00. Sales, 875 tons. Morning.—Cash, £173-73.50; three months, £180.50-81.00. Settlement, £173.50. Sales, 4,125 tons (mainly carries).

ZINC: There was an advance of £5.50 for cash and £6.25 for three months. Afternoon.—Cash, £329.00-29.50 a metric ton; three months, £339-39.50. Sales, 1,675 tons. Morning.—Cash, £328-28.50; three months, £337.50-38.00. Settlement, £328.50. Sales, 4,200 tons (about half carries). Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was 50p down at £78.60 ($170) a troy ounce.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady. July, 158-66p per kilo; Oct, 160-65p; Dec, 164-69p; March, 171-73p; May, 174-75p; July, 176-79.5p; Oct, 179-81p; Dec, 185-88p. Sales, nil.

RUBBER was slightly steadier.—Sept, 36.25-37.25p per kilo. Oct, 36.50-37.25p; Oct-Dec, 36.65-36.90p; Jan-March, 37.15-37.30p; April-June, 37.90-37.95p; July-Sept, 38.75-38.85p; Oct-Dec, 39.60-39.65p; Jan-March, 40.25-40.40p; April-June, 40.50-40.80p. Sales, 6 lots at 5 tonnes; 98 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quietly steady.—Spot, 35.50-37.00p. Cifs, Sept, 30.10-30.25p; Oct, 30.75-31.35p.

COFFEE.—Robusta futures lacked a definite trend. At the close values were £5 to £15 down on balance. Arabicas were steady.

ROBUSTAS.—July, £720-40 per metric ton; Sept, £729-30; Nov, £732-33; Jan, £730-31; March, £732-34; May, £733-35; July, £735-37. Sales, 837 lots including 33 options.

ARABICAS.—Aug, $87.80-88.00 per 50 kilos; Oct, $87-87.50; Dec, $89-89.50; Feb, $90-91; April, $91.75-92.00; June, $93-95.50; Aug, $93-95. Sales, 32 lots.

COCOA: Futures closed firm at or just below the highs with on balance gains of £14.75 (nearby Sept) to £6.50.—July, £617.50-625 a metric ton; Sept, £615-15.50; New Dec, £589-90; March, £575-76; May, £575-74; July, £572-74; Sept, £574-75. Sales 1,977 lots including four options. ICO prices: daily 56.27c; 15-day average 55.07c; 22-day average 52.29c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: A wave of commission house stop loss orders pushed prices lower after lunch. The London daily prices were £215 for "raws" (£5 up) and £215 for "whites" (up £3.50).—Aug, £215.00 a long ton; Oct, £189-82.50; Dec, £178.50-79.50; March, £176-78.50; May, £175.50-76.00; Aug, £174-74.50; Oct, £173-74. Sales 6,050 lots. ISA prices: 19.67c; 17-day average 17.30c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Aug, 83.20-83.70p per kilo; Oct, 83.60-85.80p; Dec, 84-84.10p; Feb, 84.80-85.20p; April, 85.80-86.20p; June, 86.60-87.20p; Aug, 87.70-88.50p. Sales: 91 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Business was quiet in all sections and prices tended to move off their recent high levels following easier opening markets in Chicago.

WHEAT. United States dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent—Aug, £90.75; Oct, £90.00, trans-shipment east coast. EEC milling, Aug, £59.35; Sept, £60.35, seller trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE. No 3 yellow American French. Aug, £63.75; Sept, £65.50; Oct, £66.50; trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white, Aug-Sept, £69.50; Glasgow nominal. Yellow, Aug-Sept, £64.00, Glasgow seller.

BARLEY. EEC feed, Aug, £59.00; Sept and Oct, £59.50, seller trans-shipment east coast. All per long ton, cif UK unless stated.

MARK LANE.—Consumer interest was light with business still on a hand-to-mouth basis, but the price structure held fully steady. Aug deliveries of hanberg 180 milling wheat traded into London at £59.75 per long ton and Sept, at £62.75. Denaturable wheat business included Sept deliveries into East Anglia at £59.50 and Oct/Dec at £64 per long ton. Elsewhere, Oct/Dec new crop deliveries of feed barley traded to the Liverpool area at £64. The following are average sellers' quotations per long ton for delivery London area: Wheat hanberg, Aug, £60.25; Oct/Dec, £66; denaturable, Sept, £59.50; Oct/Dec, £63.50.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin. BARLEY was easy.—Sept, £53.40; Nov, £60.90; Jan, £63.15; March, £65.00; May, £66.50. WHEAT was easy.—Sept, £60.00; Nov, £62.85; Jan, £65.10; March, £66.90; May, £68.50. All a long ton.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.—Feeding BARLEY: Banbury, £55.00; Ormskirk, £55.00.

MEAT (Smithfield).—**BEEF:** Scotch killed sides 28.0-32.0p per lb; Ulster hindquarters 36.0-39.0p; Ulster forequarters, 17.0-19.0p; Eire hindquarters, 35.0-38.0p; Eire forequarters, 16.5-18.0p. **VEAL:** English fats, 36.0-45.0p; English bobbies, 9.0-11.0p; Scotch bobbies, 8.0-12.0p; Dutch hinds and ends, 54.0-58.0p. **LAMB:** English small, 30.0-34.0p; English medium, 30.0-32.0p; English heavy, 28.0-32.0p; Scotch medium, 30.0-33.0p; Scotch heavy, 28.0-29.0p; Imported frozen: New Zealand D's, 28.0-29.5p; New Zealand 2's, 28.0-29.0p; New Zealand 8's, 37.0-28.0p; New Zealand YL's, 26.5-27.0p. **EWES:** 12.0-15.0p. **PORK:** English, under 100lbs, 27.0-32.0p; English, 100-120lbs, 26.0-31.0p; English, 120-160lbs, 26.0-30.0p; English, 160-180lbs, 25.0-28.0p; English, 180lbs and over, 23.0-26.0p.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED								
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651								
1974/75 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
55	35	Armitage & Rhodes	39	—	3.0	7.7	4.4
126	90	Henry Sykes	124	—	4.9	4.0	8.3
61	29	Twinlock Ord	32	—	0.9	2.9	7.9
65	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	64	—	12.0	18.8	—
55	48	Unilock Holdings	55	—	4.5	8.2	10.6

New hope for a HK Comex

Hongkong, July 30.—Unofficial legislative councillors who were against the proposed Hongkong commodity exchange may not oppose the idea if adequate measures to protect the public are introduced, Councillor James Wu said.

He was speaking in the resumed debate on a motion seeking legislative council approval in principle to set up the exchange.

Earlier this month several unofficial councillors objected on the ground that any economic benefits would be outweighed by bad effects on the community.—Reuter.

Discount market

Credit conditions in Lombard Street finally proved rather more difficult than anticipated. The day started comfortably enough, with fresh money appearing fairly steadily.

But a late Treasury swing caught the market unawares, and rates of up to 20 per cent were heard in the interbank market. Rates for most of the day were around 9½ per cent although they did get up to 10½ per cent at the latter part of the day.

The Bank of England assisted on a small scale, which was thought just about right to meet the market's requirements.

Foreign Exchange

The pound fell to its lowest closing level ever against the dollar following a late rally by the American unit. But it held up quite well against continental currencies in fairly active trading.

The Bank of England supported the pound by apparently selling marks and using the dollar proceeds to buy sterling, market sources said.

The pound closed at $2.1635, down 120 points on the day. Most of the movement occurred in the afternoon as the highest rate, quoted in the morning was $2.1765.

Gold closed at $167, down 75 cents on the day.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) July 30	Market rates (close) July 30
New York	$2.1610-1765	$2.1630-1640
Montreal	$2.2260-2430	$2.2260-2290
Amsterdam	5.73-77fl	5.73½-74½fl
Brussels	82.70-83.25f	82.80-83.00f
Copenhagen	12.79-88k	12.85½-86½k
Frankfurt	5.54-58m	5.55½-56½m
Lisbon	56.60-57.25e	57.00-20
Madrid	125.70-126.80p	125.75-126.00p
Milan	1435-44lr	1435-37lr
Oslo	11.68-72k	11.68-69k
Paris	9.43-48f	9.43½-44½f
Stockholm	9.26½-29½k	9.28-29k
Tokyo	640-50y	642-45y
Vienna	39.00-39.40sch	39.05-25sch
Zurich	5.83-87f	5.84-85f

(Effective depreciation since December 21, 1971, up 0.2 to 25.8 per cent.)

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.65-.75c prem	2.13-2.03c prem
Montreal	.70-.60c prem	1.85-1.75c prem
Amsterdam	4-3c prem	10¾-9¾c prem
Brussels	35-15c prem	75-55c prem
Copenhagen	6½-4½ore prem	13-10ore prem
Frankfurt	3¾-3¾pf prem	10¼-9¼pf prem
Lisbon	30c prem-40c disc	50c prem-90c disc
Milan	1½-4½lr disc	9½-12½lr disc
Oslo	8-5ore prem	15-12ore prem
Paris	1½c prem-½c disc	3-1c prem
Stockholm	2½-1ore prem	8-6ore prem
Vienna	30-50gro prem	60-30gro prem
Zurich	3¼-2¼c prem	9¾-8¾c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9708-08.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5¾-6¼; seven days, 5¾-6¼; one month, 5¾-6¼; three months, 6¾-7¼; six months, 7¼-8¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $166.20 (an ounce); pm, $167.25.

Krugerrand (per coin): $179-180½ (£82¾-83½) (domestic); $171½-173½ (£79¼-80¼) (international).

Sovereigns: (old), $50½-51½ (£23¼-23¾); (new) $50½-51½ (£23¼-23¾) (international).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11%
(Last changed 25/7/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 10¾ Close 9½
Week Fixed: 10-10¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10⅝	2 months	10⅞
3 months	10⅞	3 months	10⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	10⅝-10¼	3 months	10¾
3 months	10½-10¼	4 months	11
4 months	10½-10¼	6 months	11
6 months	10¾-10½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¼-10⅛	7 months	10¾-10½
2 months	10¼-10⅛	8 months	10¾-10½
3 months	10½-10¼	9 months	11¼-11⅛
4 months	10½-10¼	10 months	11½-11¼
5 months	10½-10½	11 months	11½-11½
6 months	10½-10½	12 months	11½-11½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10½-10⅛	6 months	10¾-10¾
3 months	10½-10⅝	12 months	10½-10¾

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9½-10	3 months	10½-10⅝
7 days	10-10½	6 months	10¾
1 month	10¼	1 year	11¼-11⅛

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 10-9¾ Close 1¾

1 week	10¼-10⅛	6 months	10¾-10¾
1 month	10½-10⅜	9 months	10¾-10⅞
3 months	10½-10⅜	12 months	10½-10¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 11 6 months 11¼

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Akroyd and Smithers 25p	158
Barnet 13½% 1980 (£100b)	£10½
Do 14% 1984-85 (£100b)	£10½
Cambridge Wtr 9½% Rd Pf (£b)	£10
Clive Discount (20)	50-1
Derby 13½% 1982 (£99½b)	£10¾
E. Surrey Wtr 9½% Rd Pf (£b)	£10¼
English Prop 12% Cnv (£100c)	4¾ prem
Estates Hse Inv 25p Ord	[illegible]
Folkestone Wtr 9½% Pf (£)	£100¾
Lawrence (Walter) 25p Ord (55)	53
Mitchell Cotts 13% Cnv (£100)	£101
Newcastle Wtr 9½% Rd Pf (£)	£10
Nth Surrey Wtr 9½% Pf (£)	£100
Prop Hldg and Inv 9% Cnv (£100)	£92
Sunderland Wtr 9½% Rd Pf (£b)	£10¼
Westminster 13% 1981 (£97½f)	£50
Whitbread 11½% Cnv	£99¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Adams Foods (18½)	Sept 10	½ prem
CompAir (45)	Sept 9	4 prem
Empire Stores (25½)	..	31 prem-1
Feedex (10)	Sept 5	7½ prem-1½
Hanson Trust (25½)	Sept 5	55 prem
Law Land (48)	..	½ prem
McCorquodale (138½)	..	16 prem
Metal Box (210)	Aug 29	1 prem-4
Premier Cons (5½)	July 11	11 prem
Renold (108)	Sept 5	1 prem
Tate and Lyle (170½)	Oct 3	3 prem-5
Westland Air (35½)	..	2¾ prem-¼
Wheatsheaf (110)	Aug 29	5 prem-3

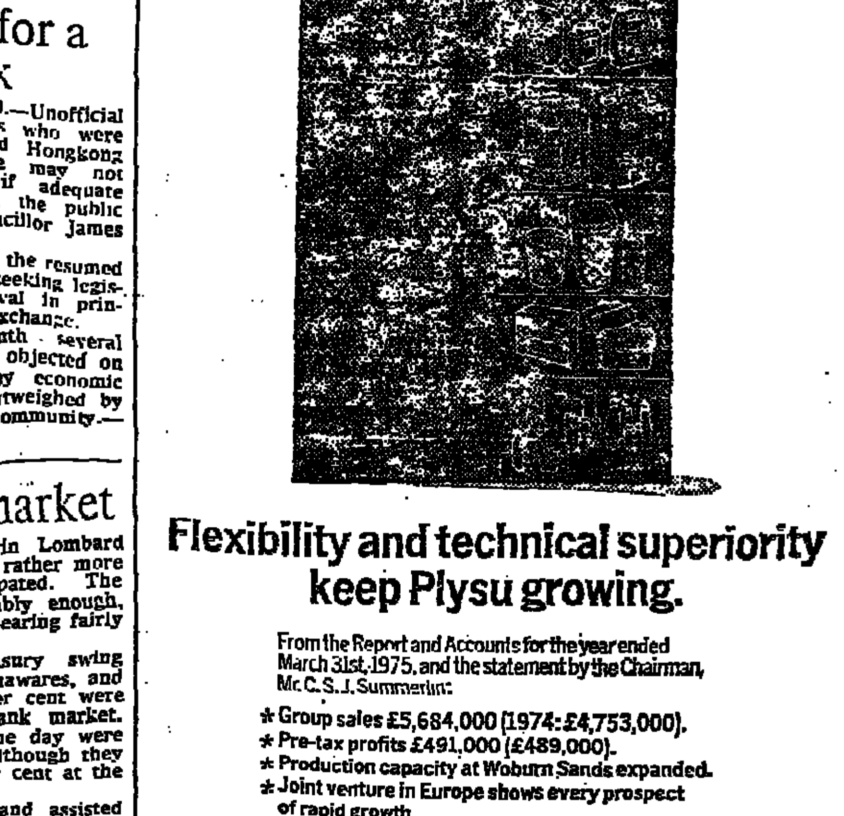
Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £65 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

* Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. ‡ Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. x Ex all. e Dealings suspended. c Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) Aug 13. (9) Aug 12. (10) July 31. (14) Aug 1. (15) Aug 13. (14) Aug 1. (15) July 30. (16) Aug 5. (18) Aug 5. (19) Aug 21. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.



Flexibility and technical superiority keep Plysu growing.

From the Report and Accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1975, and the statement by the Chairman, Mr. C. S. J. Summerlin:

* Group sales £5,684,000 (1974: £4,753,000).
* Pre-tax profits £491,000 (£489,000).
* Production capacity at Woburn Sands expanded.
* Joint venture in Europe shows every prospect of rapid growth.
* Thanks are due to all employees for their co-operation and understanding, which give the group a valuable flexibility denied to many larger companies.

PLYSU LIMITED

For a copy of the Report and Accounts, please write to The Secretary, Plysu Ltd., 120 Station Road, Woburn Sands, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, MK17 8SE.

The English Card Clothing Co. Ltd.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	1975 £000's	1974 £000's
Sales	13,556	8,893
Profit before Tax	2,867	1,481
Profit after Tax	1,207	601
Earnings of the year attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	1,009	518
Per Share	17.5p	8.9p
Ordinary Dividend Per Share	2.19p	2.0625p
Return on Net Assets Employed	22%	14%

Highlights from the statement by:
Simon Rothery, Chairman

Profit before tax nearly double.

U.K., Continent & India have shown equal expansion.

Copies of the Report & Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Acre Street, Huddersfield.

(All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.)

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Stock Exchange prices

Further falls

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 28. Dealings End Aug 8. § Contango Day, Aug 11. Settlement Day, Aug 19.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

PROPERTY

OIL

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

SHIPPING

MINES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 30.09.69 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1935)=

	Latest	Index No.	Div. Yield %	Earn. Yield %	Index Yield Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	182.59	182.59	7.86	15.71	182.59
Largest Coys.	172.62	172.62	7.81	14.83	172.62
Smaller Coys.	171.87	171.87	9.06	18.22	171.87
Capital Goods	113.67	113.67	8.78	19.44	113.15
Consumer Goods	145.25	145.25	7.12	13.67	145.25
Store Shares	208.78	208.78	8.47	8.72	208.78
Largest financial shares	186.68	186.68	6.22	—	186.68
Largest financial and industrial shares	139.10	139.10	7.34	—	139.10
Commodity shares	231.82	231.82	4.82	13.44	231.82
Gold Mining shares	612.56	612.56	8.13	8.00	612.56
Industrial: debenture stocks	97.26	97.26	8.00*	—	97.34
Industrial preference stocks	51.36	51.36	14.11*	—	51.36
Post War Loan	25¾	25¾	13.59	26	25¾

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	193.47 (15.08.72)	49.15 (27.12.40)
1970	150.16 (05.05.70)	85.35 (27.10.70)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	49.15 (27.12.40)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	114.26 (13.12.73)
1972	192.47 (15.08.72)	144.18 (02.01.72)
1971	174.77 (27.12.71)	145.66 (29.06.71)
1970	145.78 (14.01.70)	85.35 (27.10.70)

* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend c Cents unless otherwise indicated. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Reduced. k Interim higher than previous total. n Forecast, or estimate, pence unless otherwise indicated. p Preference. s Ex capital distribution. t Ex rights. u Ex scrip or share split. v Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. ‖ No significant data.

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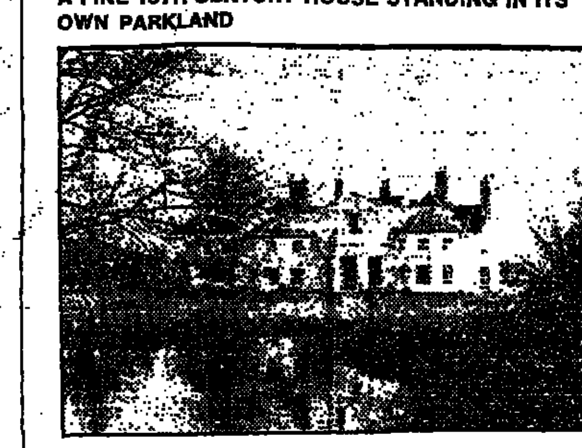
First House: Hall, an extreme... reception room, kitchen, utility roo... dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, and a ... plan
Second House: Hall, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, utility rooms, 3 bedrooms and bathroom.
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LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE, NORTH BEDFORDSHIRE VILLAGE
A late Georgian house in 1½ acres with 5 bedrooms, 2 attic rooms, bathroom, lounge, dining room, library, study, kitchen with walk-in pantry. TV/children's room.
Outbuildings include collapsing stable. Superb views over open country. 50 mins. St Pancras.
£35,000 freehold
No agents
Ring: Kimbolton 5..2

MAIDENHEAD
Artist reluctantly selling delightful unique little bungalow, detached, near the river at Maidenhead Bridge. 2 bedrooms 1 with fitted wardrobe, south facing drawing room with French windows leading onto patio, dining room, kitchen with walk-in larder. Verandah, garage, workshop. Charming manageable garden and very pleasant aspect. Convenient for shops and London. £18,780 freehold.
Tel: Maidenhead 23652.

NORTH WEST ESSEX
Listed farmhouse in 8½ acres ½ mile from road and village.
Completely modernised with full c.h. Marble floored hall with large inglenook. 5 other reception, kitchen, breakfast room. Utility room, Playroom, sittingroom. Cloakroom. 6 beds, 2 bath. Superb 2 storey 50ft. barn, 4 roomy loose-boxes. Garaging, outhouses, garden, courtyards, paddocks and ponds. 5 miles station with London under the hour. Realistic price for quick sale £48,500
Saffron Walden 23362.

CHIPPERFIELD—PUDDS COTTAGE
In picturesque Hertfordshire village, charming fully modernised cottage, comprising of 2 reception rooms, 1 with beamed fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bath, superb fitted kitchen, gas-fired central heating, double glazing, secluded, well stocked, beautifully maintained, south facing garden. Double garage. Easy access M1. Euston 25 mins. £19,750 freehold. Telephone: King's Langley 64434.

ESTATE AGENTS & PROPERTY DEVELOPERS
In the West Country, is property hard to sell at the moment? If so, take advantage of The Times Special Spotlight Feature on the West Country to advertise your properties.
It's appearing on Wednesday, August 27th, and advertising rates start from as little as £7.50 per cm (minimum 3 cms).
So phone 01-278 9251 now to speak to the property team.

NORFOLK.—Country family residence, 2½ acres, redbrick, 3 recept., cloaks, conservatory, office, k. b., store rooms, cellar, 7 beds, 3 w.c.s, c.h., outbuildings, garage, stable, coach house, grounds with mature trees and grassland, paddock. £53,500. Option to purchase lge. det. portable building fitted with mains services. Suitable habitation or storage, 6..ft. x 2..ft.—Watton 881270.

GLOS. Det. Cotswolds. Stone dwelling, 5 beds, 2½ baths, hall, 2 recept., fitted kitchen, dining, utility, full c.h. Features, outbuildings, 3 acres. F. & P. £39,500. Owners emigrating. Tickmorend Farm, Horsley, Stroud, Glos.

MAGNIFICENT Preserved Historic House divided into 3 luxury flats. Lawns and gardens going down to quiet beach and sea. £75,000 or would sell flats separately. Phone Folkestone 38531

HORSHOE PASS, North Wales. 2 bed, country cottage, partly converted, garage, huge orchard, well-drawn water. Beautiful views. £4,000. 01-749 3157.

LONDON FLATS

The most magnificent flats in London
for quality, value—and the view!

Each superb flat has an exquisite view of the Thames and parkland beyond, that has to be seen to be appreciated. Spacious rooms, large windows and private terraces. Plus many amenities seldom found together: including garaging, indoor swimming pool, saunas, club, resident porter, lifts, and beautifully landscaped gardens. An exclusive environment, that's River Gardens.
2 bedroom (2 bathrooms) flats from £26,500.
3 bedroom (2 bathrooms) flats from £35,500.
Also spectacular 4-bedroom terraced penthouses.
999 year leases, no ground rent.

Show flats open 7 days a week. Weekends 11-6. Weekdays 10-6.30
River Gardens, Stevenage Road SW6

View today

River gardens
Developed and built by Sanders

BOURDAS & CO River Gardens, Stevenage Rd, SW6. Tel: 01-385 4576. Head Office: 1 Craven Terrace, W2. Tel: 01-723 6611

VIEW TONIGHT
5.30 p.m.-30 p.m.
PIMLICO, S.W.1
109/113 Warwick Way
Second phase of new development. Comprising 3 rooms, k. & b., £12,000-£12,950. 4 rooms, k. &b., £13,950-£15,450.
* Lifts.
* Gas fired C.H.
* Full fitted kitchens.
* Close to all transport facilities.
* 99 year lease
* Low outgoings.
WINKWORTH & CO.
289 Brompton Rd. S.W.3. 01-584 8..5

RICHMOND HILL WITH VIEW OVER THAMES
Flat in modern block, lounge with balcony, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom hallway. Purchase on co-ownership scheme, automatic mortgage. Deposit £500. ... £50. Repayments £110 p.m. inclusive of central heating and maintenance charges. Garage available, £6 p.m. Apply in writing only to Secretary, ... Housing Society (Richmond Hill) Ltd., 66 Richmond Hill, Richmond, Surrey.

MAIDA VALE, W.9
An excellent ground floor flat which has been modernized to an extremely high standard, in a popular mansion block. Quiet outlook over private gardens, playing fields and tennis courts. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Separate w.c. Reception room. Kitchen/breakfast rm. Gas fired C.H. Domestic hot water. Porter. Entryphone. Private gardens.
Lease: 96 years prox. Price £50 per annum (excl.). Fitted carpets ...950 to incl. fixtures and fittings.
EDWARD ERDMAN & CO
6 Grosvenor Street W.1
Tel.: 01-629 8191.

CHELSEA, S.W.3
A charming maisonette on three floors in a ... property, in a quiet ... close to Harrods ... Old Brompton Road. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, drawing room, Dining Hall, Kitchen, Garden. Gas Fired C.H. Domestic Hot Water. Price: £32,50... Freehold.
EDWARD ERDMAN & CO.,
6 Grosvenor Street, W1
Tel: 01-629 8191

... W.1.
A few flats available in an entirely new development just off New Bond Street, with prestige facilities. Bed-sitting room, kitchen, bathroom.
Leases 6 years (approx. at £1,500 £1,750 per annum (rising) excl. No Premium.
EDWARD ERDMAN & CO.
6 Grosvenor Street, W.
Tel.: 01-629 8191.

HAMILTON TERRACE, N.W.8
Special price for quick sale: 4 superb 2 and 3 bed flats with en suite bathrooms, large spacious lounge, in newly converted prestige block, one with private roof terrace.
Long lease from £3..,000
Phone, Trollope & Colls 01-689 2260, ext. 2119 weekdays
01-286 3650 weekends.

SHORT LEASES BUT MORTGAGES AVAILABLE
2 double bedroom sitting room k. & b. flat, £2,000. S.W.10. nr. Little Boltons. Just re-decorated and re-wired. Spacious light lower ground floor. 17 year lease, £55 p.a. G.R. a mortgage of £5,000 could be arranged by seller.
A similar flat with garden patio but 1 less bedroom, £7,000 for 11 year lease, £25 p.a. G.R. Mortgage £1,000 available at normal rates. Private sale by owner.
01-373 3526

WITHIN SIGHT AND SOUND OF BIG BEN
and easy reach of City and West End. 2-bed modern luxury flat, 1 recept., k. & b., gas C.H. Double garage avail. 75 years' lease. £19,750 to include fitted carpets throughout, curtains, cooker and fridge.
01-582 8853

KENSINGTON, W.10
Spacious architect designed garden flat in attractive area. Own entrance, large reception, 2 bedrooms, luxury bathroom, super kitchen, with Scholtes equipment, gas c.h., etc. 99 year lease, £17,950.
TEL.: 01-969 2081 ANYTIME.

UNFURNISHED FLAT, W.C.1. 1 large room, dressing room, k. & b.; c.h., c.h.w. Lift and porter. Rent £550 per annum. £5,500 for entire contents. Refs essential. 01-278 6500 after 3 p.m.

WESTBOURNE TERRACE, delightful spacious 2 room, 3rd floor flat, with own parking. £15,500. Phone 228 6589.

WILLOW ROAD. Incomparably located overlooking the Heath. An enchanting 2nd flr./top flat. 3 spacious rms., rg. kit., bath, C.H. 91 yrs. £19,450. 435 1250. Benham & Reeves.

BELGRAVIA, SW1.—ground floor maisonette, 3 bed, 2 recept., K. & B. C.H., C.H.W., patio garden. Lease 58 years. G.R. £100. Price £19,750 incl. carpets and curtains, etc. Owner. 01-629 6102 (office).

WESTBOURNE TERR., W.2. Attractive 4th floor flat comprising 3 beds, double recept., k. & 2b., G.R. £35 p.a. Lease 95 years. £28,000. Mullett Booker & Co. 402 6191.

CHISWICK VILLAGE, W4. 5th floor modern flat, 3 beds, 1 recept., kit. & bath. £470 p.a. excl. Lease 55 years. £9,350. A. J. Fowkes, 994 0081.

DULWICH. Near Toll Gate, off College Rd. Newly dec. purpose-built gdn flat. C.H. 2 dble. beds., lge. living rm., sep. dining rm., kitchen & bathrm. Garaging 2 cars. Patio, maintained gdns. Overlooking playing fields. Peaceful yet incredibly convenient central London. Lse 86 yrs. R.V. £430. Tel.: 693 1172 or 688 8318 (office), £22,000.

SUPERB MAYFAIR PENTHOUSE
Large double reception room, 3 bedrooms, bathrooms all en suite, fully fitted kitchen/breakfast room, terrace. Carpets, curtains and furniture included. C.H., lift, porter. Garage.
Approximately 85-yr. lease. Low outgoings.
No agents please.
Telephone 235 9789

HIGHGATE, N.6
A light and attractive flat in a purpose built modern block a few minutes from Highgate Underground Station. 2 bedrooms, bathroom, double reception room, kitchen, separate w.c.; balcony; garage; domestic hot water; ducted warm air c.h.; air conditioning; communal gardens.
Lease: 1 year 8 months unexpired approx.
Rent: £672 p.a. (rising) excl.
Price: £7,000 to include entire good quality contents or £3,500 to include fitted carpets, curtains, fixtures and fittings.
EDWARD ERDMAN & CO.
6 Grosvenor Street, W.1.
Tel.: 01-629 8191.

WESTMINSTER
A light, recently modernised fifth floor pied-a-terre in a prestige block close to St. James' Park, and within the Division Bell area. Bed-sitting room, Bathroom, Kitchen, C.H., c.h.w. Porterage. Lift. Lease: 63 years unexpired approx. G.R. £30 p.a. (rising) excl., Price: £13,250.
EDWARD ERDMAN & CO.,
6 Grosvenor Street, W.1
Tel: 01-629 8191

CLARENCE GATE GARDENS, N.W.1.
(2mins Baker St. Tube)
Nr. Regent's Park, 1st floor flat, lounge, 3 bed (2 double, 1 single), large kitchen, bath/toilet, hall, c.h.w., lift, residential porter, parking.
£17,000 o.n.o.
For quick sale, including fixtures and fittings. Tel. 734 9508. (office hours).

BOLTON GARDENS S.W.5
Spacious ... overlooking gardens at both front and rear: all the rooms are large and accommodation comprises reception room, two double bedrooms, one single bedroom, kitchen and bathroom; 21-year lease £15,350.
DONALDSONS
01-370 4500

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.11
A few flats currently available in a well known block, overlooking the Heath extension. 2/3 bedrooms, Bathroom. 2 Reception rooms. Kitchen.
Leases:— 99 years approx.
G.R.'s: £30 p.a. excl.
Prices: £23,500-£35,000.
EDWARD ERDMAN & CO
6 Grosvenor Street, W.1
Tel.: 01-629 8191.

RICHMOND HILL CHURCH ROAD AND KINGS ROAD
3 s/c. flats each with 2/3 beds., 1 recept., k. and b. Gas c.h. Use of garden. £14,750 and £15,750 respectively. 99-yrs. lease.
MICHAEL RICHARDS & CO.
401 Chiswick High Rd., London, W.4.
01-994 8512.

S.W.1 OFF BELGRAVE SQUARE
Spacious modern ground-floor flat, leasehold: double bedroom, full services, many extras: £25,000.
Please phone: 878 3874.

KENSINGTON, W.10
£13,500
A bright and modern luxury 1st floor apartment. Super reception; double bedroom, bathroom and fully fitted Wrighton kitchen, carpeted throughout. 99 year lease. Tel. 01-969 2081 anytime.

EALING COMMON
(close) and convenient shops and Tube. Charming flat, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, large reception, full c.h. Good size rooms. Garage. Own private garden. Long lease. £15,950 for quick sale to include fitted carpets throughout, curtains, etc. Newly decorated. Inspection advised.
BRITTON POOLE & BURNS
01-722 1166

PARSONS GREEN, S.W.6. 1 bedroom, top floor flat, in completely modernised property. Living room, bedroom (built-in wardrobe), kitchenette, bathroom. £12,750. Interior Projects Ltd., 736 7917.

N.8. S.c. ground floor flat, 2 rooms, hall, k. and b., in co-ownership scheme, c.h. Garage. Large garden. Entry investment, £3,920. Rent and rates £54 p.c.m. approx. Phone 340 8559, or 348 7237 eves.

RICHMOND. 3rd floor, 3 bed., 2 recept., purpose-built flat; lift, C.H., porters, free parking. £17,950. Phone owner. 937 6871.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—4 bedroomed cottage-style property, overlooking village green, reception room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, separate w.c., fitted carpets, central heating, 950 year lease. View tonight. Nearest offer £21,000. Must sell. 455 1525.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, overlooking playing fields at Hammersmith Bridge. Modern Town House of 2/3 recept., 4/5 bedrooms, 2 bath and double garage. £33,950 for quick sale.—Phone owner. 937 6865.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

BRITTON POOLE & BURNS
KNIGHTSBRIDGE—FREEHOLD
Delightful non-basement house five minutes Harrods; 3 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom and shower room, pleasant reception room, good kitchen.
Central heating. Good decorative order.
Offers over £60,000 invited prior to Auction in October.

HOLLAND PARK CUL-DE-SAC
Charming modern house in country-like surroundings.
4 bedrooms. 2 bathrooms.
2 reception rooms. Good kitchen.
Central heating. Garage.
West-facing garden.
87-year lease. £49,000.
Immediate sale desired.
For further details please apply
23 Cromwell Place, S.W.7. 01-584 4231

ST. JOHN'S WOOD
A most attractive house in the Georgian Style. Close excellent schools and shops with Transport nearby. 4-5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, dining room, garden room, kitchen, cloaks, etc., patio, central heating, garage. Lease 95 year approx. G.R. £150 per annum.
Price: £47,500. Recommended FWT.

NORTHGATE N.W.8
Within a few yards Regents Park and St. John's Wood High St. Spacious flat arranged ground floor. 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, drawing room, dining room, breakfast room/kitchen. Lease 95 years approx. Ground Rent £125 per annum. Moderate Service Charge.
Price: £36,500. Ref. FWT.

FOLKARD & HAYWARD
01-935 7799

IN THE HEART OF MAYFAIR
Most probably one of the finest Georgian style houses, overlooking communal garden, with attractive elevations and excellent entertaining reception rooms all superbly decorated. Drawing room 36ft x 17ft with 3 further spacious reception rooms, 4 principal bedrooms, all with bathroom en suite and 3 further bedrooms. Exclusive of staff accommodation. All amenities including passenger lift and central heating.
29-year Grosvenor Estate lease for sale.

MELLERSH & HARDING
493 6141

FULHAM, SW6
BEAUTIFUL WILLIAM AND MARY HOUSE
with 4 bedrooms, 3 reception, 100ft ...
PUTNEY HEATH
Luxury flat in purpose built block, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception. £29,950.
MANY OTHER HOUSES AND FLATS AVAILABLE IN CENTRAL & GREATER LONDON AT VARYING PRICES.
F. L. MERCER & CO.,
66/68 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. 01-930 7761.

W.3
EXCELLENT 3 BEDROOMED FAMILY HOUSE
in quiet cul-de-sac. Gas C.H., fitted carpets, wardrobe and kitchen, 2 w.c.'s, large living room through to sun lounge and well kept garden with shed. Attractively modernized and recently decorated throughout. Close to shops, park and public transport. £20,000 freehold or offer. Phone 992 1058.

NR. ESHER, LONG DITTON
A buyer with artistic flair and imagination sought to purchase a flat in a large detached Victorian mansion house: who will undertake, at his own expense, the actual conversion work, to produce, say, 2 bedrooms, 1 living room, kitchen, bathroom, w.c., use of spacious garden in select and outstanding wooded and shrubbed residential area. 18 mins. Waterloo. 99 year lease.
£8,000
Details Ring 01-398 5457 or Write Box 0574 S, The Times.

CLOSE TO RIVER AND PARK S.W.11.
Newly modernized house with full central heating, marvellous kitchen, lots of cupboards, 3 beds, 2 baths, 2 recepts., patio, drive in. £26,500 Freehold.
TEL.: P.C.H. Ltd. 01-370 1029

FOREST GATE
Modernised terrace house, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and w.c., 2 reception rooms, with French windows, fitted kitchen, gas central heating, double glazing, swivel windows, rose garden.
£11,750 FREEHOLD
Ring 01-472 0248

FULHAM/CHELSEA
UNIQUE BIG-SCALE STUDIO + 4 bedrooms, 2 bathroom/lavatories, kitchen, patio, roof garden, etc.
FREEHOLD
£49,000
01-385 2294.

LONDON HOUSE HUNTERS for those unable to spend time looking themselves. Phone 727 1650.

REGENCY RESIDENCE.—16 mins. Waterloo, overlooking Park. One block Thames, 2 gracious receptions, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, compact kitchen, split level cooker, dishwasher, ample cupboards, fitted carpets, gas central heating, paved terraces, glorious mature ⅓ acre secluded garden, garage, carport. 90 year lease, £24,000. Tel.: 01-399 0526.

PROPERTY TO LET

SUSSEX—CUCKFIELD/HAYWARDS HEATH
Country Estate has to let unfurnished spacious flats, in country house. 10 minutes Haywards Heath station 45 minutes London. Magnificent views over park to South Downs.
Apply The Agents, Estate Office, Bolnore, Haywards Heath 54053.

SURREY. (Lingfield). London 50 mins. Detached luxury 3-4-bedroom house £48 p.w. Lux. Country Home. 6 bedrooms, 1½ acres (gardener and housekeeper included). £58 p.w. Dickins, 688 3128.

ANDOVER. Attractive furnished country rectory, 5 bed., 3 recept., large garden. To let now £30 p.w. incl. home help and gardener. Tidworth 3482.

TO LET furnished from mid-September up to 10 months secluded modern house with garden 21 miles west of London and near station. Sleep six, 3 recep., 2 bath, garage; daily twice a week. £40 p.w. Bank reference essential.—Box 0130 S, The Times.

BUCKINGHAM COURT. — Luxury Furnished service flats, 3 rooms kitchen bathroom. £40 to £60 p.w. 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. 01-222 3565.

GODALMING.—Quality mod. furn. house, 4 beds., 2 baths., 2 recepts., (flatlet. Long let £40 p.w. Pilgrims Runfold 2432.

LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK. Unfurnished house. See Rentals.

PROPERTY WANTED

A LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER
SET IN ITS OWN GROUNDS, IS REQUIRED WITHIN A ...
Reply to Box 0084 S, The Times.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, reasonably priced 2/3 bedroom, freehold maisonette with garage, preferably Holland Park, Regent's Park or Richmond areas.—Box 2835 M, The Times, stating price.

CANADIAN COUPLE temporarily resident in England, seek 5-7 yr. lease unfurnished Cotswold Country House with oil c.h. 3-4 beds., 2 bath., smallish garden. Essential location within 15 miles Cheltenham on East side. Earliest convenient date from Sept.—Write Box 2024 M, The Times.

BOYD & BOYD, incorporating Hawkes & Co. have applicants urgently seeking houses and flats for sale or to rent in London. 584 6863 235 1726.

PROPERTY ABROAD

TUSCANY, 30 KILOMETRES FROM SIENA
Ancient farmhouse, partly restored, with arches and loggia; 400 sq. metres on two floors plus court and stables; water and electricity.
50,000 sq. metres of land, forest and vineyards.
£35,000
Phone: 01-237 2969

MAJORCA (SAN CALUI)
For Sale or Lease. Lovely 2 bedroomed apartment facing sun and sea. Top floor. Large lounge, large balcony, swimming pool. Fully furnished. Bar Near Palma Nova. Jersey Central 54417.

CANNES.—Elegant modern furnished apartment for sale 3 bedrooms, in beautiful Californie district. Havas, No. 09016, Cannes, France.

OFFICES

OFF HARLEY ST. 1st floor consulting suite to let. View Wednesday 30th July by ringing 487 5109 after 10 a.m. or write Box 0083 S, The Times.

FARMS & SMALLHOLDINGS

JOHN D. WOOD
By Direction of the Exors. of J. W. Howlett, OBE, decd
SOUTH HAMPSHIRE
Adjoining the New Forest and close to the Solent Shore.
NEWTOWN PARK FARM LYMINGTON
A Fine Accredited Mixed Farm of 154 Acres. Well equipped for Corn, Beef & Dairy Enterprises and including a Modern Piggery & Permanent Irrigation System. Newtown Park Cottages and 1½ Acres. Ideal subject for Conversion to Country House (subject to Planning Consent) with unlimited close-by Sailing Facilities.
Four Lots of Accommodation Land from 2½ Acres to 25 Acres and Two Fine Sporting Lots 23 Acres & 25 Acres one with Fishing Pond and including Plummers Water.
In all about 256 ACRES WITH VACANT POSSESSION (subject to part service occupations).
Freehold for Sale by Auction as a Whole or in Lots (unless sold privately)
At the Community Centre, Lymington, Hants., on Wednesday, 24th September, 1975 at 3.00 p.m.
Joint Auctioneers: Jackman & Masters, The Red House, 53 High Street, Lymington, Hants SO4 9ZB (Tel. 0590 77233) and John D. Wood & Co., 1 & 2 Portland St., Southampton SO1 0EB (Tel. 0703 25303) and 23 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AL (Tel. 01-629 9050).

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED COOK/HOUSEKEEPER
(Car Driver)
Required for modern house in Penn, Buckinghamshire. All modern equipment. Additional help—two dailies five days a week. Fully furnished self-contained flat. 3 weeks' annual holiday plus two days off per week. Salary £35 p.w. Please write giving full details of previous experience, references essential, Mrs. D. P. Stewart, "Waveney", Witheridge Lane, near High Wycombe, Penn, Buckinghamshire.

FREE COTTAGE, HERTFORDSHIRE
Plus small salary offered to middle aged or retired couple. Husband, part time handy man/gardener, wife 8 hours per week in house cleaning/laundry. Must be used to private service and like children, animals, and country life. Car driver an advantage. Please write with references.
Mrs. Byng,
Ayot Place,
Welwyn, Herts.

COOK
required for a beautiful country home in the middle of Surrey. Accommodation consists of a newly decorated bedroom, private bathroom and sitting room, with every possible comfort. We offer use of car, a good wage and pleasant work in a friendly family atmosphere for an independent cook with experience and first class references.
Box 0455 S, The Times.

HOLIDAY COOK
Urgently required for whole/part August to feed a happy, hungry Hertfordshire family. Good self-contained flat provided. Colour TV, sole use of car. Excellent salary. Must like country life, children and animals. Please write with references to:
MRS. BYNG,
AYOT PLACE,
WELWYN,
HERTS

BATH
My aunt described as "undemanding, gentle old lady," by temp. nurse, requires resident housekeeper-nurse (help with washing/dressing only). Her free accommodation, either 2 bed unfurnished flat or furnished bed sitting room. Light cooking, no cleaning. Salary negotiable. Good references essential.
Telephone Bath 25628, reverse charges up to 8 p.m.

CHAUFFEUR
Chauffeur required to start immediately.
Should be between 35-45 years and with Rolls-Royce experience.
Must be of smart appearance and able to work late hours. Uniform will be provided.
References essential, must be prepared to travel abroad sometimes.
Excellent salary.
Telephone for an appointment. 491 2756.

COUPLE WANTED—NR. CHALFONT ST. PETER
Retired couple or similar, active, able to drive an advantage, required for light duties handyman, cook. Attractive flat in house, own furniture if wanted. Generous spare time during week. Reasonably isolated situation Herts but 25 miles from London. Highest references required. Very reasonable salary. Box 0482 S, The Times.

MARCHIONESS OF ZETLAND requires experienced married or single butler, private service. References essential. Two in family. Apply Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.

PARIS. Urgently required, qualified nanny for minimum one year. Belgravia Bureau, 584 4343, now!

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St. W.1. 930 4757.

CHILDREN'S NURSE for U.K. and New Zealand. To look after two beautiful girls 2½ and 1 years in Belgravia flat till October then return to New Zealand. Min 2 years appointment — Telephone 235 1965.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER: lady, Surrey, good salary, girls. British Agency ..., London Road, Horsham. Tel. ...571.

DOMESTIC HELP with knowledge of cooking required, southwark area. Please telephone 01-858 1287 for full particulars.

EXPERIENCED BUTLER required for Wilton Crescent, S.W.1. supporting staff. Superior salary and married accommodation. H. F. Broadfield, 99 Carlisle Place S.W.1. Tel.: 01-828 1251.

FRANCE.—Au pair mother's help. English family: six months to one year.—Apply Hehler, 4 rue de Moulins, 68 Colmar, France.

GIRL OR STUDENT, nursing experience, few hours weekly general help. Flat, Bayswater. £20 per hour.—Box 0118 S, The Times.

MARRIED COUPLE required for Business Gentleman, Hampstead. £50 p.w. Lines Agency, 168 High St., Kensington. 937 4165.

MIDLANDS. Occasional/permanent Nannies. Branch now open Pattishall 636 (a.m.) or usual London 01-589 3368/584 0232. Super jobs.

SOUTH OF FRANCE. Wanted, au pair, country house with swimming pool. 6 months-1 year. 01-593 4084.

REQUIRED

ATHENS.—Girl student (19), seeks post immediately. Bridle, 0565 2982.

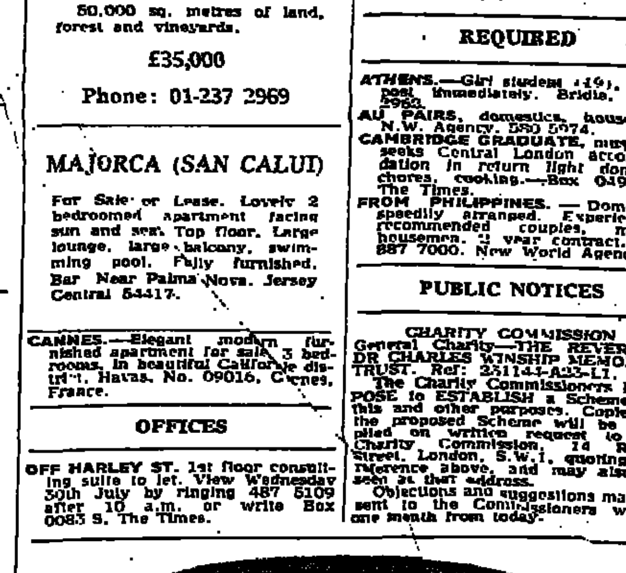
AU PAIRS, domestics, housemen. N.W. Agency. 580 5974.

CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE, musician, seeks Central London accommodation in return light domestic chores, cooking.—Box 0493 S, The Times.

FROM PHILIPPINES. — Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced, recommended couples, maids, housemen. 2 year contract. 041 887 7000. New World Agency.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
General Charity—THE REVEREND DR CHARLES WINSHIP MEMORIAL TRUST. Ref: 231144-A23-L1.
The Charity Commissioners PROPOSE to ESTABLISH a Scheme for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.
Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.



If you've got something to sell and sell fast, put it in The Times Classified Pages. For only £1.75 per line (and there are discounts, too). The more you think about it, the more you need The Times.

Ring 01-837 3311

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Small Church
1,500 sq. ft. in all, ideally suited to conversion to house or to flat and cottage, industry or for small components ... on A1 by-pass. £5,000 all offers considered. For viewing or further information phone Cockburnspath 25 or 031-226 6167 after 6 p.m.

PEACE & SECLUSION
BROOKE, ISLE OF WIGHT
on private road in ancient manor grounds, Yarmouth 4 miles, Cowes 10 miles (Waterloo 2 hours). View of Channel, sheltered by downs to north, extensive National Trust protection. Mature garden with attractive stone wall and barn (double garage, workshop and study). Superb modern architect-designed house and terrace. Part island stone. Large sitting/dining room, outstanding kitchen with Aga and breakfast area. Laundry, cloakroom, 3 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (one ensuite). Full oil c.h.
£37,500
Tel.: Brighstone (0983) 740460

BECCLES, SUFFOLK
Attractive family house (brick and tile) with gardens and lawn sloping to River Waveney. 40ft quay heading taking 5ft. draught vessel. House comprises full c.h., kitchen, dining room and sun lounge, large lounge, hall and cloakroom and 5 bedrooms, linen room, bathroom and toilet. Garage 3 cars, plus outbuildings. £39,600 o.n.o. Separately, if required, small cottage near above.
Telephone: Beccles 713166 (home), eves., or Norwich 29828 (office).

ESTATE AGENTS & PROPERTY DEVELOPERS. Only one remaining of The Times New Homes Property features. This fourth and final issue of our very successful New Homes Property features appears on October 3rd and will be carrying a cross section of new properties at various price ranges throughout the United Kingdom. For further details of this feature and to book your space phone 01-278 9251 and speak to the Property Team or in the North 061 834 1234. (And if you book your advertisement before August 22nd you'll get an extra 10% discount.)

CHARMING PERIOD THATCHED COTTAGE
S.W. WILTS.
Set overlooking beautiful wooded countryside. 2 double bedrooms, 1 with hand basin, both with fitted wardrobes, 1 single bedroom, large modern bathroom, dining room featuring baking oven, priest-hole and inglenook fireplace, large south-facing lounge, french windows onto lawns, ⅓ acre well-stocked garden with mature trees. Garage.
£23,500 o.n.o.
DONHEAD 220.

...TTY COUNTRY COTTAGE in Somerset, 3 beds., kitchen, sitting room, bathroom, sun lounge, garage, etc. All amenities. ...iles from M5. £8,900. Bailey, Perilone Cottage, ..., ...ridgwater, Somerset.

...NTRY COTTAGE. Unfinished ...oration. Scottish borders with ...cellent fishing on Tweed, offers ...er £4,000. Cormack & Byers, ..., 031-62 2544.

...E.—Architect designed 4 bed. ...om bungalow with secluded ...rden. C.h., double glazing, ...rage. Near station and buses. ...9,500. 01-309 2821.

...ISHED HOUSE required ... See Rentals.

WEST OXFORDSHIRE. 2 miles north of Burford, Charlbury Main Line Station 7 miles. Charming old Cotswold House of Character. Quietly situated edge of small village overlooking fields. Hall, 3 recept., large kitchen, 4 beds., 3 bath, oil fired C.H., S.C. flat. Attractive garden, orchards, about 1½ acres. Price £45,000 Freehold. Agents: Rylands & Co., Cirencester (0285) 3101.

WORCESTERSHIRE (Pershore). A beautiful early Georgian house of great character sympathetically modernised throughout in this charming country town. Cloakroom, 3 fine reception rooms, morning room, kitchen, etc., principal suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, 7 more bedrooms, 2 more bathrooms, playroom. Oil-fired central heating. Double garage. Mature walled gardens with hard tennis court and swimming pool, 1½ acres. Auction: September 2nd (unless sold privately meanwhile). Auctioneers: Chamberlaine-Brothers & Edwards, Chartered Surveyors, Montpellier Circus, Cheltenham. Tel.: 0242 53439.

Appointments Vacant also on page 12

Trading Development Executive
Brazil

We are an important British-managed company long established in Brazil and well-positioned to take advantage of the rapidly growing Brazilian economy; we wish to expand our trading interests in that country.

The executive we need will be a senior man with the ability to exploit this situation commercially. He should have considerable experience in trading and finance, and also be capable of carrying out successful pioneering work on his own. He should therefore already have good contacts and connections in Brazil, and speak fluent Portuguese.

He will be answerable directly to the Chief Executive in Rio, and his salary will be generous. Exactly how high will depend on his experience, and ability.

Box No: 0422S The Times.

Are you interested in International Finance?

A young Chartered Accountant is required as Assistant Financial Controller with a group of companies located in Victoria area concerned with the purchase and sale of crude oil and refined petroleum products amounting to some hundreds of millions of pounds sterling per annum, arising in various countries and involving a *number of currencies.*

If you have the necessary financial ability and a flair for this type of accounting expertise please send full particulars of your business background to:

J. W. Cairns
Tampimex Oil Products Ltd.
13 Grosvenor Gardens
London SW1W 0BD

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

SPECIAL LECTURER IN URBAN DESIGN

Applications are invited from candidates with an enthusiasm for teaching, and with good planning and architectural experience, to be involved in a 12 month post-graduate post-experience programme leading to M.A. in Urban Design. The 5th course to be offered, with 20 students, will begin on 15th September. Salary within range: £2,118-£4,596 p.a. plus threshold on present scales (equivalent to £2,778-£6,050 on new scales agreed by arbitration, subject to further review). Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms from Professor Peter Dovell, Professor of Urban Design, The University, Manchester M13 9PL.

Litigation

A Solicitor with general experience in commercial and landlord and tenant matters required to join Litigation Department of Lincoln's Inn firm.

Tel. 01-242 2551 Ref. SC

Conveyancer

Established firm of Solicitors in W.C.2 require experienced Commercial Conveyancer for position with partnership prospects.

Tel. 01-242 1529 Ref: SC

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ASSISTANT

The M3 Archaeological Rescue Committee, which is excavating sites on the line of the M3 Extension in Hampshire, requires a Finds Assistant to take over an already established system.

The salary is on Local Government Scale AP1/2, £2,127-£2,853.

Further details from:
P. J. Fasham, Director
Marc 3
Beaconsfield House
Andover Road
Winchester
Hants SO22 6AT

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

university of wales
university college of swansea

Applications are invited for the following posts:—

Lecturer in Community Work

Temporary Lecturer in Community Work for two years within the Department of Social Administration. The Lecturer will have special responsibility for teaching on the *Diploma in Community Work*. In arranging field-work and promoting research. This is a specialist course for community development workers from a wide variety of fields including social work, planning, housing and education. There may also be teaching on the Diploma in Applied Social Studies and courses for senior officials from overseas.

The salary will be at the lower end of the scale £2,778-£6,050 per annum (under review).

Temporary Lecturer in Social Administration

Graduates in any of the Social Sciences for a temporary Lectureship for two years in the Department of Social Administration. The Lecturer would teach primarily on the undergraduate degree course, preferably in the fields of Social Planning and Research Methods. However, good candidates in other fields would be considered on their merit. Opportunities for teaching on courses for senior officials from overseas are also envisaged.

The salary will be at the lower end of the scale £2,778-£6,050 per annum (under review).

Further particulars and application forms (two copies) for the above posts may be obtained from the Registrar-Secretary, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom they should be returned by *Friday, August 15, 1975.*

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

APPOINTMENT OF LECTURER IN PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for appointment to a newly established Lectureship in the *Department of Physiology*, which is responsible for the teaching of PHYSIOLOGY & PHYSIOLOGICAL BIOCHEMISTRY to Medical, Dental and Pure Science students. Possession of a Medical qualification would be an advantage. The appointment will be from the earliest date which may be agreed. Ample opportunity exists for a Medically qualified applicant to engage in interdisciplinary clinical research and teaching.

The appointment will be made at a suitable point on the Lecturers' Pre-clinical General Grade (£2,931-£4,896), or on the Lecturers' Pre-clinical Higher Grade (£4,518-£5,211) in the case of a Medically qualified person, or on the Lecturers' Non-Medical Grade (£2,118-£4,896) in the case of a person not Medically qualified, according to age, qualifications and experience. A threshold agreement is in force amounting to £229.32 per annum. (These scales are presently under review with effect from 1st October, 1975.) Membership of the appropriate University Superannuation Scheme will be required.

Applications (four copies) giving full details as to age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with The Registrar, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, not later than three weeks after the appearance of the advertisement. Please quote reference T.

University College London

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications invited for post of ASSOCIATE RESEARCH FELLOW on two-year research project on the acquisition of literacy, particularly reading, *among inmates of penal institutions*. Research is funded by Home Office and will be carried out under general supervision of Miss G. Keir. The work will entail devising suitable reading tests to be used in planning *educational programmes within* the institutions and will entail much field work.

The work is psychological and educational; applicants should have good honours degree in Psychology (which should have included advanced work on statistics and experimental method, survey work if possible, and development psychology) with teaching experience, including teaching reading. Preference given to candidates with training and experience as educational psychologists.

Appointment from 1 October, 1975, or as soon after as possible. Initial salary £2,190 plus threshold payments plus £250 London Allowance (probable revision to £3,025 plus £360 London Allowance). Superannuation if appropriate.

Applications to Assistant Secretary (Personnel), University College London, Gower St., London, WC1E 6BT by 8 September, 1975 at the latest.

Flinders University of South Australia

CHAIR OF SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the newly-established Chair of Sociology in the School of Social Sciences.

The University will welcome applications from candidates in any area of Sociology or in *related fields of social enquiry* such as social demography, social anthropology or social psychology. It is the policy of the School of Social Sciences to encourage inter-disciplinary work and interests within the School and the University will be particularly interested in candidates who wish to develop such links between Sociology and other disciplines within the School of Social Sciences and with disciplines in other Schools.

Salary: $A23,350. Superannuation is on the F.S.S.U. basis.

Further information about the University, conditions of appointment and details required from candidates may be obtained from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Applications should be lodged in duplicate with The Registrar, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia, 5042, not later than 29th August, 1975.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP FOR THE STUDY OF ECOTYPIC VARIATION IN NITRATE UTILISATION BY AGROSTIS

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant to investigate ecological and physiological aspects of variation in nitrate utilisation by Agrostis spp. The work is supported by a grant from the Agricultural Research Council and the salary will be approximately £1,800 p.a. The successful applicant will be expected to register for a higher degree. The project will involve both field and laboratory work and Honours graduates with relevant training in plant physiology, ecology or genetics are invited to apply.

Applications with a curriculum vitae including the names of two referees should reach Dr. W. J. Whittington, University of Nottingham School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Leics. LE12 5RD, as soon as possible.

University of Waikato

HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATION

The University invites applications for the position of Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Education. The position will be primarily concerned with the teaching of Philosophy of Education, although additional areas of interest and competence will be welcomed.

The position will be available from June, 1976. The current salary scales are: Lecturers, NZ$7,861-$9,912; Senior Lecturers, NZ$10,081-NZ$11,792-NZ$12,817 per annum.

Applications close on September 15, 1975, and should be submitted in a prescribed format. Details of the required application procedure and conditions of appointment are available from the Registrar, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

Chelsea College University of London

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Post-Doctoral Research Assistant required for S.R.C. post, initially for two years, to work on the "Theory of Critical Phenomena in Lipid Systems" with Professor G. M. Bell. Candidates should hold or be about to obtain a doctorate in Applied Mathematics, Theoretical Physics or Theoretical Chemistry and should have some knowledge of either polymer theory or the theory of critical phenomena.

Salary will be £2,475.69 (under review) per annum *including Threshold payments and* London Allowance. Superannuable. Starting date 1st October, 1975, if possible.

Applications with the names of two referees should be sent by 31st August, 1975 to Prof. G. M. Bell, Mathematics Department, Chelsea College, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

University of Warwick

LECTURESHIP IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Applications are invited for the above post in the School of Industrial and Business Studies, tenable from 1st October 1975, or as soon as possible thereafter. The person appointed will be required to teach Industrial Relations at postgraduate and undergraduate level, and must also be competent to teach in either Labour Law, Labour Economics or Industrial Sociology. Salary on the Lecturer scale £2,118 to £4,896 p.a. plus threshold payments of £229.68 p.a. (this is expected to be amended to at least £2,778 to £5,838 to £5,650 p.a. plus threshold payments of £229.32, with effect from October 1975). Application forms and further particulars from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL quoting Ref. No. 50/2A/75. Closing date for receipt of applications is 15th August, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

LECTURESHIP IN DIVINITY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Divinity. Salary will be within the range £2,118-£4,896 *per annum on the* Lecturers' scale, with placement according to qualifications and experience. Threshold payments are payable in addition to the above scale. Appropriate Superannuation Scheme will apply.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), The University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom *applications (8 copies)*, giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 26th August, 1975.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 3715 E.

University of Southampton

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

PROFESSOR OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Applications are invited from registered medical practitioners for appointment to the new Chair of Community Medicine.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, The University of Southampton SO9 5NH, and *applications (12 copies from* applicants in the United Kingdom and one from others) must be submitted before 18th October, 1975.

University of London

Ferdinand James de Rothschild Chair of Paediatrics at Guy's Hospital Medical School

The Senate invites applications for the above recently *instituted Chair. Applications* (11 copies) should be received not later than 25 September, 1975 by the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Senate House, London, WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UEA
NORWICH

RURAL TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATE

An investigation of rural transport and accessibility in Norfolk is underway in the Centre of East Anglian Studies, and continues until December 1976. Our Research Associate has resigned for health reasons, and we are seeking a replacement for the *remainder of the* Project. Any good social scientist will be considered, but the team would be well complemented by a graduate in Sociology, Human Geography or Physical Planning with a real interest in change in rural areas. Salary approximately £1,000 p.a.

Further details are available from Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, to whom applications should be sent not later than 25 August 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Committee of Vice-Chancellors and *Principals*

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT SECRETARY within the secretariat of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors *and Principals of the* Universities of the United Kingdom.

The person appointed will be concerned principally with the academic areas of interest of the Committee. He or she will be expected to assume responsibility for the work of a standing committee on academic affairs, together with the subcommittees which fall within this broad division of the *Committee's activities, and in* particular the medical sub-committee. Applicants should be graduates with considerable administrative experience, preferably in a university.

The salary scale for the post will be, *from October 1, 1975*, £4,4?0-£7,540 (subject to further review). In the absence of a suitably qualified candidate an appointment may be made at the level of Senior Administrative Officer on a salary scale of £3,?78-£6,050 *from October 1, 1975* (subject to further review). A London allowance of £390 is payable as an addition to both scales. Commencing salary will be determined according to qualifications and *experience. Superannuation* under F.S.S.U. or the University Superannuation Scheme according to individual circumstances.

Further particulars may be obtained from the *Executive Secretary of the* Committee, 29 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9EZ, with whom applications should be lodged by Monday, September 15, 1975.

University of Adelaide

invites applications for appointment as a

SENIOR TEACHING FELLOW

in the DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

The teaching duties of the appointee, primarily, would be participation in the organisation and supervision of practical classes and tutorials in *advanced biochemistry*. Research interests of the Department cover virology, eukaryote gene control, membrane biochemistry and enzymology.

For further information *about research in the Department*, please write direct to Professor W. H. Elliott.

Salary Scale: $A10,100—$11,?35—11,6?5. Initial salary will be fixed within the scale in relation to qualifications and previous experience. Provision for superannuation on the F.S.S.U. basis is available. Appointment will become effective as soon as the person concerned can assume duty and will be subject to renewal at the beginning of each calendar year. The University will contribute an economy class air fare or its equivalent towards the cost of travel.

Applications, in duplicate, *giving full personal particulars*, details of academic qualifications including dates (month and year) of their award, and names and addresses of two referees, should reach the Registrar of the University, G.P.O. Box 498, Adelaide, South Australia 5001, not later than 22 August, 1975.

University of Keele

PROJECT OFFICER

IN ESTATES AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

Applications invited for new post of Project Officer in Estates and Buildings Department, *which is responsible for* provision and maintenance of all buildings and services for the University. Appointee to be responsible to Estates and Buildings Officer, mainly for administrative processing of new projects from formulation of brief to completion and occupation of buildings. Duties will include liaison with Architects, Surveyors, Consulting Engineers, Local and National *Government Authorities, and* Staff and Students.

Candidates, aged 25-35, should be Corporate Members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, or possess other relevant qualification, University or similar experience an advantage.

Salary Administrative Grade IA (at present £1,800-£3,?00 per annum plus Threshold payments, but expected to be at *least £2,270-£3,022 by October* 1, 1975), plus membership of F.S.S.U. or U.S.S.

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffs., ST5 5BG, to whom completed forms should be returned by August 15, 1975.

University of Western Australia

HISTORY

Applications are invited for appointment as SENIOR TUTOR in the Department of History. Candidates should have a higher degree in the field of Australian history and the appointee will be expected to teach primarily in a first year course on Australian history in 1976. The appointee will also be expected to assume duty as soon as possible after 1st January, 1976. *The salary range* is: $A10,100 to $A11,655 p.a. Benefits include superannuation similar to FSSU, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, *study leave and long service* leave and housing loan scheme.

Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications and experience should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009, by 6 September, 1975. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Staffing Officer.

The University of Sheffield

LECTURESHIP IN MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post tenable as soon after 1 October, 1975 as can be arranged. The Lecturer will be expected to initiate teaching and research in the field of microbial ecology. Initial salary in range £2,178-£3,?90 in notional scale £2,778-£6,050, with superannuation provision. Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (5 copies) should be sent by 20 September, 1975. Quote Ref. R.273/A.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Economics. The salary will be within the range £2,118-£4,896 per annum plus threshold payments (under review), although the appointment will initially be made within the first three points of the scale.

Further details and forms of *application returnable not later* than 15th August, 1975, from Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, quoting ref. 448.

University of London

CHAIR OF ONCOLOGY AT THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair. Applications (10 copies) should be received not later than 26 September, 1975, by the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Senate House, *London, WC1E 7HU*, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of London

CHAIR OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY AT KING'S COLLEGE

The Senate invites applications for the above Chair which becomes vacant in October 1976. *Applications (10* copies) should be received not later than 3 November, 1975 by the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Senate House, London, WC1E 7HU from whom further particulars *may be obtained.*

GENERAL

ACCOUNTS ADMIN—£3,000. A job to suit a capable, independent all-rounder, late start, LVs, etc. Brook St. Bureau 561 0001

LADY FOR DOG CARE (Normandy) preferable experienced. 11 1 1001, plus full board, horse and holidays.—Mme. Ifred, Franchevilie par Breteuil s/Iton Eure. 27160.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

YOUNG LADY

General Assistant to Investment Managers in busy office by Temple Tube. Limited routine work. Aptitude for figures *and initiative are the qualities* we seek for this new job. Attractive salary. Telephone: Mr. Grace, 836 7?6?.

SECRETARY/PA TO SENIOR PARTNER

A challenging opportunity for a young lady, aged 25-30, with good shorthand and typing. Small City Stockbrokers office. *Duties are varied and interesting, calling for intelligence and* initiative, and aptitude making travel arrangements and dealing with clients. *Salary around* £2,500. Please ring 606 4764 for appointment.

SALES ORIENTATED CONSULTANT FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY

LUX RHOLS KENSINGTON HEALTH CENTRE requires articulate and attractive Consultant. Successful applicant will enjoy an interesting job where her ability will be measured by financial rewards. Flexible hours.

Please telephone: LYN O'DONNELL 01-937 5386

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

is looking for someone to run its Translation and Subsidiary Rights Department. Ability to plan own work and handle own correspondence essential. Languages an asset.

Opportunity for travel abroad. Experience preferred. Salary negotiable.

Please apply in writing or telephone to Mrs. Sutton, Yale University Press, 20, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 01-580 2693.

THAMES & HUDSON require PICTURE RESEARCHER

with graduate training in History, Archaeology and Art History. Previous experience desirable.

Attractive salary and 4 weeks holiday.

Write with c.v. to ALISON STUBBS, 30 Bloomsbury St., WC1B 3QP.

WE ARE SHORT OF SHORTHAND!

Active young commercial Partner in a Holborn firm of Solicitors is taking at impending departure of long-standing Secretary. Super Secretary (27 plus) required. Legal experience not essential, but patience, initiative, good shorthand speed and ability to work under pressure are needed. Salary £2,?50 plus LVs and twice yearly bonus. Commencing date 1st September.

Please telephone Miss D. Pike 01-405 5??8.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE LEGAL WORLD?

We are a small, friendly firm of Solicitors, based in Westminster and we require an intelligent, capable Secretary, with accurate shorthand, for an interesting varied job covering ... the successful applicant will have her own office (IBM Executive), hours are 9.30-5, 4 weeks' holiday, salary £2,500+ ... negotiable.

Please ring 01-839 4222. Ref. B 105.

INTERVIEWER "Perms". Regretfully I must now leave my job as my husband needs me. So I'm looking for someone experienced to take as much care in placing my "Perms" secretaries as I do: This is a super one branch agency. We work as a team—great fun—and salary's never been a problem. Ask me more. Mary Bussell. 01-839 1995.

RECORD COMPANY need Personnel and Welfare Officer with *fluent French*. Degree in Social Science and preferably experience in Welfare and record business. Shorthand and typing essential. £2,500 very negotiable. Rand Services 581 4545.

MEDICAL DENTAL Receptionist required for Cosmopolitan Private practice in Queensway, W.2. Salary £40 per week.—Tel. 01-229 5380 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SRN's urgent for day and night duty in private homes. Phone 735 2428.

COPY TYPIST/TELEPHONIST for small office in Victoria area: salary £1,850 + L.V.s.—Please contact Mrs. Grant. 01-834 1855.

SECRETARIES for Architects. Consult AMSA Agency. 734 0532.

SECRETARY required for Chairman and Managing Director of Investment Company in small office in West End Mews. *Interesting and* varied work. Excellent salary according to experience. Age 25-35 preferred. Telephone: 486 2411 for appointment.

WELL EDUCATED young "A" level women will find a good start to their business career *through* Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

CHIEF CLERK for King's College. See General Vacs.

THE WAREHOUSE, Duke Street, W.1. is opening in Amsterdam and needs an enthusiastic manageress who would like to live in Holland. Boutique experience in selling and management essential. Preferably gained in France. Knowledge of Dutch useful but not essential. 01-491 7128.

SCRIPT WRITER, experienced T.V. Newsfilm Agency. See General Vacancies.

Research Assistant to Marketing Group

We are the British end of an *expanding* international, Australian-owned, management consulting organisation and very urgently need a Research Assistant to our Sales and Marketing group.

The job is broadly-based, duties including primarily the provision of information through industrial research projects to our sales and marketing team (four people), and to our other consulting staff as necessary, secretarial functions for the sales team, occasional direct involvement with client companies for whom we carry out assignments, running small library service in conjunction with other staff and a multiplicity of other minor functions.

Candidates should preferably be aged 25 or upwards, with minimum of 'A' Level education, probably with market research, library or information service experience. able to type (IBM electric) and of pleasant personality to fit in with friendly office.

Our offices are easily accessible by a variety of Tubes and buses. we give four weeks' annual holiday (pro rata in the first year of employment). Luncheon Vouchers, free tea and coffee (!) and, most importantly, very reasonable salaries.

If you are interested please contact Mrs. P. A. Wride on 01-486 5091.

W. D. Scott & Co. Ltd., International Management Consultants. Hesketh House, 43-45 Portman Square, London W1H 9FG.

SECRETARIAL

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN
(Department of Microbiology)

PART-TIME SECRETARY

required for national research *project into the causation of* congenital deformities in children. Responsible post, requiring initiative and an interest in medical research. Shorthand or audio essential and previous experience of medical terminology an advantage. Four weeks annual leave. Starting salary will be the appropriate proportion of the full-time scale, £2,700-£3,235.

Applications in writing, giving details *of age and* experience, should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary (126652), Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London, WC1N 1EH.

SUPER JOB IN FARNHAM, SURREY

Bags of initiative and good shorthand and typing for this position, in pleasant olde worlde town centre offices. Free lunch, 4 weeks' holiday (this year's honoured). Top salary.

Ring David Franklin
John Scott & Partners
Incorporated Insurance Brokers
Farnham Surrey 25353

INTERESTING OPPORTUNITY

2 Directors are looking for a P.A. with good secretarial qualifications plus administrative capabilities to work in the friendly environment of a young Public Company. Lots of responsibility and involvement in a very interesting field. *Salary not less than £2,600 +* 4 weeks' holiday per annum.

Contact Carolyn Miller, 248 0215 to find out more.

£3,000 PROMOTIONS SECRETARY

Managing Director of International Oil Company is looking for a Secretary/PA. She will be involved in organising a wide range of promotional social functions and be expected to become fully conversant *with overall activities of the* company besides coping efficiently with secretarial duties. N.W.1. Age 28+.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
173 New Bond St., W.1
01-499 0092, 01-493 5907

GET INTO OIL

and grow with this international company operating from luxury S.W.1 offices. Lots of scope for a person who wants involvement, responsibility and contact with VIPs. If you think the dynamic Director could use your experience and secretarial skills and would like a starting salary of £2,500, please telephone Patricia Litchfield 734 7186

OFFICE OVERLOAD
A Drake International Company
205 Regent St., W.1
No appointment necessary.

AUDIO SECRETARY

... Accountants near Moorgate Tube. Small, friendly group. 7½ hour day with flexitime. Age 20-35. Salary up to £2,500 p.a., plus L.Vs.

Please phone Mrs Laidlaw on 01-606 8080.

LOVELY OFFICES S.W.1.

Fabulous youngish director in charge of marketing and intelligence in this lovely well known company is looking for a reliable PA Secretary to assist him. Lots of very confidential projects to handle. Busy job. Age 25-35. Salary neg. but not less than £2,650. Ring Sallyann Phillips, Special Appointments Division of ADventure 629 5747.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT SECRETARY £2,200 neg.

Personnel Officer of a large well established company based in BRENTFORD, seeks an ... experience—excellent office ... scope and working conditions. Please telephone Gilly Mart.

On 584 3615
GRADUATE GIRLS

NO SHORTHAND

Managing Partner of a leading firm of Chartered *Patent* Agents with prestige offices in the City, requires a Secretary/Audio Typist (25-35). Previous experience of legal work would be an advantage. Salary to £2,500 p.a.

Tel. Mr. Coulson on 353 3815 3455. (R.E.A.L.) for an immediate appointment.

WE HAVE *many* top secretarial positions varying from £2,000-plus for college leavers up to £3,000 for top-level P.A.s.—Phone City 243 5148, 30-31 Holborn, E.C.1, or West End: 935 5013, 6450, 22 Baker Street, W.1. Marlene Lerner Personnel.

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هكذا من الأصل

Motoring

Disagreement over pelicans' safety record

A difference of opinion has developed between the Department of the Environment and the Greater London Council over the effectiveness of light-controlled pelican crossings.

Introduced in July, 1969, pelicans "have proved to be a much safer type of crossing, especially for the elderly", Mr Carmichael, a junior environment minister, says. But a recent survey by the GLC comes to the opposite conclusion.

After studies of 31 pelican crossings where there had previously been no crossing the survey found that the overall accident rate had increased by 36 per cent, with pedestrian accidents rising by 42 per cent. The crossings were found to be particularly dangerous on high-speed roads.

The GLC thinks the crossings have failed because they are weighted in favour of the driver. It believes that the crossing times laid down by the ministry on the basis of so many seconds to a particular width of road are too short for safety, particularly for elderly and disabled people.

Secondly, the gaps between the "green man" are often so long that the pedestrian gets tired of waiting, tries to cross on red, and ventures out into the path of an oncoming vehicle. The GLC is stopping further conversions to pelican crossings while it argues with the ministry the case for experiments with longer crossing times.

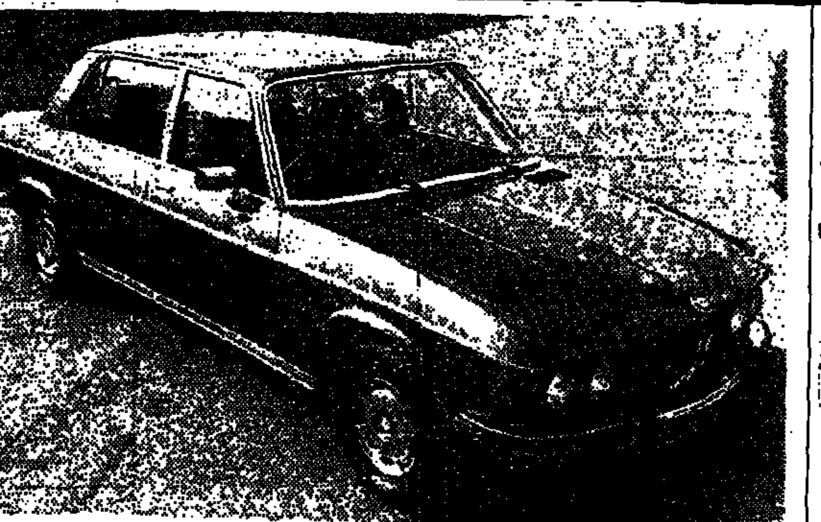
Pelican crossings were a compromise between traffic lights, which stop traffic completely and often unnecessarily, and zebra crossings, which give no guarantee to pedestrians that traffic will stop at all. The first pelicans were introduced in London, Bristol, Lincoln and Reading, with Mr Marsh, then Minister of Transport, doing a ceremonial "switch on" outside the Albert Hall.

Pedestrians wishing to cross at a pelican must first check the traffic signal opposite. A red standing man means "do not cross" but press the button and wait for the green signal". A green walking man means "cross carefully; pedestrians have priority". A flashing green man means that pedestrians already on the crossing should have time to get across in safety but other pedestrians should not start to cross.

For drivers, the difference between the pelican signals and normal traffic lights is that red is succeeded not by red and amber but a flashing amber. That indicates that the driver must give way to pedestrians already on the crossing, but he may proceed if the crossing is clear.

A ministry analysis of the first 60 sites where zebra crossings had been converted to pelicans showed a reduction in accidents of 43 per cent. Since then conversions have been officially encouraged, especially in bus lanes. The GLC survey is apparently the first to make a case against the pelican.

The department told me this week: "We are working with the GLC and the Transport and Road Research Laboratory to find out the extent of the GLC's problems." I gather that will involve observations at pelican sites. Meanwhile the department denies GLC charges of coercion, saying that the introduction of pelicans is a matter for the local traffic authority.



Luxury—at a price: BMW's long-wheelbase three-litre saloon.

Road Test: BMW 3.0L

From Jaguar with its 3.4 litre XJ to Ford with its Escort Popular, car manufacturers have been busily working out new permutations on their model ranges to find something more suited to the economic climate. BMW was as quick as anyone, putting several model variants into production almost as soon as the energy crisis started. With sales in Germany up a half on last year the policy seems to be paying off.

The three-litre long-wheelbase saloon does not, on the face of it, qualify as an "economy" car and prospective buyers with £6,599 to spend may feel they can do better for the money. But looked at another way, the way BMW would like you to look at it, the car offers the same comfort, accommodation and handling, most of the performance and better fuel economy than the top model in the range, the luxurious 3.3 litre long-wheelbase, and costs nearly £3,000 less. And if it has cloth instead of leather seats and offers air conditioning as an option instead of standard equipment, are the neighbours going to be any less impressed?

With the marketing lecture out of the way, we can proceed to the merits of the car. They are considerable; indeed what criticisms I have are mostly niggles. Perhaps the 0 to 60 mph acceleration time of 10 seconds is not Ferrari standard and maybe there are times when just a little more power would be welcome; but I am sure most drivers will be more than satisfied, especially as the top speed of 124 mph means that the car is barely stretched most of the time. More power, too, usually means worse fuel economy; as it is, the 3.0L returns a not unreasonable 19 to 23 miles to the gallon.

I think the main reason for paying £6,599 for a car is not so much speed but guaranteed comfort and refinement, and the BMW provides both in ample measure. Although the extra four inches on the wheelbase apparently adds little legroom space the car will seat four with ease and five if the third rear passenger does not mind sitting astride the rather prominent propeller shaft tunnel. The front seats adjust for rake, reach and height, and with the steering column adjustable for length I cannot imagine any driver not making himself at home. The seats are well shaped, and just for the record I prefer cloth to leather as giving a better grip and not getting sticky in hot weather.

The ride is good enough to make you wonder whether Citroën's expensive excursions into hydro-pneumatic suspension are really necessary when conventional systems can do the job almost as well. Perhaps the damping could be firmer to eliminate a slight tendency to pitch and roll, but the same can be ssaid for the Citroën CX. Although too big to be nimble, the 3.0L handles surely and holds tenaciously to the road. Unless pushed really hard the engine is admirably quiet and smooth without matching Jaguar standards. Road noise is well suppressed and though wind roar can be intrusive, it does not occur under about 70 mph.

Automatic transmission is standard, and one useful touch is an illuminated panel on the fascia telling you which gear you are in; I was very glad of it in the dark. Small boys will be fascinated by the electrically operated exterior door mirror.

The 3.0L is an excellent car, though in defence of our own motor industry it must be said that for £6,599 it is possible to buy a Jaguar XJ12 with £26(to spare.

Pirelli's Radial Racers

In recent years racing tyres have borne no relationship to normal road tyres. They have become so squat that they are now three times as wide as they are high. And, at a time when practically all car tyres are radials, racing car tyres are of old-fashioned crossply construction (Stuart Marshall writes).

As the debacle of the British Grand Prix showed two weeks ago, dry weather tyres, which allow racing cars to corner at 150 mph as though on rails, slithered uselessly on the circuit when rain fell unexpectedly. Drivers could not steer or brake, even at 30 mph, and the cars piled into each other.

Because of the gulf that had opened up between the requirements of racing drivers and normal motorists, and due also to the ever-increasing cost of racing, the tyre manufacturers dropped one by one from the grand prix scene. First Pirelli, then Dunlop and more recently Firestone withdrew, until only Goodyear was left.

But now Pirelli, after 20 years, may return to the grand prix circuits. It has developed an entirely new range of steel-belted radial-ply racing tyres. They are being used on American race tracks, but not yet on Formula I cars. Pirelli says the new P7 radial racing tyres are safe at sustained speeds of 215 mph and withstand a maximum of 225 mph for an hour.

Three different tread patterns, rain, intermediate and plain slick, are offered, and three rubber compounds for use in dry weather, in rain or on snow and ice.

Already the new technology of the racing tyres is being used in Pirelli road tyres. The latest P3 radial, now fitted to the Vauxhall Chevette and to Volvos, has three under-tread belts, two of steel, one of nylon, instead of the normal two, and only a single rayon ply in the casing.

Pirelli says the P3 offers the best available compromise between the conflicting requirements of wet and dry grip, milage and ride comfort.

Peter Waymark

Broadcasting

Man Alive (BBC2 9.30) remembers, inter alia, how Gillian Strickland went prospecting for nudists but Miss Strickland herself now takes an independent view of ladies changing their habits (ITV 1.30). Other personalities of the hour include Lord Hill in conversation with Robin Day (BBC1 10.55) and the cuckoo doing his thing for Jeffery Boswall (BBC1 6.25). Fyfe Robertson reflects on the aeroplane while a documentary wings back to the dog-fights of the First World War (ITV 11.0). Shipwreck on the Manacles makes a gripping 15 minutes (BBC2 7.55). Cricket on two and racing on three channels punctuate the day.—L.B.

BBC 1

9.05 am, Hector's House. 10.10-11.00, Daktari. 11.25, Cricket: Second Test: England v Australia. 1.30 pm, Ragtime. 1.45, News. 1.50, Bilidowcar. 2.15, Cricket and Glorious Goodwood. 4.23, Regional News. 4.25, Play School. 4.50, Bewitched. 5.15, Newsround Extra. 5.40, Sir Prancelot.
5.45 News. 6.00, Nationwide.
6.25 Private Lives, the Cuckoo.
7.50 A Question of Sport.
8.20 Top of the Pops.
9.00 It Ain't Half Hot Mum.
9.30 Fyfe Robertson considers the aeroplane.
10.00 News.
10.25 War and Peace, By Leo Tolstoy, part 5.
10.55 Lord Hill at Home.
11.35 Weather.

Regional variations (BBC 1): WALES: 1.50-2.15 pm, Transfers. Closedown. 6.00-6.25, Wales Today. 6.50-7.20, Heddiw. SCOTLAND: 1.50-2.15 pm, Transfers. Closedown. 6.00-6.25, Reporting Scotland. 11.36, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND: 1.50-2.15 pm, Transmitters Closedown. 6.00-6.25, Scene Around Six. 11.35, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Decision making in Britain. 7.05, The Phillips Curve. 7.30-7.55, Freedom and Morality. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 2.35-6.40 pm, Cricket, Second Test, England v Australia, and Glorious Goodwood. 7.05, Open University: Islam in Bolton.
7.30 Newsday, with Field Marshal Sir Michael Carver.
7.55 Cornish Shipwreck. The Manacles.
8.10 Vienna 1900, from the writings of Arthur Schnitzler: Story 1, Mother and Son, with Dorothy Tutin.
9.00 Cricket highlights.
9.30 Ten Years of Man Alive, 1967/1968.
10.20 Gardeners' World.
10.50 News.
11.20-11.25 Hugh Burden reads Crane Operator, by James Aitchison.

Thames

10.50 am, A Big Country. 11.20, Spiderman. 11.40, Galloping Gourmet. 12.05 pm, Yoga for Health. 12.30, Sally and Jake. 12.40, Hickory House. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Time to Work. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.25, Racing from Redcar. 4.25, Rainbow. 4.45, Sinbad Junior. 4.50, Cowboy in Africa.
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Cross roads.
7.00 Bless This House.
7.30 Griff.
8.30 This Week.
9.00 Koody and Pegg, with Judy Cornwell, Derek Waring.
10.00 News.
10.30 Drive-In.
11.00 The Red Baron, documentary.
12.00 What the Papers Say.
12.15 am, One Point of View.

ATV

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, The Funky Phantom. 4.50, Castaway. 5.20, Rock on with '45. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Barnaby Jones. 8.00, Dawson's Weekly. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Gardening. 11.00, Orson Welles Great Mysteries. 11.30, What the Papers Say. 11.45, Father Paschal.

Southern

11.00 am, Yoga for Health. 11.20, Our Asian Neighbours. 11.40, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 12.05 pm, Skippy. 12.30, Hammy Hamster. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, The Count of Monte Cristo. 4.50, The Beachcombers. 5.20, Betty Boop. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Survival. 7.05, Film, The Young Land, with Pat Wayne, Yvonne Craig, Dennis Hopper, Dan O'Herlihy. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Music in Camera. 11.00, Movin' On. 12.00, Southern News. 12.10 am, Weather. Guideline.

HTV

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.25, Around the World in 80 Days. 4.50, Shang a Lang. 5.20, Help! 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, Survival. 7.00, Jason King. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, 1975 Cardiff Tattoo. 11.30, The Baron. 12.25 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES. As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 4.25, Miri Mawr. 4.35-4.50, Miri Mawr. 6.01-6.15, Y Dydd. 11.30-12.25 am, Second Night. HTV WEST. As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.15-6.30, Sport West.

Westward

11.25 am, Yoga for Health. 11.50, Rainbow Country. 12.15 pm, Skippy. 12.38, Gus Honeybun. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Cowboy in Africa. 5.20, The Protectors. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.32, Westward News. 10.35, Places Where They Sing. 11.00, Night Gallery. 11.35, Faith for Life.

Ulster

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Lost in Space. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Summer Reports. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, ATV. 11.00, The Adventurer. 11.30-11.40, Who Matters?

Granada

10.30 am, Catch Kandy. 10.55, Fun to Read. 11.00, A Place to Live. 11.15, The Nature of Things. 12.10 pm, The Amazing Chan. 12.30, Hammy Hamster. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, The Osmonds. 4.50, Survival. 5.15, Dodo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Lucy. 7.05, Hogan's Heroes. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Reports Extra. 11.00, What the Papers Say. 11.15 am, Strange Report.

Grampian

12.35 pm, Lunchtime Call. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Top Club. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Matter of Concern. 11.00, Look Ahead. 11.30, Police News. 11.35, Prayers.

Anglia

1.20 pm, Thames. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.25, Rumour. 4.50, The Amazing Chan. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Protectors. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Orson Welles' Great Mysteries. 11.00, Movin' On. 11.30, Drive-In. 11.55, The World.

Tyne Tees

12.35 pm, Starting Point. 12.50, Thames. 1.25, Where the Jobs Are. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Zoo Gang. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Musical Triangle. 11.00, A Place in History, Berkeley Castle. 11.30, News. 11.35, Epilogue.

Yorkshire

1.20 pm, Thames. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, The Zoo Gang. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Calendar Special. 11.00, Miss MacTaggart Lies Down. 11.30-12.00.

Border

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.25, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.25, Catch Kandy. 4.50, Fantastic Voyage. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Movin' On. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 11.00, Journey to the Unknown. 11.55, Border News Summary.

Scottish

1.20 pm, Thames. 1.25, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Knit. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scottish News. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Persuaders. 8.00, ATV. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, 10.30-11.35, Boney.

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Simon Bates. 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 11.00, Ed Stewart. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 12.45, Johnnie Walker. 2.02, David Hamilton. 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, Bob Harris. 7.02, Pros and Cons. 7.32, Robin Richmond. 8.02, Folk 75. 8.30, Folkweave. 9.02, Take Your Partners. 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, Don Durbridge. 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Don Durbridge. 12.31, News Summary.
† stereo.

2
6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 9.02, Pete Murray. 10.30, Waggoners' Walk. 11.30, Jimmy Young. 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, Sam Costa. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.00-12.33 am, Radio 1.

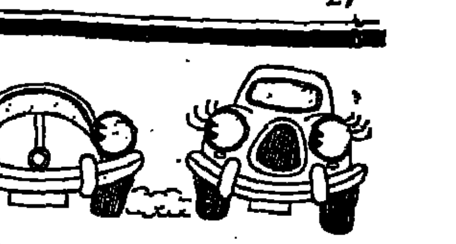
3
7.00 am, News. 7.05, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Schubert. 8.00, News. 8.05, Smetana, Carl Stamitz, Janacek. 9.00, News. 9.05, Haydn. 9.45, BBC West of England Singers, Bach, Brahms. 10.30, Recital. Beethoven, Schumann, Haydn. 11.15, Cricket: Second Test. 6.40 pm, Vocì dall'Italia. 7.00, Workface Europe. 7.30, Szymanowski. 8.00, Prom. 16th century music. 9.40, Talk: Aesthetic and ethical attitudes to opera. 10.30, The Pleasure Gardens concert. 11.25-11.30, News.

4
6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Wogan's World. 11.50, It's An Odd World. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Morecambe and Wise Show. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Interchangeable Man. 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.35, Story Time: Among the Elephants. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.15, I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Any Answers? 8.00, Three Love Stories: No. 2, Love o' Women. 8.45, Going into Uniform. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Father and Son. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M.
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(continued on page 28)

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . I know how to be poor and I know how to be rich too. I have been through my initiation and now I am ready for anything anywhere: full stomach or empty stomach, poverty or plenty.—Philippians 4: 12 (J.B.)."

BIRTHS

ANDREWARTHA.—On July 14, 1975, at St Borromeus' Hospital, Bandung, Indonesia, to Barbara (nee Stanley) and Derek Andrewartha—a son (Joel Gregory). Thanks to Dr Seto, Dr Erwin and *nursing staff.*

ASTON.—On 30th July, in Bath, to Elizabeth (nee Mark-Wardlaw) and Commander John Aston—a sister for Katie.

BRAY.—On July 29th, at the West London Hospital, to Ruth (nee Greig) and Ian—a son (James Francis).

BURR.—On July 28th, to Diana Cecile (nee Davies) and Dick—a daughter (Karen Louise Cecile), Santo Angel 19, Madrid 33, Spain.

DIXON.—On July 30th in London, Samuel, first child of David and Hilary of 8 Abercorn Place, NW8.

FORD.—On 29th July to Patricia (nee Hepburn) and Brian—a daughter (a sister for Mark).

GRIFFITH.—On 25th July in Bristol, to Francine and Griff—a daughter (Helen Victoria).

HUTCHINS.—At B.M.H. Rinteln, B.F.P.O. 29, on July 29th, to Kathy (nee McManus) and Captain Jeremy Hutchins 9th/12th Royal Lancers—a daughter (*Roberta*).

MASSEY.—On July 30th at Kingston Hospital, to Lavinia and Bob—a son.

MORRIS.—On 30th July, at St Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Sue (nee Abbott) and Douglas—a son.

NANGLE.—On 29th July 1975, at U.C.H., to Frankie and Jocelyn (nee ...)—a son (Toby).

POLLARD.—On ... 29th, in Brazil, to Caryl ... Richard—a daughter.

STEVENS.—On 29th July, Sydney, Australia, to Rosemary (nee Monckton) and Geoffrey Stevens—a daughter.

BIRTHDAY

VAL.—Happy Birthday, from bank manager, Mr. Credit Card and forgiving husband.—A.W.F.

MARRIAGES

GULLICK : TICKNER.—On July 29th, in Hampshire, Tom, son of Mrs K. Gullick, of Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, to Mrs Peta Tickner, daughter of Mrs. P. Flexman of Walberton, Arundel, Sussex.

SKELTON : BARRACLOUGH.—On July 29th, at St. Margaret's, West Hoathly, Peter, eldest son of Canon and Mrs J. Skelton of Upton, *Pembroke*, to Pippa, daughter of Mr and Mrs Maurice Barraclough, of Selsfield Common, East Grinstead, Sussex.

SILVER WEDDING

BOLT : HOWARD.—On 31st July, 1950 at St. Nicholas Compton, in Surrey, Lt. Commander Peter Bolt, Royal Navy, to Miss Moira Howard. *Present address:* Ardcairn, Sandyford, County Dublin, Eire.

30th ANNIVERSARY

GAY : McMATH.—On 31st July 1945 at Colombo, Captain Tony Gay, Buffs, to Dorothy McMath, B.E.M., F.A.N.Y. Force 136. Now at 6 Barrack Square, Winchelsea, Sussex.

DEATHS

BALDWIN.—Peacefully on 28 July, 1975, at Park Farm, Ketton, Stamford, Lincs., Air Marshal Sir John E. A. Baldwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.L.: husband of Betsy (nee Terry), father of Pamela, grandfather of Caroline and Angela. Funeral at St. George's Church, Stamford, Friday, 14 August, 1975, 3.15 p.m., followed by cremation at Marholm. Memorial service to be arranged in London later.

BOYES.—On July 29th, Guy Ninian Whitelock, commander, R.N., retired, of Yeomans, Wadhurst in Sussex. Much loved husband, father and grandfather of Ivy, Heather and Gareth. Funeral, Saturday, 2nd August, 12 noon, Wadhurst Parish Church. Cut flowers only.

CHAPLIN.—On 30 July, James Byron, beloved husband of Lucille and wonderful father of Angela, Gail and March, peacefully in his sleep. Funeral private. No flowers, donations to King George's Fund for Sailors.

EASTON.—On 30 July, 1975, peacefully, at his home, 8 First Avenue, Clacton-on-Sea, Thomas Reginald, aged 73 years. Funeral service at Colchester Crematorium, on Tuesday, 5 August, at 12 noon. Family flowers only.

ENSOR.—On July 29th, while on holiday, Sylvia Ensa, of Chenies Hoc ., Chenies, Buckinghamshire, in her 75th year, beloved wife of Arthur H. Ensor and greatly loved mother and grandmother and a friend to so many. Service of thanksgiving in St. John's Church, Hallowell Road, Northwood, on Monday, August 4th, at 12 noon. Family flowers only but if desired donations would be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, " Hurstleigh " Homes for Elderly, Chorleywood, Hertfordshire.

GRANT.—On July 30, at West Runton, Catherine Isabella, sister of the late Robert Grant, M.D., in her 98th year. Cremation private.

HEAL.—On July 30th, in London, Ada Heal (nee Willcox), widow of Edgar Charles Heal (both late of Malaga) and mother of Joan.

HELLER.—On 29th July, Robert P. (Bob) Heller, aged 60, television producer, former husband of Jeanie and father of Richard Kent Heller, 51 Cadogan Gardens, London, S.W.3. Funeral private, a memorial ceremony will be arranged.

HOWELL.—On July 30th, peacefully in her sleep at home, 97 Cwmamman Road, Garnant Ammanford, Mary Gwendoline, beloved wife of the late Major Edgar Howell and devoted mother of Joan. Funeral, Saturday, leaving residence 8.35 a.m. for Morriston Crematorium, arriving *at 9.20 a.m. Friends please meet* at the crematorium.

KIRK.—On July 30th, 1975, in a nursing home, Geoffrey William Kirk, C.M.G. Funeral private.

LINNEY.—On July 29th, peacefully in hospital, Marion Bridget, aged 93. Cremation at Chelmsford, on Monday, August 4th, 1975, at 12 noon. No flowers, but *donations can be sent to Retreat* House, Pleshey.

MURRAY.—On 26th July, suddenly in Nova Scotia, William Bentley, only son of the late Margaret and David Bentley Murray, of Stirling and Elie.

NEVILL.—On July 30, 1975, *peacefully*, after a short illness Percy Bantock Nevill, O.B.E., F.C.A. (*Affectionately known as* " P.B."), Vice-president of the Scout Association. Aged 88, of Branshaw, Reigate Heath, Surrey. Dearly loved husband of Joan. Service at Buckland Church, near Reigate on Tuesday, August 5, at 11.00 a.m. Followed by cremation. Family flowers only, but donations for the Roland House Scout Settlement may be sent c/o Stoneman Funeral Services, Doran Court, Redhill. A service of thanksgiving will be announced later.

NORTH.—On July 29th, 1975, peacefully at home, aged 87 years, of 7 Belmont Drive, Bangor, Gwynedd, Christopher Richard North, former Professor of Hebrew at the University College, Bangor, North Wales, beloved husband of Helen and dear father of Christopher, Peggy, Barbara, Bronwen and Richard. Funeral service at St. John's Methodist Church, Bangor, on Friday, August 1st, at 12.45 p.m., followed by private cremation at Bangor Crematorium. Family flowers only.

PATE.—On July 29th, peacefully, in hospital, after a short illness, Norman Pate, late of Chile. Cremation service 2 p.m. August 1st, at Truro Crematorium, Cornwall.

PEACOCK.—On July 30th, peacefully, after a long illness, Marjorie Eva, wife of Hugh Peacock, *The Ferry, Milton. Funeral pri*vate, family only, at St. John's and St. James's, Dauntsey, Wiltshire, on Monday, August 4th, at 2.50 p.m. Flowers to the church. Memorial service, Castor Parish Church, near Peterborough, on Monday, August 11th, at 3 p.m. Donations, if desired, to The National Society for Cancer Relief.

SAVAGE.—On 29th July, 1975, in hospital, Lucy, of 68 Victoria Drive, Wimbledon. Funeral service at Caversham Crematorium, at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th August.

WALDRON.—On ... July, Vivian Herbert Waldron ... 15 Bolton Gardens, S.W.5. ... cremation, *Tuesday, 5th August,* ... p.m., Mortlake Crematorium. No letters, please.

WALKER.—On 29th July, 1975, after a long illness, at St. Faith's Nursing Home, Cheltenham, Air Commodore S. G. " Ranji " Walker, C.B., O.B.E., R.A.F. Retired, aged 65, dearly loved husband of Laura, father *of Sally and Johnny and loving* grandpa. Funeral service at St. Nicolas' Parish Church, Winsley, near Bradford-on-Avon at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 1st of August, followed by cremation at Haycombe Crematorium, Bath. Family flowers only, but donations, if desired, to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland *Place, London, W1N 4AR.*

WEST.—On July 25, in Pembury hospital, peacefully, after a brief illness, Harold William, of Hartfield, Sussex, father and father-in-law of Peter and Pauline and grandfather of Jackie, Simon and Stephen. Funeral at the Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth, on Monday, August 4th, at 12.15 p.m. Please, no flowers, but if desired donations to the British Rheumatism & Arthritis Association, 1 Devonshire Place, London, W.1.

WILLIAMS.—On July 28th, suddenly in the Nairobi Hospital, Kenya, Garthowen Williams, F.R.C.S., husband of Audrey and father of Hugh and Verity.

WILLIS.—On July 28th, 1975, suddenly at his home in Cooden, Maurice Arthur, M.B.E., retired Commonwealth Office, beloved husband of Ella, much loved father of Mary and grandfather of Jonathan, Jeremy and Catherine. Cremation, Eastbourne, Monday, August 4th, 12 noon. No flowers, please.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

PARSONS.—A memorial service will be held in memory of Eunice Parsons at All Saints Church, Eaton Road, Hove, on Tuesday, August 5th at 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

SECRETAN.—In loving memory of Sec. Lt. Reginald Herbert Secretan, the Hertfordshire Regt., killed near St. Julien, July 31st 1917, aged 22.

ALLOTT Dorothy 14th September, 1895—31st July 1972—Remembering always dearest Mother.

DAVIES, ALBERT EDWARD.—In ever loving memory and affectionate remembrance.—Edith and John, Florence and Muriel.

HEALEY.—In grateful and ever-loving memory of Helen Louise Shane, dear wife and companion for 47 years.

SHAW.—With ever-loving thoughts and memories of Bessie Florence Shaw, mother of Alan, " Mums " of Angie, and " Daddy's Mums " of Peter John on her birthday, July 31, and who entered into rest 9th June 1957.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

BIOLOGICAL APPROACH to Soil Husbandry, 3 day Course, Sept. 2nd to 4th at the College, Danebank Ave., Crewe. Details from The Soil Assoc., Haughley, Stowmarket, Suffolk. Tel. Haughley 235.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BILL GIBB SALE

see Fashion and Beauty.

JORDAN, NEE FIELD, FLORENCE JORDAN nee FIELD, widow, late of 17 Coronation Terrace, Starcross, Exeter, Devon, died at Dawlish, Devon on 10 February 1974. (Estate about £9,500.)

Alfred Field, the Executor and the kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

RETIRING ? RELOCATING ? Holidaying ? Changing job ? Whatever your reason for moving to the West Country—you'll need a home. Find the house of your choice in The Times Property feature—" Spotlight on the West Country " on Wednesday, August 27th. Don't miss it.

COMMON ENTRANCE 100% success ! See Mander Portman Woodward Services.

EXTRA 4½ INCHES.—See Berkeley Sq. Garages—Motor Columns.

CONTACT needs volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon a month. 01-240 0630.

FREE INN, lease offered. See Business to Business.

OFF HARLEY ST. 1st floor consulting suite. See Offices To Let.

" DEATH IN VENICE 75 " offered for publishing or filming.—Box 0226 S, The Times.

RETIRED COUPLE required as part time handyman/cleaner. See Free Cottage, Herts., Domestic Situations.

COOK urgently required for August. See Domestic Situations.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

A & O EXAMS. Oxbridge.—See Marsden Tutor, under Services.

CANADIAN COUPLE want lease.—See Prop. Wanted.

INVESTMENT ANALYST sought.—See Business to Business.

GOOD SPEECH and Accent.—See Personal Services.

THE GREASY POLE. See Sales and Wanted tomorrow.

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RICHMOND HILL shop home. See Business and Businesses.

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GOOD COOKS well rewarded. See General Vacancies.

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ALMOST NEW MERCEDES 240 diesel. See Motor Cars.

PUBLISHING: Modern language Graduate. See Gen. Vacs.

CHILDREN'S NURSE for U.K. and New Zealand, see Dom. Sits.

NIKON ENTHUSIASTS.—See Sales & Wants.

SELF motivated; person.—See Woman's Sec. Appts.

INTELLIGENT, AMBITIOUS, good at organizing ?—See Asst. to Director General in General Vacs.

COUPLE 30's to share holiday, Aug. 13th-Sept. 6th. See Hols. and Villas.

MARKETING EXECUTIVES. — See General Vacancies.

RECRUITMENT OFFICER for National Charity. See Gen. Vacs.

MAIDENHEAD. Artist reluctantly selling.—See Country Properties.

BECCLES, SUFFOLK.—Attractive family house—see Country Properties.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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SIR JOHN REISS

Hon. Treasurer, Cancer Research Campaign, wishes to thank all those who have sent such generous *donations* to the Campaign during July. It is only by such support that the Campaign is able to pursue its aim of conquering cancer in the seventies.—Please help us by sending as much as possible to Sir John Reiss, Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. TX1), Freepost, London SW1Y 5YT.

CANCER RESEARCH

Please help the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in its fight against cancer. Your donation or " In Memoriam " gift will help to bring nearer the day when cancer is defeated. Please send now to:

THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND,
Dept. 160D, P.O. Box 123,
Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London WC2A 3PX.

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Particulars from Headmaster, St. George's School, Windsor Castle.

HOSTELS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED are being planned by the Whitmore Vale Housing Association, a Registered Charity with proven ability in this field, in the Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex area. The director is anxious that these projects will contain an element of parental participation and control and would wish to hear from parents, guardians, and trustees, etc. who would require residential long term places for adult retardates of either sex to be cared for in communities of up to 45 persons. This private association is recommended and registered by local authority social services departments. Please write in the first instance to The Director, Whitmore Vale Housing Association, Beacon Hill, Hindhead, Surrey, GU26 6NL.

HEALING RESEARCHER requires experiences or instances, 1st/2nd hand, of Healing, Spiritual or natural. Box 0535 S, The Times.

MORTGAGES. remortgages.—See Business to Business.

IMMEDIATE FINANCE for Industry.—See Business to Business.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition, Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

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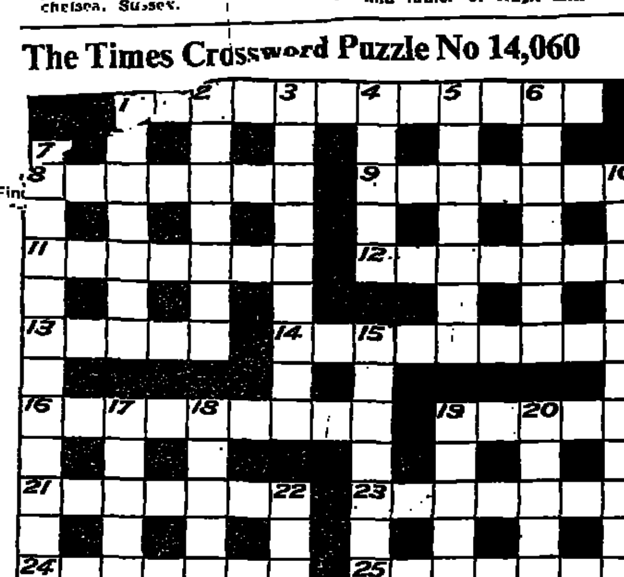
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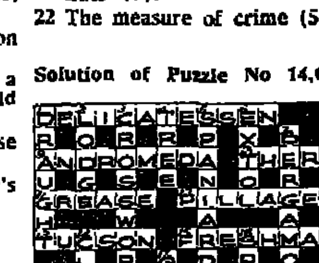
ACROSS

1 Churchman may be best in prayer (12).
8 Striker gives information to the Press (4-3).
9 Lands in New Jersey and Delaware, for instance (7).
11 Post-mortem requirement when one is 17 (7).
12 *Material difference in taste* (7).
13 Zero change in a flower perhaps (5).
14 Domineering and wicked without hesitation (9).
16 Turned up secret Rousseau extract (9).
19 Coffee or port ? (5).
21 Examine wasp, for instance, including its tail (7).
23 This month, worker is on short time (7).
24 Hence the drying-up of a lake for example ? Could be (7).
25 A friend at the City whose services are free (7).
26 Like the oil in the widow's cruse, for all that (12).

DOWN

1 Criticize girl who found hope at last (7).
2 Yoga has half Mexico in a whirl with this marriage custom (7).
3 Whence the current bombardments (9).
4 Initially, the Red Ensign is on the ship in the lock (5).
5 Top palindrome ? (7).
6 Venetian ice-cream vendor (7).
7 Party man, unfortunate fellow, gets the bird (12).
10 Adequate story about a fact is garbled (12).
15 Affirm forecast about a point (9).
17 One of 9 follows troop-leader with a will (7).
18 What we do to opponents when we are five-love perhaps (7).
19 *A post under military intelligence ?* That's wrong (7).
20 After tea let us build some huts (7).
22 The measure of crime (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,059



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